MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"
(MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY)

Faculty of Economics and Management

APPROVED BY
FEU Dean
_______________/A.V. Nazarenko/
«27» February 2025

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

«Theory of Economics»

Direction of training/specialty
38.03.01 Economy

Profile/specialization
International business and foreign economic

Qualification
bachelor

Forms of study
full-time

Moscow, 2025

Разработчик(и):

Доцент кафедры «Экономика и организация»,
к.э.н., старший преподаватель Т.Ф. Алхассан

Согласовано:

Заведующий кафедрой «Экономика и организация»,
к.э.н., доцент А.В. Тенищев

Руководитель образовательной программы,
д.э.н., профессор В.В. Куренная

Content

1. Objectives, tasks and planned learning outcomes for the discipline

The goalmastering the academic discipline "Economic Theory" is the study the fundamentals and most important patterns of functioning of the modern market economy at the micro and macro levels, the laws of formation of partial and general economic equilibrium in commodity markets and factor markets, the laws of formation of macroeconomic equilibrium in the real output market. An integral part of the course is the study by students of the general principles of the economic theory of consumption and production, cost theory, pricing theory in perfect and imperfect competition markets, the system of national accounts, macroeconomic equilibrium, theories of economic growth, inflation and unemployment. Formation of the necessary skills and abilities of economic thinking in students, contributing to a competence-based approach to decision-making in professional activities and the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the direction of 38.03.01 "Economics".

The main objectives of studying the discipline: ensuring an optimal balance in the assimilation by students of both theoretical and practical aspects of the educational material, taking into account the expansion of opportunities for the application of the knowledge they have acquired in various areas of future professional activity.

Training in the discipline "Economic Theory" is aimed at developing the following competencies in students:

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of Competence Achievement
UK-10. Capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life	IUK-10.1. Understands basic principles functioning macroeconomics And economic development, goals and types of state participation in the economy IUK-10.2. Represents main regularities functioning microeconomics and factors that ensure the rational use of resources and the achievement of effective results of activities IUK-10.3. Applies methods of economic and financial planning to achieve personal financial goals, uses financial instruments for managing personal budget that are adequate to the set goals, optimizes own financial risks

2. The place of the discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline is a mandatory part of block B1 "Disciplines (modules)". Studying the discipline is based on the following disciplines, passing practical training:

- Linear algebra;
- Mathematical analysis;
- World Economy

The basic principles of the discipline should be used in the future studying the following disciplines (practices):

- Economic statistics
- Econometrics;
- Economy of enterprises and organizations;
- Economy of the industry;
- Finance, money circulation and credit;
- Marketing research;
- Pre-graduation practice.

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total workload of the course is 2 credit units (72 hours).

3.1 Types of academic work and labor intensity

3.1.1. Full-time education

p/p	Type of academic work	Quantity hours	Semesters	
			1	-
1.	**Classroom lessons**	**32**	**32**	-
	including:			
1.1	Lectures	16	16	-
1.2	Seminars/practical classes	16	16	-
1.3	Laboratory exercises	-	-	-
2.	**Independent work**	**40**	**40**	-
	including:			
2.1	Preparation for practical classes (study of lecture material)	24	24	-
2.2	Preparing for testing	8	8	-
2.3	Solving problems on your own	8	8	-
	Interim assessment			
	credit/differential credit/exam		Credit	-
	Total	**72**	**72**	-

3.1.2. Part-time and part-time education

p/p	Type of academic work	Quantity hours	Semesters	
			1	-
1.	**Classroom lessons**	**28**	**28**	-
	including:			
1.1	Lectures	14	14	-
1.2	Seminars/practical classes	14	14	-
1.3	Laboratory exercises	-	-	-
2.	**Independent work**	**44**	**44**	-
	including:			
2.1	Preparation for practical classes (study of lecture material)	14	14	-
2.2	Preparing for testing	14	14	-
2.3	Solving problems on your own	16	16	-
	Interim assessment			
	credit/differential credit/exam		**Credit**	-
	Total	**72**	**72**	-

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline (by form of education)

3.2.1. Full-time education

p/p	Sections/Topics of the Discipline	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Independent I work
			Lectures	Practical classes	Laboratory classes	Practical Preparation	
1.	Topic 1. Introduction to Economics. Basic concepts of economic theory.	8	1	-	-	-	4
2.	Topic 2. Fundamentals of the theory of supply and demand	8	2	2	-	-	6
3.	Topic 3. Consumer behavior in a market economy	8	1	2	-	-	4
4.	Topic 4. Firm as an economic entity. Costs and results of firm production	8	2	2	-	-	4
5.	Topic 5. Types of market interaction of economic entities	8	2	2	-	-	4
6.	Topic 6. Factor markets: labor, capital and land markets	8	2	2	-	-	6
7.	Topic 7. Main macroeconomic problems and indicators	8	2	2	-	-	4
8.	Topic 8. Economic growth and macroeconomic instability	8	2	2	-	-	4
9.	Topic 9. Fiscal and monetary policy of the state	8	2	2	-	-	4
	Total	**72**	**16**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**40**

3.2.2. Part-time and part-time education

p/p	Sections/Topics of the Discipline	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Independent Job
			Lectures	Practical classes	Laboratory classes	Practical Preparation	
1.	Topic 1. Introduction to Economics. Basic concepts of economic theory.	6	-	2	-	-	4
2.	Topic 2. Fundamentals of the theory of supply and demand	6	-	2	-	-	4
3.	Topic 3. Consumer behavior in a market economy	8	2	2	-	-	4
4.	Topic 4. Firm as an economic entity. Costs and results of firm production	8	2	2	-	-	4
5.	Topic 5. Types of market interaction of economic entities	8	2	2	-	-	4
6.	Topic 6. Factor markets: labor, capital and land markets	10	2	2	-	-	6
7.	Topic 7. Main macroeconomic problems and indicators	10	2	2	-	-	6
8.	Topic 8. Economic growth and macroeconomic instability	8	2	-	-	-	6
9.	Topic 9. Fiscal and monetary policy of the state	8	2	-	-	-	6
	Total	**72**	**14**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**44**

3.3 Contents of the discipline

Topic 1. Introduction to Economics.**Basic concepts of economic theory.** The essence of economics as a science. Economic needs and economic interests (personal, collective, public). Economic resources: natural, capital, labor, information. Relative scarcity of economic resources. Economic goods and their classification. Circulation of goods and income. Subjects of the economy: households, enterprises (firms), the state.

Social reproduction and its phases: production, distribution, exchange and consumption. Economic constraints: production possibilities frontier (PPF). Social reproduction and its phases: production, distribution, exchange and consumption.

Topic 2. Fundamentals of the theory of supply and demand.

The concept of supply and demand, the magnitude of demand and the magnitude of supply. Causes and factors of variability of supply and demand.

Laws of supply and demand. Results of interaction of supply and demand. Market equilibrium. Equilibrium price. Shortage. Overproduction.

Coordination of supply and demand in the process of their change. Consumer and producer surplus. Concept, types and indices of elasticity. Elasticity of demand by price and by income, cross elasticity, elasticity of supply by price. Relationship between elasticity and total revenue. Practical significance of elasticity indices.

Topic 3. Consumer behavior in a market economy.

Causes and factors determining consumer behavior. Utility of an economic good, total and marginal utility. Utility maximization as a target function of consumption. Budget constraints and budget line. Indifference curves. Properties of an indifference curve. Marginal rate of substitution. Income-consumption, price-consumption curves.

Individual demand effects and consumer risks. Income and substitution effects.

Topic 4. The firm as an economic entity. Costs and results of the firm's production.

The concept of a firm as an organizational form of entrepreneurship and a participant in microeconomic markets. Classification of firms: by size, by form of ownership, by legal form, by type of internal management structure. Economic and non-economic goals of a firm.

Transformation and transaction costs of the firm. Factors and costs of production. The concept of alternative costs. Explicit and implicit costs. Fixed and variable costs. Average and marginal costs. Depreciation. Costs in the short and long term. Marginal and average cost curves. Minimization of costs.

Product of production activity of the firm: marginal, average and total products. The relationship between the curves of total, marginal and average products.

Firm income: gross and net income (revenue). The concept of profit: accounting, economic profit, normal profit. Methods of profit maximization in the short and long term. Methods of profit maximization. Gross revenue and gross costs. Indicators of firm performance.

Topic 5. Types of market interaction of economic entities. Price and non-price competition. Market structures: essence, types, criteria of distinction. Reasons for the formation of imperfect markets and competitors.

Firm as a perfect competitor. Demand, supply, price, revenue and profit under conditions of pure competition. Costs and profit of a competitive firm in the short and long run. Equilibrium state of a firm as a perfect competitor in the short and long run.

The concept of monopoly, characteristic features of monopoly, types of monopoly: simple, pure and natural monopoly. Costs, prices, income, supply and demand under conditions of pure monopoly. Rules for maximizing profits and minimizing losses by a pure monopolist. Price discrimination. Social costs of monopoly power. Lerner's index of monopoly power. Herfindahl-Hirschman index. The concept and main features of oligopoly. Types of oligopoly. Costs, prices, supply and demand under conditions of oligopoly. Specific features of economic efficiency under conditions of oligopoly.

Monopolistic competition: essence and characteristics. Costs, prices, supply and demand in conditions of monopolistic competition. Features of equilibrium in the long-term period for monopolistic competition. Price discrimination.

Topic 6. Factor markets: labor, capital and land markets.

General problems of demand for economic resources. Secondary nature of demand for resources in relation to demand for finished products. The labor factor and its price. Wages as the price of the labor factor. Nominal and real wages. Differentiation of wage levels. Time and piecework wages. Minimum wage, its advantages and disadvantages. Labor market models: competitive and non-competitive equilibrium in the labor market.

Capital as a factor of production. Extended reproduction of capital. The problem of initial accumulation of capital, redistribution and savings mechanisms. The concept of interest as income of the capital factor. Discounting and investment decisions of the firm.

The land factor in a broad and narrow sense. The land market, supply and demand for land and other natural resources. Land fertility: natural and economic. The source, reasons and conditions of existence of land rent. Types of land rent. The price of land.

Topic 7. Main macroeconomic problems and indicators.

Main macroeconomic problems. Macroeconomic policy as a basis for regulating macroeconomic processes. Instruments of macroeconomic policy.

The nature and types of macroeconomic indicators. Gross value added and

Gross domestic product (GDP). Methods of calculating GDP and their relationship with the system accounts.

Reflection of primary and secondary income in the SNA. Gross national income (GNI). The system indicators are the basis for assessing the level of welfare of society. Disadvantages of the GDP indicator for assessing the standard of living of the population. Net economic welfare. Nominal and real GDP. The concept of a deflator. Price index.

Interest rate indicators. Social macroeconomic indicators.

Topic 8. Economic growth and macroeconomic instability.

The concept of economic growth. Prerequisites and factors of economic growth. Types of economic growth: intensive, extensive, mixed. Measuring economic growth. Methods of quantitative and qualitative expression of the rates and results of economic growth.

Cyclicality of economic development and economic crises. Main characteristics of the cycle and crisis. Causes of cycles and their phases. Description of the cycle. Top (peak, boom), contraction (recession, decline), bottom (depression), recovery (expansion). Stagflation. Causes determining the cyclical nature of economic development. Types of cycles.

Types of crises. The impact of the state on the economic cycle and crises. The content and types of stabilizers of state regulation of economic cycles. Anti-crisis policy of the state.

The concept of inflation. Measuring inflation. Sources of inflation. Types of inflation. Stagflation. Seigniorage. Inflation rates. Hyperinflation. Socio-economic consequences of inflation. Anti-inflationary policy of the state.

Unemployment. Essence and causes. Types of unemployment: frictional, structural, cyclical, technological. Okun's law. The role of active government measures to regulate the labor market.

Topic 9. Fiscal and monetary policy of the state

The nature and objectives of fiscal policy. The tax system and its efficiency. Tax methods of regulating the economy. The Laffer effect.

Public finances. State budget: structure and functions. Budget surplus. Budget deficit. Sources of financing the federal budget deficit. Public debt: internal and external. Positive and negative consequences of public debt.

Discretionary and non-discretionary policy fiscal policy. Built-in stabilizers. Expansionary and restrictive government policy.

The essence of the state's monetary policy. Methods and instruments of the state's monetary policy. Required reserve standards, discount rate (refinancing rates). Money multiplier. State operations on the open market. Monetarist instruments of monetary policy. Credit expansion and credit restriction: the policy of "cheap" and "expensive" money. Stimulating and restraining monetary policy. Tight and flexible monetary policy.

3.4 Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical classes

In the process of studying this discipline, the following types of educational work are used: lectures, practical exercises on solving problems, situational practical exercises, as well as various types of independent work of students on the teacher’s instructions.

3.4.2. Laboratory exercises

Laboratory classes for this discipline are not provided for in the curriculum.

3.5 Topics of course projects (course papers)

The curriculum does not provide for a course project (course work) for this discipline.

4. Educational, methodological and informational support

4.1 Regulatory documents and GOSTs

Regulatory documents and GOSTs are not used when studying the discipline.

4.2 Main literature

1. Iokhin, V. Ya. Economic theory: textbook for universities / V. Ya. Iokhin. - 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2020. — 353 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-10758-6. — Text: electronic // EBS Yurait [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/449870 (date of access: 02/16/2023).

2. Makhovikova, G. A. Economic theory: textbook and practical training for undergraduate and graduate students specialty / G. A. Makhovikova, G. M. Ghukasyan, V. V. Amosova. — 4th ed., revised. and additional — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2019. — 443 p. — (Bachelor and Specialist). — ISBN 978-5-9916-5583-5. — Text: electronic // EBS Yurait [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/432017

3. Economic theory: a textbook for universities / E. N. Lobacheva [et al.]; edited by E. N. Lobacheva. — 4th ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Publishing House Yurait, 2019. — 501 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-99952-5. — Text: electronic // EBS Yurait [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/446614

4.3 Further reading

1. Sukharev, O. S. Economic Theory. Modern Problems: Textbook for Universities / O. S. Sukharev. - Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2019. - 215 p. - (Author's textbook). - ISBN 978-5-534-10422-6. - Text: electronic // EBS Yurait [website]. - URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/430004

2. Shabanova, O. A. Microeconomics: a practical course [Electronic resource]: textbook / O. A. Shabanova; UlSU, IEiB. - Electron. text data (1 file: 1.65 MB). - Ulyanovsk: UlSU, 2019. - Title from the screen. - Electronic text data (1 file: 1.65 MB). - Text: electronic. — URL:http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/1437

Educational and methodological:

1. Economic theory: microeconomics [Electronic resource]: educational a methodological manual for practical and seminar classes and organization of independent work / N. G. Ivanov, Yu. O. Moiseeva, L. V. Reshetova; Ulyanovsk State University, IEiB. - Electronic text data. (1 file: 1.01 MB). - Ulyanovsk: Ulyanovsk State University, 2019. - Title from the screen. - Electronic text data. (1 file: 1.01 MB). - Text: electronic. — URL:http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/1940

2. Moskal'nov S. A. Economic theory: a teaching aid on preparation of term papers for students of the 38.05.01 “Economic Security” program of all forms of education [Electronic resource] / S. A. Moskal'nov; Ulyanovsk State University, Institute of Economics and Banking. - Electronic text data (1 file: 406 KB). - Ulyanovsk: UlSU, 2019. - Title from the screen;

Unpublished resource. - Electronic text data. (1 file: 406 KB). - Text: electronic. — URL:http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/2919

3. Moskal'nov S. A. Methodological instructions for independent work of students in the discipline "Economic Theory" for students of the specialist program in the direction 38.05.01 "Economic Security" of all forms of education [Electronic resource] / S. A. Moskal'nov; Ulyanovsk State University, Institute of Economics and Banking. - Electronic text data. (1 file: 469 KB). - Ulyanovsk: Ulyanovsk State University, 2019. - Title from the screen; Unpublished resource. - Electronic text data. (1 file: 469 KB). - Text: electronic. — URL:http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/2910

4.4 Electronic educational resources EOR for the discipline "Economic Theory":

https://online.mospolytech.ru/course/view.php?id=945

https://online.mospolytech.ru/course/view.php?id=3413

4.5 Additional electronic educational resources

	Resource name	Link
Websites of government agencies and research organizations		
	Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation	http://www.economy.gov.ru/
	Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation	http://www.minfin.ru/ru/
	Bureau of Economic Analysis	http://www.beafnd.org/
	Economic Expert Group	http://www.eeg.ru
Basic teaching materials		
	50 lectures on microeconomics	http://50.economicus.ru
Statistics		
	Federal Agency for Statistics and Information of the Russian Federation	http://www.gks.ru
	Russian Economic Trends	http://www.hhs.se/site/ret/ret.htm
Blogs		
	Website, containing blogs famous economists	http://slon.ru

4.6 Licensed and freely distributed software

1. Microsoft Office suite programs (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)

4.7 Modern professional databases and information reference systems

1. SPS "ConsultantPlus: Non-commercial Internet version". - URL: http://www.consultant.ru/online/ (date accessed: 16.02.2023). –Access mode: free.

5. Logistics and technical support

1. Lecture hall.
2. Auditorium for practical classes.
3. Computer class with Internet access.
4. Audience for group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and midterm assessment.
5. Audience for independent work.
6. Library, reading room.

6. Methodological recommendations

6.1 Methodological recommendations for the teacher on organizing training

This section of this work program is intended for beginning teachers and practicing specialists who do not have teaching experience.

The discipline "Economic Theory" develops students' competence in the field of military-industrial complex 2. In the context of constructing educational systems based on the principles of a competency-based approach, there has been a conceptual change in the role of the teacher, who, along with the traditional role of a knowledge carrier, performs the function of an organizer of the student's research work, a consultant in the procedures for selecting, processing and interpreting information necessary for practical action and further development, which must be taken into account when conducting lectures and practical classes in the discipline "Economic Theory".

Teaching theoretical (lecture) material By discipline "Economic Theory" is implemented on the basis of interdisciplinary integration and clear interdisciplinary links within the educational program and curriculum.

The detailed content of individual topics of the discipline "Economic Theory" is considered in paragraph 3.3 of the work program.

Sample versions of tasks and test assignments for current monitoring and a list of questions for the exam in the discipline are presented in the FOS for the discipline in paragraph 7 of this work program.

The list of primary and secondary literature, databases and information reference systems required during the teaching of the discipline "Economic Theory" is given in paragraph 4 of this work program.

6.2 Methodological instructions for students on mastering the discipline Acquiring in-depth knowledge of the discipline is achieved through active independent work of students. It is advisable to use the allocated hours to get acquainted with educational and scientific literature on the problems of the discipline, and to analyze scientific concepts.

The discipline provides for various forms of monitoring the level of achievement by students of the stated indicators of mastery of competencies.

Forms of ongoing control – active work in practical classes, testing.

The form of intermediate control in the discipline is an exam, during which the level of achievement of the stated indicators of mastery of competencies by students is assessed.

Methodological guidelines for mastering the discipline.

Lecture classes are conducted in accordance with the content of this work program and represent a presentation of the theoretical foundations of the discipline.

Attendance at lectures is mandatory.

Taking notes on lecture material is permitted both in writing and on a computer.

Regular repetition of the material of lecture notes for each section in preparation for the current forms of certification in the discipline is one of the most important types of independent work of the student during the semester, necessary for high-quality preparation for the midterm certification in the discipline.

Conductingpractical classes in the discipline "Economic Theory" is carried out in the following forms:

- survey on materials discussed in lectures and studied independently recommended literature;

- analysis and discussion of issues on topics, problem solving.

Attendance at practical classes and active participation in them is mandatory.

Preparation for practical classes necessarily includes studying lecture notes and recommended literature for an adequate understanding of the conditions and method of completing the tasks planned by the teacher for a specific practical class.

<u>Methodological guidelines for the implementation of various forms of extracurricular independent work</u>

<u>Study of primary and secondary literature</u> on the discipline is conducted on a regular basis in the context of each topic to prepare for the midterm assessment in the discipline "Economic Theory". The list of primary and secondary literature on the discipline is given in paragraph 4 of this work program.

<u>Guidelines for preparation for midterm assessment</u> The midterm assessment in the discipline "Economic Theory" is held in the form of a test. An approximate list of questions for the test in the discipline "Economic Theory" and the criteria for assessing the student's answer for the purposes of assessing the achievement of the declared indicators of competence formation are provided in the FOS for the discipline in paragraph 7 of this work program.

The student is admitted to the midterm assessment in the discipline regardless of the results of the current academic performance monitoring.

7. Evaluation Fund

7.1 Methods of monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

Code and name competencies	**Achievement indicators competencies**	**Control methods and evaluation**
UK-10. Capable accept justified economic decisions in various areas life activity	IUK-10.1. Understands the basic principles of macroeconomics and economic development, the goals and types of state participation in the economy IUK-10.2. Presents the basic patterns of functioning of microeconomics and factors ensuring the rational use of resources and the achievement of effective results activities IUK-10.3. Applies methods of economic and financial planning to achieve personal financial goals, uses financial instruments for managing personal budgets that are adequate to the set goals, optimizes own financial risks	Intermediate certification: exam Current control: survey and decision tasks on practical classes; testing

7.2 Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

7.2.1. Criteria for assessing the answer to the exam

(formation of the competence of the OPK-2, indicators of the IOPK-2.1, IOPK-2.2)

"5" (excellent):the student demonstrates excellent theoretical knowledge, practical skills, knows the terms, makes reasoned conclusions and generalizations, gives examples, demonstrates fluency in monologue speech and the ability to quickly respond to clarifying questions.

"4" (good):the student demonstrates good theoretical knowledge, practical skills, knows the terms, makes reasoned conclusions and generalizations, gives examples, demonstrates fluency in monologue speech, but at the same time makes minor mistakes that he quickly corrects independently or with minor correction from the teacher.

"3" (satisfactory):the student demonstrates satisfactory theoretical knowledge, demonstrates poorly developed skills in analyzing phenomena and processes, insufficient ability to make reasoned conclusions and give examples, demonstrates insufficiently fluent command of monologue speech, terms, logic and consistency of presentation, makes mistakes that can only be corrected with correction by the teacher.

"2" (unsatisfactory):the student demonstrates ignorance of theoretical fundamentals of the subject, lack of practical skills, cannot make reasoned conclusions and give examples, shows poor command of monologue speech, does not know the terms, shows a lack of logic and consistency in presentation, makes mistakes that cannot be corrected by the teacher, refuses to answer additional questions.

7.2.2. Criteria for assessing the student's work in practical classes (formation of the competence of the OPK-2, indicators of the IOPK-2.1, IOPK-2.2)

"5" (excellent):all tasks provided for in the practical plan have been completed classes, the student answered all test questions clearly and without errors, and worked actively in practical classes.

"4" (good):all tasks provided for in the practical plan have been completed classes, the student answered all the test questions with corrective comments from the teacher and worked quite actively in practical classes.

"3" (satisfactory):all tasks provided for in the plan have been completed practical classes, with comments from the teacher; the student answered all test questions with comments.

"2" (unsatisfactory):the student did not complete it or completed it incorrectly practical tasks provided for in the practical lesson plan; the student answered the test questions with errors or did not answer the test questions.

7.2.3. Test results evaluation criteria

(development of competence UK-10, indicators IUK-10.1, IUK-10.2, IUK-10.3) Testing is assessed in accordance with the percentage of correct answers given by the student to the test questions.

Standard scale of compliance of test results with the assigned score:

- "excellent" - over 85% correct answers; "good" - from
- 70.1% to 85% correct answers; "satisfactory" - from 55.1%
- to 70% correct answers; from 0 to 55% correct answers -
- "unsatisfactory"

"5" (excellent):the test taker demonstrates excellent theoretical knowledge, has terms and has the ability to quickly respond to test questions.

"4" (good):the test taker demonstrates good theoretical knowledge, has most terms and has the ability to quickly respond to test questions.

"3" (satisfactory):the test taker demonstrates satisfactory theoretical knowledge, has a command of basic terms and concepts.

"2" (unsatisfactory):the test taker lacks theoretical knowledge, He doesn't know the terminology and responds slowly to test questions.

7.3 Evaluation tools

7.3.1. Current control

(formation of competence UK-10, indicators IUK-10.1, IUK-10.2, IUK-10.3)

Examples of problems to be solved in practical classes:

Problem No. 1.

If a consumer was prepared, after weighing all his options, to pay 000 rubles for an alarm clock, but upon arriving at the store, discovered that he could buy it for 1000 rubles, then in this case the consumer surplus would be 2000 rubles? Justify your answer.

Task number 2.

The demand function is: Qd=2000-2P. At what price is the price elasticity of demand

(Ed)will be -0.5?

Task number 3.

In the short term, the firm produces 400 units of output. Average variable costs are 3 monetary units, average fixed costs are 0.2 monetary units. Determine the total costs.

Problem number 4.

Comment on the statement: "An increase in the money supply and an increase in government purchases have the same effect on the dynamics of GDP." Justify your answer.

Task number 5.

GDP=$5000 Consumer spending=$3200 Government spending=$900 Net exports=$80

Calculate:

a) The amount of investment.

b) The volume of imports, given that exports are $350. c) NII,
given that the amount of depreciation is $150.

d) In this example, net export is expressed as a positive value. Can it be negative? In what case?

Task 6.

Last year potential GDP was 3000, the AD curve was given by the equation Y = 3300 – 3P. This year potential GDP grew by 1%, the aggregate demand equation became: Y = 3330 – 3P. Determine the inflation rate.

Problem 7. Based on the following data, determine the volume of money supply: monetary base MB = 200, bank reserve ratio – 0.1, cash-deposit ratio – 0.3.

7.2. Description of assessment tools for conducting interim certification Interim assessment in the discipline "Economics" is conducted in the form of a test.

Evaluation procedure	Scale and criteria for evaluation, score
The credit is the completion of students of the ticket assignments, which include: Task No. 1 is a theoretical question knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject area of the discipline, and also allowing to assess the degree of the student's mastery of the principles of the subject area of the discipline, understanding of their features and the relationship between them; Task No. 2 - a task to analyze the situation from subject area of the discipline and identifying the student's ability to select and apply the appropriate principles and methods for solving practical problems close to professional activity; Task No. 3 is a task to test the skills and skills acquired as a result of mastering the discipline	The student's performance on assignments is assessed by the following point scale: Task 1: 0-30 points Task 2: 0-30 points Task 3: 0-40 points **"Passed"** **- 90 and more**– the answer is correct, logically structured, the necessary formulas are given, professional vocabulary is used. The problem is solved correctly. The student correctly interprets the obtained result. **- 70 and more –**the answer is generally correct and logically structured, The necessary formulas are given, professional vocabulary is used. The process of solving the problem is correct, the answer is incorrect. The student generally correctly interprets the result obtained. **- 50 and more–**the answer is basically correct, logically constructed, not all necessary formulas are given, professional vocabulary is used. The task is partially solved. **"Not accepted"** **- Less than 50**- the answers to the theoretical part are incorrect or incomplete. The problem is not solved.

Standard tasks for conducting midterm assessment of students Tasks of the 1st type

1. Laws of demand, functions and quantity of demand.
2. Laws of supply, functions and quantity of supply.
3. Effects of supply and demand.
4. Concept, types and indicators of elasticity.
5. Rational choice and consumer equilibrium.
6. Types of firm costs. Costs in the short-term and long-term periods.
7. Firm income and ways of profit maximization. Features of maximization profits in the short and long term.
8. Types of competitive markets of sellers and buyers
9. The concept and characteristics of pure monopoly. Rules for maximizing profits and minimizing losses for a pure monopolist.
10. The essence and main features of monopolistic competition. Costs, prices, supply and demand under monopolistic competition.
11. Concept and main features of oligopoly. Models of oligopoly behavior.
12. Features of perfect and imperfect labor markets. Graphic illustration of labor demand and labor supply curves.
13. Features of imperfect labor markets. Labor markets with monopsony and monopoly power.
14. The situation of bilateral monopoly in the labor market.
15. The relationship between competition and market power in market models.
16. What causes of unemployment do you know? List the types

unemployment. How is the unemployment rate calculated?

17. What is the GDP indicator? List the methods of calculating this indicator.

18. What is the process of inflation? What are the causes of its occurrence? inflationary processes, and what types of inflation do you know, how is the inflation rate calculated?

19. What types of economic cycles do you know? Name the causes of cyclical fluctuations in the economy.

20. What types of fiscal policy do you know?

21. What is the difference between discretionary and non-discretionary fiscal policy? List and describe built-in stabilizers.

22. Describe the causes of the cyclical deficit of government budget. How does a cyclical deficit differ from a structural one?

23. What types of monetary policy do you know?

24. Describe the transmission mechanism of monetary policy.

25. What is economic growth? What types of economic growth do you know?

26. What anti-inflationary policy measures can you name?

27. Name and describe the methods and instruments of monetary policy states.

Tasks of the 2nd type

1. Is it true that the distribution function of price is expressed in elimination of commodity surpluses and shortages? Justify your answer.

2. Is it true that if the market price is below the equilibrium price, it will decrease, because in such conditions demand will fall and supply will grow? Justify your answer.

3. Is it true that if the government sets an upper limit for price increases, then the volume of demand and supply of a given product are always equal. Justify your answer.

4. Is it true that the volume of sales of essential goods sharply increases if their prices sharply decrease? Justify your answer.

5. Is it true that if there are ten firms operating in the market, each of which provides 10% of the industry's sales volume, then is it advisable to keep this market under the control of the antimonopoly committee?

6. Is it true that small firms are always less efficient than large ones? Justify your answer.

7. Is it true that in a competitive market in the long run the economic profit of the company is zero? And what about normal? Justify your answer.

8. Over the past decades, trade union leaders in Europe and the United States have been constantly complain that firms "hire labor abroad" to avoid the high costs of hiring labor in their own country. Why do firms do this? Explain your answer using a graph.

9. As a result of trade sanctions, gas supplies were turned into country X. Experts calculated the losses of consumers from the interruption of supplies: they decided that the amount of losses was equal to the costs (in real terms) of purchasing gas in the period preceding the interruption of supplies. Are they right? What effects should be taken into account here?

10. Entrepreneur Ivanov cannot get rid of the building that he owns and

uses for his business. Can we say that the opportunity cost of this building is zero?

11. Anna Petrovna opens a bridal shop. To do this, she must purchase a license for 10 thousand rubles, which cannot be sold or transferred to another person. Should the costs of purchasing a license be included in the total economic costs when analyzing the profitability of an enterprise?

12. In practice, cartels and similar secret agreements are difficult to establish and maintain for a long time. Indicate whether this statement is true or false and justify your answer.

13. Why does a monopolist resort to lowering prices? After all, if he really monopolist, interested in the highest possible price? Your answer?

14. Price elasticity of demand depends on the demand of buyers for other goods. Indicate whether this statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

15. Economic profit usually exceeds accounting profit. Which is correct? or this statement is incorrect. Justify your answer

16. Comment on the statement: “An increase in the money supply and an increase in government purchases have the same impact on GDP dynamics." Justify your answer.

17. As a result of the introduction of new technical means in the banking system the velocity of money increased. The central bank took steps to stabilize the volume of output and the price level in the economy by changing the money supply. Show how the initial shock and the central bank's stabilization policy can be reflected on the graph.

18. In many countries, city authorities pass laws limiting the size of rent controls. These restrictions apply to existing buildings, not to those built in the future. Proponents of rent controls believe that this ensures that these laws do not undermine incentives for new housing construction. It does not matter whether the government and the central bank pursue consistent or inconsistent policies.

19. If cash is withdrawn from circulation and deposited in a bank, does this mean that the money supply is decreasing? Justify your answer.

20. If we assume that during a recession the population prefers to hold more funds in the form of cash and keep less on deposits, and during the rise, on the contrary, reduces the share of cash, how can this affect the supply of money in the economy? What measures can the Central Bank take in this regard?

21. Comment on the statement: “If the consumption volume of a low-income family exceeds her income level, then this means that she has a high marginal propensity to consume.” Justify your answer.

22. American newspapers reported that a number of countries in South America will not be able to meet its obligations on loans received from American banks. How can this fact affect the volume of aggregate demand in the American economy?

23. Suppose that the level of labor productivity has decreased in the economy. How will this change affect the state of the labor market, provided that the trade unions insisted on maintaining an unchanged level of real wages? Explain your answer.

24. In conditions of a decline in production, can the inflation rate increase or decrease? Justify your answer.

25. Assume that the money market is in a state of equilibrium. The Central Bank decides to reduce the money supply and carries out this decision

into life. How will events develop on the money market (how will the interest rate, bond rates, etc. change)?

26. If the actual volume of production is equal to the potential volume, then there is no economy unemployment? Yes or no? Give reasons for your answer.

27. Comment on the statement: "All people aged 16 and over are either to the category of employed or to the number of unemployed." Justify your answer.

28. If we assume that before the New Year people hold more cash to buy New Year's gifts, will this affect the volume of money supply in the economy? Justify your answer.

29. Does the GDP indicator always accurately characterize the welfare of a nation?

Type 3 task

Task No. 1.

Demand function Qd = 7 – P; supply function Qs = –5 + 2P, where Qd is the demanded quantity, Qs is the supply quantity, P is the price. Determine the equilibrium price and the equilibrium sales volume. Represent the demand and supply functions graphically and in a table.

Task No. 2.

At a price of 80 rubles per kg, the store sold 500 kg of sour cream, and after its increase to 100 rubles per kg - 400 kg. What is the arc elasticity of demand for sour cream?

Task No. 3.

The table presents data characterizing the situation on the market of a specific goods

***R*, p.**	***Qd*, million pcs.**	***Qs*, million pcs.**
6	60	10
14	50	30
22	40	50
30	30	70
40	20	80

1. Is it possible to determine the equilibrium parameters from the table?

2. Draw the supply and demand curve in the market for this good, determine equilibrium parameters.

Task No. 4.

The table shows the dependence of the total costs of the enterprise on the quantity of products produced.

Q	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TS	20	30	50	80	120	170	190

Calculate the following types of costs: fixed, variable, marginal. Provide a practical interpretation of each type of cost and the nature of their change.

Task No. 5.

The total cost function of a competitive firm is $TC = 6q + 2q^2$. The company will produce 25 units of goods and sell them for 36 rubles per unit. What profit or loss will it receive?

firm?

Task No. 6.

The table shows the dependence of the total costs of the enterprise on the quantity of products produced.

Q	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TS	20	30	50	80	120	170	190

Calculate the following types of costs: average total, average fixed, average variable. Give a practical interpretation of each type of cost and the nature of their change.

Task No. 7.

The production possibilities of the enterprise include the production of two goods: 400 wristwatches and 80 mobile phones. Draw the production possibilities curve and find the points on the graph for the following combinations of production of two goods and determine the impossible production option:

1) 60 phones and 200 watches;
2) 60 hours and 80 phones;
3) 300 watches and 35 phones;
4) 300 watches and 40 phones;
5) 58 hours and 250 phones.

Task No. 8.

Over a given period, nominal wages in a country increased by 25% and the cost of living increased by 60%. Determine the change in real wages.

Task No. 9.

In the short term, the firm produces 500 units of output. Average variable costs are 2 monetary units, average fixed costs are 0.5 monetary units. Determine the total costs.

Task No. 10.

The table reflects the influence of different situations (all other things being equal) on the size and volume of supply and demand for certain goods.

Situation	Change quantities of demand	Change demand	Change quantities offers	Change offers
Increase quantities buyers				
Decrease quantities sellers				
Reducing prices of substitute goods				
Increase prices on complementary products				
Reduction in raw material prices				
Increase income consumers				
Changing consumer tastes				
Inflation expectations				
Decrease taxes And increase in subsidies				
Implementation of new technology				

What impact will each of the listed situations (all other things being equal) have on supply and demand? Give answers in the form of "+", placing them at the intersection of the graphs of situations and corresponding changes.

Task No. 11.

The equilibrium market price will be equal to 1 if the market demand function is Qd=3-P, and the supply function is Qs=2P? Justify your answer.

Task No. 12.

If a company purchased a machine tool worth 200,000 rubles and a truck worth 500,000 rubles to organize production, then when accounting for these costs, the accountant should attribute 200,000 rubles to fixed costs and 500,000 rubles to variable costs? Justify your answer.

Task No. 13.

This table reflects the amount of demand for a certain product at the following prices:

Price	6000	8000	10000	12000
Quantity	900	700	500	300

Plot a graph and determine at what maximum price consumers will refuse to buy this product?

Task No. 14.

Real GDP increased by 1.2 times, money supply increased by 8%. Calculate changes in the price level under the condition of stability of the money turnover rate.

Answer: will decrease by 10%

Task No. 15.

Let's assume that in the 1st year (base year) the nominal GDP was 500. After 6 years the GDP deflator increased by 2 times, and the real GDP increased by 40%. How much was it in this year?

in this case, the nominal GDP in 6 years?

Answer: 1400

Task No. 16.

The population is 100 million, 24 million are children under 16 and people in long-term isolation, 30 million are out of the labor force, 4.6 million are unemployed, 1 million are part-time workers and looking for work. Calculate the labor force and unemployment rate.

Task No. 17.

The Central Bank buys government bonds from commercial banks for 100 million rubles. How might the money supply change if commercial banks fully utilize their credit capacity, given that the deposit reserve ratio is 0.1?

Task No. 18.

The natural unemployment rate this year is 6%, and the actual unemployment rate is 10%. If the actual output volume in the same year was 600 trillion rubles, what are the GDP losses caused by cyclical unemployment?

Task No. 19.

The cash-to-deposits ratio (cr) is 10%, the amount of deposits (D) is 100 billion rubles. What is the money supply?

Answer: 110 billion.

Task No. 20.

The required reserve ratio is 12%, excess reserves are 3% of the deposit amount. The total reserves are 45 billion rubles, and cash is 1,500 billion rubles. What is the size of the deposits?

Answer: 300 billion.

Task No. 21.

A tire company sells 4 tires to a car company for a total of $400. Another company sells a stereo to the car company for $500. After installing all of this on the car, the car company sells it for $200,000. What amount would be included in the calculation of GDP?

Answer: 20 thousand.

Task No. 22.

In a hypothetical country, steel was smelted with a total value of 4,000 monetary units using materials and semi-finished products purchased abroad for 1,000 monetary units. The country's machine-building enterprises manufactured products with a total value of 7,500 monetary units from this steel. What was the contribution of these sectors of the country to the total volume of GNP (in monetary units)?

a) 11,500; b) 10,500; c) 8,500; d) 7,500; d) 6,500. Answer:

total contribution - 6,500 monetary units.

Task No. 23.

The actual volume of GDP in this year was 2000 monetary units, the potential volume of GDP was 2300 monetary units. The natural rate of unemployment is 5%. Determine the actual unemployment rate if Okun's coefficient is 2.5%.

1) 7.5%; 2) 10.2%; 3) 11.4%; 4) 13.5%; 5) 15.0%.

Answer: 10.2%.

Task No. 24.

Determine how many times during the year 1000 monetary units stored in a bank at 120% per annum will depreciate if the inflation rate in the country is 20% per month.

1) 6 times; 2) 5.64 times; 3) 4.05 times; 4) 3.27 times; 5) 2.87 times.

Answer: 1.2^{12} = 8.9 times

Task No. 25.

It is known that 9 workers produce 30 units of output in one working day and labor is the only variable factor of production. The salary of each worker is 150 rubles per day. Find the value of average variable costs.

1) 5 2) 30 3) 45 4) 50 5) no correct answer