

AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Approved at the meeting Scientific and
Methodological Council of the University
Protocol № 6 June 22, 2020

**PROGRAM
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BY SPECIALTY
FOR PHD DOCTORAL STUDENTS BY SPECIALTY
"8D02207 - MUSEOLOGY AND PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS"**

ALMATY, 2020

The program was drawn up in accordance with the State General Education Standard in the specialty "8D02207 - Museology and the Protection of Monuments." The program was compiled by: Professor Kartaeva T.E., and Docent Soikina N.Y.

The program was considered at a meeting of the Department of Archeology, Ethnology and Museology

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Head of Department _____ Zhumatayev R.S.

Approved at a meeting of the Methodical Bureau of the Faculty of History, Archeology and Ethnology

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Chairman of Methodical Bureau _____ Dzholdybayeva U.M.

Approved at the meeting of the Scientific Council

Protocol No. 10 by May 29 2020

Chairman of the Scientific Council,

Dean of the Faculty _____ Nogaybaeva M.S.

Scientific secretary _____ Abikenova G.E.

CONTENTS

1. Goals and objectives of the entrance exam in the specialty

Introductory questions for the persons coming to doctoral studies of PhD in the specialty "8D02207 - Museology and protection of monuments" are intended to reveal their general level of knowledge and level of training in the field of scientific knowledge.

The tasks of the entrance exam are:

- To identify the level of theoretical and professional training in the field of museum studies and protection of cultural heritage;
- determine the level of knowledge of general concepts and methodological issues of science, the history of its formation and development;
- Degree of proficiency in integrated analysis and use of scientific literature and historical sources;
- Determine the level of ownership of the actual material
- determine the level of knowledge of the main theoretical and practical problems existing in modern museum studies;
- determine the degree of knowledge of creative and analytical abilities in the comparative study of museum research problems;
- Identify the ability to analyze and systematize research materials;
- knowledge in the field of protection, conservation, restoration of historical and cultural monuments.

Form of entrance exam - written exam. Examiners record their answers to exam ticket questions on answer sheets that are encrypted. In the case of an appeal, the grounds for consideration are written entries in the response sheet.

2. Requirements to the level of training of persons entering doctoral studies PhD

According to the State general education standard of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the previous minimum level of education of persons wishing to master the educational programs of doctoral studies is master's degree.

Competences:

- understanding the relationship of general cultural studies with the subject of museum studies, protection and preservation of historical and cultural objects;
- ability to determine and analyze the main approaches, methods in the study of museum studies;
- understanding of categories, concepts and terms of museology and protection of monuments;
- understanding of subject areas of history of museum business, protection of monuments;
- understanding of various criteria and principles of typology, functional essence of museums and institutions of protection of objects of history and culture in accordance with theories and concepts of museum studies;
- ability to solve research problems based on the principles of civilizational, cultural and informational approaches, taking a comprehensive approach to the analysis of cultural processes.

3. Prerequisites of the educational program

Modern problems of the world museum space - 3 credits;

Innovations in museology: theory and practice - 3 credits;

Historical, cultural and natural heritage of Kazakhstan: history and methodology - 3 credits.

4. List of examination topics

Discipline "Modern problems of the world museum space"

1. Museum studies as a systemic field of knowledge.

Structural and functional approach to museum studies. The relationship of the concepts of "museum studies," "museology," "museography."

2. Structure and functions of museum studies.

Views on the structure of museum studies, general and special museum studies. The relationship between theoretical and applied museum studies. Constituent elements of museum studies.

3. Problems of the concept of "museum object."

Museum object in the structure of museology. The content of the concept of "museum object." Documentary, informational and cultural value of the museum subject. Relic, rarity, unicum, type object. A museum object and an object of museum significance.

4. Properties and functions of the museum object.

Properties of museum objects: attractiveness, expressiveness, informativity, associativity, representativeness. Functions of the museum object: modeling reality, communicative, scientific, informational.

5. Museology methods.

Discussion about the method of museum studies. General scientific and private scientific methods of specialized and related disciplines in the system of the method of museum studies. Systemic analysis in the study of museum research problems. Structural and semiotic methods of analysis in museum studies. Museum source studies as a specific museum research method.

6. Discussion about the subject and object of museum studies.

Museology object. Problems of interpretation of the subject of museum studies. Conceptual approaches to its definition: institutional, functional, substantive and complex. Historical roots and modern views on the subject of museum studies.

7. Museological terminology.

Terminological problems of museum studies. The international nature and degree of development of the problem of the language of museum science.

8. Museology sources.

Typology of sources, bibliographic, abstract and informational publications on the history of museums. Specific types of sources (catalogs of museums, exhibitions, collections, inventory, guides). Summarizing the historical experience of museums, identifying and forecasting trends in their development. The contiguity of historiography of the history of museum affairs with historiography of related fields of knowledge. Domestic and foreign museum researchers.

9. Museology historiography.

The contiguity of historiography of the history of museum affairs with historiography of related fields of knowledge. Domestic and foreign museum researchers.

10. Emergence of the museums.

Prerequisites for the birth and formation of museums as a socio-cultural phenomenon.

Premuseum collecting. Genesis and development of specific groups, types, profiles and types of museums in different countries in different periods. Traditions and continuity in the development of museums.

11. The main stages of the development of museums.

Home-based forms of accumulation of historical and cultural property. The beginning of systematic collection in the Renaissance. The emergence of the first museums. Characterization of the stages of the history of museums as a pan-European phenomenon. Features of the history of museums of different countries, depending on their socio-political, economic, social and cultural processes.

12. Gathering and collecting in antiquity.

Museons of antiquity as centers of intellectual life. Office. -Sided. Academy. Museyon. Pre-museum collections - treasury (temples), reliquaries, scientific centers (museums), demonstration

of objects of art (Pinakotheka). The practice of collecting, storing and presenting in antiquity. Picture gallery. Gliptotheka. Accounting, principles of exposition and accessibility to the public of collections of ancient temples. Collection of monuments in the era of Hellenism and in ancient Rome.

13. Museum in Renaissance culture.

Appeal to antiquity in the Renaissance. Collecting monuments of antiquity as rarities of high culture. The emergence of various forms of organization of collections: kunstkamera, naturcabinet, gallery, "ancient garden." Palace museums of secular rulers. University museums. The formation of museum science. The first attempts to study the experience of predecessors by collectors: K. Naikel, O. Bettiger, L.fon Ledebur, G. Klemm, E. Curtius.

14. Museums in the Enlightenment.

The Academic Museum is a requirement of the Age of Enlightenment. Profile Academic Museum. Democratization of public museums under the influence of ideas for the protection of human rights. The ideas of the revolution in France on the creation of new museums and projects of national museums. The heyday of art museums in the era of the Napoleonic Wars. The emergence of new types of museums (panoramas, dioramas, panopticons). Mobile exhibitions. Creation of a monument protection service in France. Development of botanical gardens.

15. The largest museums in the world, their history and characteristics.

Ways to form museums in Western Europe and America. Classification and history of the famous museums of the world. Dresden Art Gallery (Germany). Uffizi Gallery (Italy). Louvre, Center Pompidou (France). British Museum (UK). Metropolitan (USA). Amsterdam Rijksmuseum (Holland).

16. Development of museological thought.

Etymology of the concept of "museum" and other special museum concepts in the historical aspect. Typology and classification of museums from the origin of the problem to modern approaches in the historiographic aspect. An idea of a museum in the Antique World. Educational understanding of the museum. The formation and development of the ideas of democratization of the museum. Philosophical and religious concepts of the museum.

17. Cultural and social essence of the museum.

Typology and classification of museums as a debating problem. The concepts of "profile," "type" and "view" of the museum. Modern classifications of museums. Extend traditional views of the profile, type, and view of the museum. The emergence of new formations of a museum nature: a museum-reserve, a cultural heritage center, national parks, etc.

18. Theory of museum documentation.

Purpose and meaning of documentation. Principles and criteria for documentation. Cognitive-value nature of museum documentation. The concepts of "thing," "object of museum significance," "museum subject."

19. Theory of thesauros.

Thesaurization as the second degree of museum study, its knowledge, accounting and protection. The process of creating a fund of museum objects as one of the elements of thesauration. The concepts of "museum collection" and "museum collection." Principles of studying museum collections as a special model of the real world and the documentary system. Classification, systematization and interpretation of museum objects in the context of thesauration. The importance of the scientific organization of funds. Modern technologies for recording museum objects.

20. Theory of museum communication.

Kinship and difference of museum communication with its other forms. Theoretical prerequisites for a communicative approach in museum studies. Modern views on the language of museum communication. Problems of the museum language and feedback. Teaching the language of museum communication as a task of museum pedagogy. Efficiency and versatility of museum communication.

21. Theoretical problems of modern museum studies.

Coverage in the domestic and foreign press of issues of typology and classification of the museum, its functions, the problem of museum pedagogy, forecasting the museum of the future. Museum researches. Training for museums in the country.

Discipline "Innovations in Museology: Theory and Practice"

1. Applied museology.

Study of museum practice, analysis of various aspects of the museum. The problems of museum studies and its place in the scientific justification of applied museum studies, the peculiarities of the application of general and special methods, taking into account the object of study.

The concept of "applied museum studies."

2. Scientific and fund activities of the museum.

Study of the problems of picking, accounting, storage of museum funds as one of the areas of applied museum studies. The concept of "museum funds." Structure and typology of museum funds. The concept of "scientific manning" of museum collections. The scientific concept of manning museum funds. Grounds for the principles of selection of objects of museum significance in the stock collection. Specifics of the collection of museum funds of various profiles and types. Documentation in the fund picking process.

3. Documentation of museum funds.

Legal and scientific aspects of the documentation of museum funds. Initial registration and inventory. Purpose and structure of scientific reference apparatus. Computerization of museum funds as a form of study, accounting and use of funds. Museum cataloging and information systems.

4. Scientific inventory.

The concept of the information potential of a museum subject and research techniques for its disclosure. Stages and methods of studying a museum subject and fixing its results. Content of concepts: classification, systematization, interpretation, attribution as stages of studying a museum subject. Features of classification of different types of objects: by material, method, place and time of its manufacture, author's, social, ethnicity, etc. Method of monographic study of a museum object.

5. Storage of museum collections.

Factors affecting the preservation of museum objects. Museum storage regime as a scientific problem. Requirements for temperature, humidity, light, methods of their determination and compliance. Storage conditions of museum objects depending on the degree of preservation and exposure of the material to external conditions. Storage systems: in the storage facility, at the exposition, during transportation. Principles of interaction between custodians of funds and restorers.

6. Design of museum exposition.

Genesis and evolution of exposition. The exposition is one of the forms of scientific work of the museum and a specific form of publication of museum collections. Psychological aspects of the museum exposition. The problem of the ratio of content and form of the museum exposition.

Scientific concept and principles of exposition space organization. The typology of the exposition and its dependence on the profile of the museum and the features of the exhibited material.

7. Exposition materials.

Types of exposition materials. Features of their demonstration. Synthesis of information about the museum object and its design for the show in accordance with the conceptual basis of the exposition. Exposition as a synthesis of science and art.

Exposition equipment as a means of organizing space for composite solutions. Use of technical and audiovisual means as a condition for enhancing information capabilities and emotional impact of exposures.

8. Design approach in the creation of the museum exposition.

Main stages of scientific design. Scientific concept of exposition. Thematic structure of the exposition. Planning of exposition. The tasks of artistic design of the exposition. The tasks of artistic design of the exposition. Museum design. Methods of interaction between authors of the scientific concept and artists-designers of the exposition.

9. History of design and construction of museum buildings.

The significance of the architectural and artistic solution of the museum building. Modern requirements for museum buildings, storage facilities. Main types and types of exposition and exhibition equipment. Open storage organization. Modern requirements for museum buildings.

10. Museum pedagogy in the implementation of the educational and educational function of the museum

Methods of psychology, pedagogy, sociology and museum studies in the study of the museum audience, the effectiveness of forms and methods of educational and educational activities. Basic procedures for sociological research. Methods of studying the process of visitors' perception of the exposition and various forms of scientific and educational work of the museum. Test and implement the most appropriate forms and methods of work. Problems of social and cultural adaptation in the museum.

11. Tour at the museum.

The excursion is a traditional form of work of the museum with visitors, the implementation of the information, educational and educational function. History of sightseeing. Historical aspect of the development of the basics of the sightseeing methodology. Concept "excursion". Principles of classification of museum excursions. A differentiated approach to determining the nature, subject matter, purpose and specific content of the tour.

12. Organizational and managerial foundations of the museum.

Management system in the field of culture. Culture and market. State regulation in the field of culture. Cultural program as a method of economic management and social protection in the field of culture. Legislative status and management of the museum. Criteria for the approach to determining the conditions for the work of museums. Scientific, organizational and technical structure of the museum. The administrative building of the museum and the problem of its professionalism.

13. Museum marketing.

Peculiarities of marketing in the field of culture. Sponsorship and philanthropy in culture.

The problem of programming and financing the activities of the museum in modern conditions. The concept of "museum marketing" as a specific type of management activity of the museum. Increasing the importance of the publishing activity of the museum, ways to promote publications or souvenirs to the market. Elements of museum products development as a condition of its competitiveness in market conditions.

14. Cultural heritage.

The concepts of "cultural heritage," "artistic and historical value of the monument."

Typology and classification of monuments, specifics of various categories and types of monuments. Socio-historical and aesthetic essence of monuments, functions of monuments. Historical and cultural monuments and their habitat. The role of monuments in the formation of the appearance of the city and the self-consciousness of residents. Architectural and landscape environment of monuments. Creation of protection zones.

15. The theory of restoration and preservation of historical and cultural objects.

Restoration. Historical prerequisites for the emergence of restoration craft. Development of theoretical foundations of restoration. The boundaries of the possible restoration and preservation of historical and cultural monuments. Scientific foundations of restoration and conservation activities. Etymology of concepts: "restoration," "reconstruction," "conservation."

16. Identification of the object and methods of restoration

Categories of determining the value of monuments: utilitarian, scientific, historical-memorial, aesthetic and other aspects of social and artistic value. Ethics in the qualitative assessment of

restoration. Discussion about the priority values of museum objects, and other artistic values as grounds for the nature and degree of restoration. Conditionality of restoration methods with the degree of preservation of monuments. Criteria for assessing the quality of restoration.

Discipline "Historical, cultural and natural heritage of Kazakhstan: history and methodology"

1. The concept of "monument" and its definition.

Definition of the main concepts "monument of history and culture," "historical and cultural heritage," "cultural landscape." Interdisciplinary scientific approaches to the definition of categories: semiotic; ecological; axiological; informative. Criteria for the value characteristic of historical and cultural heritage: chronological, aesthetic, sacred, memorial.

2. Theoretical aspects of the protection of monuments.

The ethical consequences of the destruction of monuments of religious worship, monuments of the revolutionary past and the Soviet era. The importance of museums in the protection and museumification of cultural heritage.

3. The legal basis for the protection of monuments.

Documentation of phenomena, processes, patterns of development of nature and society by identifying and protecting monuments of history and culture. Possibilities and boundaries of using immovable historical and cultural monuments for museum purposes.

4. History of studying the protection and museumification of historical and cultural heritage.

The first publications on memorial protection activities (second half of the XIX - beginning XXth centuries). Works by N.I. Veselovsky, V.F. Smolin, M.P. Pogodin, N.M. Nikolsky. Study of historical and cultural heritage in the twentieth century (M.G. Khudyakov, A.M. Razgon, A.A. Formozov, V.K. Gardanov, D.A. Ravikovich, Yu.N. Zhukov, O.V. Ionova and others). Modern approaches to the preservation of historical and cultural heritage.

5. State bodies for the study and preservation of historical and cultural heritage.

Creation of the Imperial Archaeological Commission: research, restoration activities. Activity of Russian Geographical Society. Turkestan circle of fans of archeology. Society for the Protection of Monuments. Activity of the ministries.

6. Protection of historical and cultural heritage at the beginning of the XXth century.

The problem of protecting cultural property during the First World War. The activities of N.K. Roerich. The first measures to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the Soviet government. The first All-Russian conference on the protection and restoration of monuments.

7. Protection of historical and cultural monuments in 1945-1975

Decree "On measures to improve the protection of cultural monuments" from 14.10.1948, its main provisions. Protection of historical monuments, architecture, art, archeology.

8. Law "On the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments" of the Kazakh SSR of August 11, 1978

Basic provisions of the Law. Types of monuments. State control over their protection. State register of monuments. Ensuring their safety.

9. Protection and use of cultural and natural heritage objects at the present stage.

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 1992 "On the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage."

Current trends in the protection and use of cultural and natural heritage sites. Modern system of regulation of the sphere of protection and use of objects of cultural and natural heritage. The role of the State and the public.

10. Classification of natural monuments, history and culture.

Principles of classification of historical and cultural monuments. Movable and immovable monuments. Archeology monuments. Monuments history. Cultural monuments. Monuments of urban planning and architecture. Art monuments. Monuments of science and technology documenting human knowledge about the world and the formation and development of science

and scientific and technical knowledge. Documentary monuments. Nature sanctuaries. Inconceivable forms of historical and cultural heritage. The main categories: "heritage," "historical and cultural heritage," "monument."

11. Museumification of monuments their protection.

Defining the museumification of the immovable part of historical and cultural heritage as the most effective way to preserve monuments. The history of the museumification of monuments. Expansion of the concept of "monument" and an increase in the range of objects of museumification. Experience of museumification and typology of objects of historical and cultural heritage. Museumification of intangible heritage objects.

12. The main stages and features of museumification of various types of monuments.

Correlation of the monument and the exposition designed in it. Technical means of interpreting historical and cultural objects. Historical and cultural heritage and urbanism. Museumification of architectural monuments. Museumification of monuments of science and technology.

13. Preservation of archaeological monuments.

Types of archaeological monuments: settlement, parking lot, settlement, burial ground, cave, rock painting. Classification of objects according to the material of the remains: from stone, raw brick, land with or without wooden structures. Museumification in situ. Museums excavations. Protective pavilions, canopies. Promising methods of museumification of archaeological heritage: the "cap" method, the method of natural conservation, the method of reconstructive-archaeological layout. Museumification of landscapes, environments.

14. The role of the museum in preserving historical and cultural heritage.

Open-air museums. Memorial estates of RK. Museum collections.

15. International cooperation in the field of monuments protection.

Kazakhstan's membership in UNESCO, ICOM, ICOMOS. The cultural heritage of Kazakhstan is on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Development of international relations.

5. Literature

Main:

1. Музейная экспозиция. Теория и практика. Искусство экспозиции. Новые сценарии и концепции. - М., 1997.
2. Система научного описания музейного предмета: классификация методика, терминология. Справочник. – СПб., 2003. – 408 с.
3. Музееведение. Музеи мира. - М., 1991.
4. Музейная экспозиция. На пути к музею XXI века. - М., 1997.
5. Калугина, Т.П. Художественный музей как феномен культуры. - СПб., 2008.
6. Каулен М.Е. Экспозиция и экспозиционер. - М., 2001.
7. Музей и новые технологии/ под ред. Никишина Н.А. - М., 1999.
8. Мазный Н.В., Поляков Т.П., Шулепова Э.А. Музейная выставка: история, проблемы, перспективы. – М., 1997.
9. Поляков Т.П. Мифология музейного проектирования. – М., 2003.
10. Музей. Маркетинг. Менеджмент. – М., 2001.
11. Музеи в период перемен. – СПб.: Контрфорс, 1997.
12. Музей будущего: информационный менеджмент. – М., 2001.
13. Пономарев Б.Б. Несовершенный музей в несовершенном мире. – М., 14. 2002.
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17. Юренева Т.Ю. Музееведение. – М., 2006.
18. Шляхтина Э. Основы музееведения. – М., 2005.
19. Музеи в период перемен. – СПб.: Контрфорс, 1997.

Additional:

1. Пул Дж. Когда менеджмент приносит деньги: руководство для культурных учреждений разных стран. – Спб., 1997.
2. Решетников Н.И. Комплектование музейных фондов. - М., 1997.
3. Актуальные проблемы фондовой работы музеев. - М., 1979, 1980, 1981.
4. Кучеренко М.Е. Научно-фондовая работа в музее. - М., 1999.
5. Вопросы охраны и использования памятников искусства и культуры. -М., 1990; 1992.
6. Вопросы изучения истории и культурного наследия Казахстана. - А., 1998.
7. Проблемы изучения и сохранения исторического наследия. - А., 1998.
8. Юренева Т.Ю. Музей в мировой культуре. – М.: Рус. слово, 2003.
9. Музей в современном мире: традиционализм и новаторство/ сост. Л.И. Скрипкина. (Труды Государственного Исторического музея; вып. 104). – М.: ГИМ, 1999.
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13. Хадсон К. Влиятельные музеи/ пер. с англ. Л.Ю. Мотылев. – Новосибирск: Сиб. хронограф, 2001.
14. Атрибуция музейного памятника: справочник/ М-во культуры Рос. Федерации, Рос. этногр. музей; под ред. И.В. Дубова. – СПб.: Лань, 1999.
15. Охрана и использование памятников культуры/ Моск. гос. ун-т культуры и искусств; [сост. С.М. Шестова]. – М.: МГУКИ, 2004.
16. Культурно-образовательная деятельность музеев. - М., 1997.
17. Реставрация музейных ценностей: науч. и практ. работы/ отв. ред. М.В. Юсупова. – М.: ГИМ, 1999.
18. Российская музейная энциклопедия: в 2 т./ Рос. ин-т культурологи; [редкол.: В.Л. Янин и др.]. – М.: Прогресс, 2001. – 2 т.
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20. Раимханова К. Музей ісінің теориясы мен практикасы.- Алматы, 2002.
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22. Центральный государственный музей Республики Казахстан. – А., 2003.
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24. Андреева И. Музейный бизнес и маркетинговые исследования // Art-менеджер. – М., 2003. – № 3.
25. Веревкин А.В. Сувенирная политика музея: Возможности и стратегия использования сувенира для повышения доходности учреждений культуры // Справочник руководителя учреждения культуры. – М., 2003. – № 7. – С. 68-78.
26. Вистингхаузен М. фон. Источники дохода для музеев // Экология культуры: Инф. бюллетень. – Архангельск, 2004. – № 3. – С. 53-57.
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Criteria for assessing the quality of responses

"Perfectly":

- systematic, in-depth and complete knowledge of discipline;
- accurate use of scientific terminology, stylistically competent, logically correct statement of the answer to questions;
- ability to orient and critically assess theories, concepts and directions on issues, to use scientific achievements of other disciplines;
- flawless possession of discipline tools, ability to use them effectively in solving issues;
- full and deep assimilation of maintenance of the main and additional literature recommended by the program of discipline.

"Well":

- systematized, deep and complete knowledge of discipline;
- using the necessary scientific terminology, stylistically competent, logically correct statement of the answer to questions, ability to draw reasonable conclusions;
- possession of discipline tools, ability to use them in solving issues;
- assimilation of the content of the basic literature recommended by the discipline program;
- ability to guide and benchmark basic theories, concepts and directions on issues.

"Satisfactorily":

- sufficient knowledge within the scope of the discipline programme;
- assimilation of the content of the basic literature recommended by the discipline program;
- use of scientific terminology, stylistic and logical presentation of answers to questions, ability to draw conclusions without significant errors;
- possession of discipline tools;
- ability to guide and assess basic theories, concepts and disciplines on discipline issues.

"Unsatisfactorily":

- insufficient knowledge on issues;
- knowledge of the content of part of the basic literature recommended by the discipline program;
- use of scientific terminology, statement of the answer to questions with essential linguistic and logical mistakes;
- bad knowledge of discipline tools, incompetence in resolving issues;
- inability to navigate the main theories, concepts on the topic.

Assessment by Letter System	Figure equivalent of points	%	Evaluation by traditional system
A	4,0	95-100	perfectly
A-	3,67	90-94	
B+	3,33	85-89	well
B	3,0	80-84	
B-	2,67	75-79	
C+	2,33	70-74	satisfactorily
C	2,0	65-69	
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D-	1,0	50-54	
F	0	0-49	unsatisfactorily
I (Incomplete)	-	-	"Discipline Not Completed"

			(not considered in GPA calculation)
P (Pass)	-	-	offset (not considered in GPA calculation)
NP (No Pass)	-	-	not offset (not considered in GPA calculation)
W (Withdrawal)	-	-	Refusal of discipline (not considered in GPA calculation)
AW (Academic Withdrawal)			Withdrawal for academic reasons (not considered in GPA calculation)
AU (Audit)	-	-	The discipline is listened (not considered in GPA calculation)
ATT.		30-60 50-100	certified
He att.		0-29 0-49	Not certified
R (Retake)	-	-	retake