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Pyatigorsk Institute (branch) NCFU

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APPROVED BY:

Director of the Pyatigorsk Institute (branch) NCFU

T.A. Shebzukhova

Fund of assessment tools

for formative and interim assessment

(ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT)

Discipline History of International tourism

Direction of training / specialty 43.03.02 Tourism / International tourism

Graduate qualifications
Form of study
Year of start of training
Studied in semester 5

Bachelor
Full-time
2021

Foreword

1. Funds of assessment tools are focused on assessing the achievement of the learning outcomes planned in the educational program and the level of formation of all competencies declared in the

educational program.
2. The fund of evaluation means of current control and intermediate certification was developed on the basis of the work program of the discipline "History of International tourism" and in accordance with the educational program of higher education in the direction of preparation 43.03.02 Tourism, approved at a meeting of the Educational and Methodological Council of FGAOU VO NCFU, Minutes No. dated " 20
3. Developer N.Yu. Klimova, Associate Professor of the Department of Thermal Engineering
4. FOS considered and approved at a meeting of the Department of T&GD Protocol No dated "" 20
5. FOS agreed with the issuing department of T&GD Protocol Nofrom ""
6. Expertise of FOS was carried out. The members of the expert group who conducted the internal examination: Chairman I. Ogarkova, Head of the Department of Thermal Engineering T.G. Garbuzova, Associate Professor of the Department of Thermal Engineering I'M IN. Chernykh, director of the travel agency Discovery LLC
6. Expert opinion: The fund of assessment tools for conducting current control and intermediate certification in the discipline "History of International tourism" corresponds to the work program of the discipline for students in the field of training 43.03.02 Tourism and can be used in the educational process AND. Ogarkova, Head of the Department of Thermal
Engineering
Engineering I'M IN. Chernykh, director of the travel agency Discovery LLC
7. The period of validity of the FOS: year (s).

Valuation funds fund passport for monitoring and intermediate certification

History of International tourism 43.03.02 Tourism

By discipline
Direction of training
Directivity (profile)
Graduate qualifications international tourism

Bachelor Form of study full-time Syllabus 2021

The code of the assessed competency	Stage formation competence	Assessment tools and technologies	Type of control, certification	Type of control (oral, written or using	Name evaluative funds	tasks for	ntity each level, cs.
(or part of it)	(Topic no.) (in accordance with the working program)		(current / intermediat e)	technical means)		base	elevated
	1-9	interview	current	oral	Interview questions	42	29
UK-5, PK-5	4	report	current	oral	List of discussion topics for the round table	2	1
	1-9	exam	intermediat e	oral	Exam questions	30	23

	npiled by	N.Yu. Klimova	
(signa	ature)		
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Federal State Autonomous

educational institution of higher education "NORTH CAUCASIAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY" Pyatigorsk Institute (branch) NCFU

I APPROVE:

Head the issuing depart	artment of TIGD
I.V. Ogarkova	
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Interview questions in the discipline "History of International tourism"

A basic level of

Topic 1. International tourism as a branch of specialization. Basic concepts of international tourism as a system.

- 1. The history of the emergence and development of international tourism.
- 2. Types of international tourism.
- 3. A systematic approach to the definition of tourism.
- 4. The main components of international tourism.

Topic 2. Features of the development of international tourism. Factors influencing the development of international tourism.

- 1. Dynamics of tourism and travel in the world.
- 2. The main directions of travel.
- 3. Specially protected natural areas in the world.
- 4. Recreational zoning of countries.
- 5. The role of static and dynamic factors in the international tourism system.

Topic 3. Tourist markets and services in international tourism. Tourist complex in international tourism.

- 1. Sources of information collection on the state of foreign tourist markets.
- 2. Factors determining the segmentation of the tourist market.
- 3. The international tourism market.
- 4. The main segments of the world tourist markets.
- 5. Tourism services.
- 6. Standardized and differentiated services. Interchangeability in the tourist services market.
- 7. The main elements of the tourist complex in international tourism.
- 8. Placement companies. Classification of accommodation facilities.

Topic 4. International regulation of tourist activities. Legal framework for the regulation of international tourism.

- 1. International acts regulating tourist activities.
- 2. The main policy documents on the rights and obligations of tourists: the Tourism Charter and the Tourist Code.
- 3. The principles of tourism development, proclaimed by the Hague Declaration on Tourism, and their implementation in the practice of tourism activities.

Topic 5. Contractual relations between the subjects of international tourism. Features of tour operator activities in international tourism.

- 1. The main documents regulating the relationship between the subjects of international tourism at the international and national levels.
- 2. Contracts with service providers.
- 3. Place and role of the tour operator in the tourist complex.
- 4. The value of tour operator activity in the formation of a tourist product. Classification of

tour operators by type and place of activity.

5. Proactive and receptive tour operators.

Topic 6. Recreational zoning and tourism. Development of international tourism.

- 1. Area-forming signs in international tourism.
- 2. Recreational area and recreational area.
- 3. Groups of recreational resources and their characteristics.
- 4. Natural recreational resources.
- 5. Cultural and historical potential of the international tourism market.
- 6. Ecological conditions of the natural environment.
- 7. Recreational development of the territory.

Topic 7. Geography of international and domestic tourism in Europe. International tourism in Asia and the Middle East.

- 1. France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Germany, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Greece, Malta, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary.
- 2. Asia: India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Pakistan, China, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Mongolia. Middle East: United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Israel, Syria, Cyprus, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Jordan.

Topic 8. International and domestic tourism in America. International and domestic tourism in Africa, Australia and Oceania.

- 1. USA, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Cuba, Jamaica, Costa Rica.
- 2. Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles.
- 3. Australia, New Zealand.

Topic 9. Development of international tourism in Russia. The role of the Federal Agency for Tourism in promoting existing and creating new areas of international tourism.

- 1. The history of the formation of the international tourism market in Russia.
- 2. Factors constraining and contributing to the development of inbound tourism in Russia.
- 3. Public and private partnership.
- 4. Implementation of tourism and recreation projects in the Federal Target Programs "Development of the Transport System".
- 5. The role of the Federal Agency for Tourism in expanding global cooperation.

Elevated level

Topic 1. International tourism as a branch of specialization. Basic concepts of international tourism as a system.

- 1. Subjects of international tourism: visitors, tourists, sightseers.
- 2. Classification of tourism: types, categories, forms and types.

Topic 2. Features of the development of international tourism. Factors influencing the development of international tourism.

- 1. The relationship of tourist activity with the political, financial and economic situation in the country.
- 2. Changes in the demographic structure and social status of the population, affecting the tourism sector.

Topic 3. Tourist markets and services in international tourism. Tourist complex in international tourism.

- 1. Basic models of the organization of the hotel business.
- 2. The concept of a leisure ownership system.
- 3. The largest international national transport companies.
- 4. Transport services for tourists.
- 5. Classes and conditions of service.
- 6. Food establishments. Excursion and leisure enterprises.

Topic 4. International regulation of tourist activities. Legal framework for the regulation of international tourism.

- 1. The World Code of Ethics in Tourism as the basis for the formation of relations in the tourism sector.
- 2. The concept of sustainable tourism development and its importance for the modern tourism industry.

Topic 5. Contractual relations between the subjects of international tourism. Features of tour operator activities in international tourism.

- 1. Features of their functioning in international tourism. Selection and study of foreign tourist markets.
- 2. Creation of an attractive tourist product.
- 3. Documentation for the created tour.

Topic 6. Recreational zoning and tourism. Development of international tourism.

- 1. The degree of infrastructure development in the tourist region.
- 2. Prospects for the development of the tourist region.
- 3. Recreational areas of the world.
- 4. Factors influencing the development of international tourism.
- 5. Demographic factors.
- 6. Economic factors. Social factors. Cultural factors. Psychological factors.

Topic 7. Geography of international and domestic tourism in Europe. International tourism in Asia and the Middle East.

- 1. Rules of entry and exit in European countries, bioclimatic conditions, natural recreational resources, infrastructure, hydromineral resources, ecological conditions of the natural environment, cultural and historical potential, recreational development of the territory, main tourism centers and problems of recreational development.
- 2. Rules of entry and exit in the countries of Asia and the Middle East, bioclimatic conditions, natural recreational resources, infrastructure, hydromineral resources, ecological conditions of the natural environment, cultural and historical potential, recreational development of the territory, the main centers of tourism and problems of recreational development.

Topic 8. International and domestic tourism in America. International and domestic tourism in Africa, Australia and Oceania.

- 1. Rules of entry and exit in the countries of America, bioclimatic conditions, natural recreational resources, infrastructure, hydromineral resources, ecological conditions of the natural environment, cultural and historical potential, recreational development of the territory, main centers of tourism and problems of recreational development.
- 2. Rules of entry and exit in African countries, bioclimatic conditions, natural recreational resources, infrastructure, hydromineral resources, ecological conditions of the natural environment, cultural and historical potential, recreational development of the territory, the main centers of tourism and problems of recreational development.
- 3. Rules of entry and exit in the countries of Australia and Oceania, bioclimatic conditions, natural recreational resources, infrastructure, hydromineral resources, ecological conditions of the natural environment, cultural and historical potential, recreational development of the territory, the main centers of tourism and problems of recreational development.

Topic 9. Development of international tourism in Russia. The role of the Federal Agency for Tourism in promoting existing and creating new areas of international tourism.

- 1. Sources of risk in international tourism.
- 2. Ensuring the safety of tourists on trips abroad.
- 3. Insurance of tourists traveling abroad. Types of insurance. Inbound tourism insurance.

1. Criteria for assessing competencies.

Excellent gradeExhibited to the student if the theoretical content of the course is fully mastered, without gaps; exhaustively, consistently, clearly and logically harmoniously presents

the material; freely copes with tasks, questions and other uses of knowledge; uses additional material in the answer, all tasks provided by the program are completed, the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the maximum; analyzes the results obtained; shows independence when performing tasks.

Rating "good" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course is fully mastered, the necessary practical competencies are basically formed, all the educational tasks provided for by the curriculum have been completed, the quality of their implementation is quite high. The student firmly knows the material, expresses it competently and to the point, avoiding significant inaccuracies in answering the question.

Assessment "satisfactory" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course is partially mastered, but the gaps are not significant, most of the tasks provided by the program have been completed, but there are errors in them, when answering the question posed, the student makes inaccuracies, insufficiently correct wording, there are violations of the logical sequence in the presentation of the program material ...

Rating "unsatisfactory" is given to the student if he does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, does practical work uncertainly, with great difficulty, the necessary practical competencies are not formed, most of the educational tasks provided for by the training program have not been completed, the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the minimum ...

2. Description of the grading scale

Current control

Rating assessment of knowledge is not provided.

3. Methodological materials defining the procedures for assessing knowledge, skills, skills and (or) experience of activities, characterizing the stages of the formation of competencies.

The procedure for carrying out this assessment activity includes the selection and study of literature on the topic of the interview, a brief note-taking of the material studied.

The interview allows you to check the formation of competencies PC-1 - knowledge of the theoretical foundations of design, readiness to apply the basic design methods in tourism, PC-10 - readiness to develop a tourist product based on modern technologies.

When answering basic-level questions, the student must show fluency in basic terms and concepts.

In order to prepare for this advanced assessment activity, it is necessary to prepare and submit a detailed abstract. RWhen revealing the content of questions of an advanced level, it is necessary to demonstrate an understanding of the essence of what is being stated.

When preparing for the interview, the student is given the right to use the materials prepared by him

During the interview, the following are assessed: the ability to conduct a conversation, the level of proficiency in the material, literacy, the sequence of presentation of the material.

Evaluation paper

No	FULL	Material	Correctness of	Consistency	Completenes	Grade
	NAME.	proficiency	speech		s of the	
		level			answer	
1.						

Cor	npiled by	N.Yu. Klimova
(signa	ature)	
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Federal State Autonomous educational institution of higher education "NORTH CAUCASIAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY" Pyatigorsk Institute (branch) NCFU

I APPROVE:

Head the issuing	department of TIGD
I.V. Ogarkova	
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List of discussion topics for the round table in the discipline "History of International tourism"

A basic level of

Topic 4. International regulation of tourist activities.

- 1. International tourist law.
- 2. World Tourism Organization (WTO).

Elevated level

Topic 4. International regulation of tourist activities.

1. The main international conventions on the legal regulation of international tourism: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966); Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1984); The Manila Declaration on World Tourism of the WTO, (1980); Tourism Charter (Tourist Code, 1985); The Hague Declaration on Tourism (1989).

1. Criteria for assessing competencies.

Excellent gradeExhibited to the student if the theoretical content of the course is fully mastered, without gaps; exhaustively, consistently, clearly and logically harmoniously presents the material; freely copes with tasks, questions and other uses of knowledge; uses additional material in the answer, all tasks provided by the program are completed, the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the maximum; analyzes the results obtained; shows independence when performing tasks.

Rating "good" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course is fully mastered, the necessary practical competencies are basically formed, all the educational tasks provided for by the curriculum have been completed, the quality of their implementation is quite high. The student firmly knows the material, expresses it competently and to the point, avoiding significant inaccuracies in answering the question.

Assessment "satisfactory" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course is partially mastered, but the gaps are not significant, most of the tasks provided by the program have been completed, but there are errors in them, when answering the question posed, the student makes inaccuracies, insufficiently correct wording, there are violations of the logical sequence in the presentation of the program material ...

Rating "unsatisfactory" is given to the student if he does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, does practical work uncertainly, with great difficulty, the necessary practical competencies are not formed, most of the educational tasks provided for by the training program have not been completed, the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the minimum ...

2. Description of the grading scale

Current control

Rating assessment of knowledge is not provided.

3. Methodological materials defining the procedures for assessing knowledge, skills, skills and (or) experience of activities, characterizing the stages of the formation of competencies.

The procedure for carrying out this assessment includes the selection and study of literature on the list of discussion topics for the round table, a brief note-taking of the material studied.

Preparation of an oral report on these topics allows you to check the formation of PC competencies-1- possession of the theoretical foundations of design, readiness to apply basic design methods in tourism, PC-10 - readiness to develop a tourist product based on modern technologies.

In order to prepare for this advanced assessment activity, it is necessary to prepare and submit a detailed abstract. RWhen revealing the content of questions of an advanced level, it is necessary to demonstrate an understanding of the essence of what is being stated.

When preparing a report, the student is given the right to use the materials prepared by him.

When holding a round table, the following are assessed: the ability to conduct a conversation, the level of knowledge of the material, literacy, the sequence of presentation of the material.

Evaluation paper

No	FULL	Material	Correctness of	Consistency	Completenes	Grade
	NAME.	proficiency	speech		s of the	
		level			answer	
1.						

Compiled by		N.Yu. Klimova
(signat	ure)	
"	"	20

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educational institution of higher education "NORTH CAUCASIAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY" Pyatigorsk Institute (branch) NCFU

I APPROVE:

Head the issuing department of TIGD I.V. Ogarkova
"__" ___ 20__

Set of tasks for control work in the discipline "History of International tourism"

A basic level of

Option number 1

- 1. International tourism. Types, types and categories of tourism.
- 2. The main trends and prospects for the development of international tourism.

Option number 2

- 1. Russia's place in the world tourist market.
- 2. Trends in the development of the tourism industry.

Option number 3

- 1. International tourism organizations.
- 2. International regulation of tourist activities.

Option number 4

- 1. New policy in the field of world tourism.
- 2. Economic and humanitarian importance of international tourism.

Option number 5

- 1. Conditions for the development of world tourism.
- 2. Classification of hotels. Services provided by hotel companies.

Option number 6

- 1. Characteristic features of the current stage of development of enterprises in the international hotel industry.
 - 2. Types of contracts concluded between the travel agency and the hotel company.

Option number 7

- 1. Agreements for the purchase of a quota of rooms in a hotel. Types of quotas. Reservation of places in the hotel.
- 2. Leading airlines of the world and Russia, providing international transportation. Services provided by airlines.

Elevated level

Option number 1

- 1. Agreements concluded between the travel agency and the airline on regular flights.
- 2. Charter agreement. Types of charter programs. Problems arising in the organization of tourist charter transportation.

Option number 2

- 1. Bus rental agreement.
- 2. Agreement with the railway in the organization of tourist and excursion trains.

Option number 3

- 1. Agency agreement between the tour operator and the travel agent. Basic terms of the agreement.
 - 2. Tour operator functions. Its differences from a travel agent.

Option number 4

- 1. Types of tour operators. Tour operators specialized in international tourism.
- 2. Activities of a tour operator in the international tourist market.

Option number 5

- 1. Distribution channels for tourism products in the international market.
- 2. Functions of the tour operator's own sales bureau.

Option number 6

- 1. Forms of sales in international tourism.
- 2. Types of classes of service.

Option number 7

- 1. Types of visas. Schengen visas. Countries of the Schengen agreement.
- 2. Documents required for obtaining visas.

1. Criteria for assessing competencies

Excellent grade exhibited to the student if in the test the student shows knowledge about international tourism, the role of tourism in the development of international relations, the patterns of functioning and development of tourism activities on an international scale, the interaction of various sectors of the economy in creating a tourist product and the characteristics of supply and demand for this product...Knows howanalyze the role of tourism in the development of international relations, analyze the patterns of functioning and development of tourism activities on an international scale, develop recommendations for improving the activities of tour operators in the field of international tourism. Possess the skills of planning and organizing tour operator activities in the field of international tourism, possess the skills to analyze the patterns of functioning and development of international tourism activities.

Rating "good" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course is fully mastered, the necessary practical competencies are basically formed, all the educational tasks provided for by the curriculum have been completed, the quality of their implementation is quite high. The student firmly knows the material, expresses it competently and to the point, avoiding significant inaccuracies in answering the question.

Assessment "satisfactory" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course work is partially mastered, but the gaps are not significant, most of the tasks are completed, but there are significant flaws in them, when defending the course work, the student makes inaccuracies, insufficiently correct formulations, there are violations of the logical sequence in the presentation of the material of the course work ...

Rating "unsatisfactory" Exhibited to a student if the work lacks knowledge of the organization of international tourism, methodological foundations of international tourism, types of international tourism. If most of the assignments provided for by the course work are not completed, the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the minimum.

2. Description of the grading scale Current control

Rating assessment of knowledge is not provided.

3. Methodological materials defining the procedures for assessing knowledge, abilities, skills and (or) experience of activities, characterizing the stages of the formation of competencies

The procedure for carrying out this assessment activity is carried out in accordance with the Regulation on the implementation and defense of term papers (projects) at NCFU.

The tasks offered to the student allow you to checkformation of competencies PC-1 - knowledge of the theoretical foundations of design, readiness to apply the basic design methods in tourism, PC-10 - readiness to develop a tourist product based on modern technologies.

To complete the course work, at least two months are allotted.

When checking, assignments are assessed:

- the ability to study and generalize literary sources;
- the ability to collect, analyze and process information;
- the ability to identify practical tasks;
- ability to draw conclusions and formulate recommendations;
- registration of work.

When defending the work, the following are assessed:

- the correctness and completeness of answers to the questions posed;
- the quality of the illustrated material presented;
- the ability to present the essence of your work;
- the ability to argue and defend one's own point of view, to conduct a scientific discussion, to correctly respond to comments.

Co	ompiled by _		N.Yu. Klimova
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Exam questions in the discipline "History of International tourism"

Base

Know:

1. Distribute the listed countries and regions to the following parts of the world (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Central and South America, Middle East (west Asia and northeast Africa), Oceania (islands in central and southwestern Pacific Ocean located to the north and

east of Australia)). Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Vatican, Haiti, Guinea, Greece, Egypt, Israel, Canada, Cyprus, Costa Rica, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Mexico, Nicaragua, New Zealand,

United Arab Emirates, Papua, New Guinea, Siberia, Solomon Islands, Tunisia, Turkey.

- 2. What functions are inherent in tourist recreation?
- 3. What is the level of tourism development in the world?
- 4. Give a definition of "tourist"
- 5. What organizations are involved in tourism?
- 6. What is the impact of tourism on the economy of the region?
- 7. What factors influence the development of tourism?
- 8. What factors influence the expansion of the geography of tourism?
- 9. What is the environmental impact of tourism?
- 10. What is a tourist route? Describe the types of tourist routes.
- 11. What is a tourist voucher?
- 12. What indicators characterize inbound and international tourism in a particular country?
 - 13. Mark on a contour map the largest spa centers in the world.

Give them a brief description.

- 14. How can you explain the growing demand of Western tourists for spa treatment in countries of Central and Eastern Europe?
- 15. What are the main tourist centers in France. What is their tourist specialization?
- 16. Show on a geographic map the main centers of pilgrimage in the world. What are the most revered shrines of the three world religions?

Be able to,

own:

- 17. Types of visas. Schengen visas. Schengen countries.
- 18. Documents required for obtaining visas.
- 19. Accreditation of the travel agency at the embassy.
- 20. Registration of Schengen visas.
- 21. Advertising and its functions. Types of advertising in tourism.
- 22. The role of advertising in international tourism.
- 23. The role of PR in the promotion of a tourist product. Advertising media.
- 24. Promotion of the sale of a tourist product.

- 25. International tourism exhibitions. Stages of exhibition work.
- 26. The role of exhibition events in the promotion of the tourist product.
- 27. Work at the exhibition stand. Stand design for participation in international exhibition.
- 28. Features of advertising in tourism.
- 29. Sources of risk in international tourism.
- 30. Normative documents regulating measures to ensure safety of tourists.

Elevated

Know:

- 1. How to choose a trip?
- 2. How to choose a travel agency?
- 3. How to make an excursion on your own?
- 4. Show on a geographic map the tourist regions and sub-regions of the world.
- 5. Draw on a contour map the main tourist flows in Europe, America and the Asia-Pacific region.
- 6. Name the reasons why, in most of the world's tourist macroregions, intraregional exchange prevails over interregional. How does their ratio change?
 - 7. Which country in the world is the leader in the number of tourist arrivals?
 - 8. Which nation is the most traveling in the world?
- 9. What are the features of the spatial distribution of tourist flows for the purpose of recreation and entertainment?
 - 10. Develop a tourist itinerary for a group of Russian students in one of the countries in the world.
 - 11. What are incentive tours and what is their geography?
 - 12. What specialized tourism exhibitions and exchanges do you know?

Be able to,

own:

- 13. The main directions to ensure the safety of tourists.
- 14. Ensuring the safety of tourists on international transport routes.
- 15. Natural and man-made disasters during travel and ways preventing them.
- 16. Epidemiological and bacteriological safety of tourists.
- 17. Insurance of tourists traveling abroad.
- 18. Well-known insurance companies and their activities.
- 19. Sanitary formalities in international tourism.
- 20. Tourist insurance programs of the leading Russian insurers.
- 21. The role of the franchise in travel insurance.
- 22. Influence of tourism on the solution of social problems of society.
- 23. Forecasts of the development of international tourism.

1. Criteria for assessing competencies:

Excellent gradeExhibited to the student if the theoretical content of the course is fully mastered, without gaps; exhaustively, consistently, clearly and logically harmoniously presents the material; freely copes with tasks, questions and other uses of knowledge; uses additional material in the answer, all tasks provided by the program are completed, the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the maximum; analyzes the results obtained; shows independence when performing tasks.

Rating "good" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course is fully mastered, the necessary practical competencies are basically formed, all the educational tasks provided for by the curriculum have been completed, the quality of their implementation is quite

high. The student firmly knows the material, expresses it competently and to the point, avoiding significant inaccuracies in answering the question.

Assessment "satisfactory" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course is partially mastered, but the gaps are not significant, most of the tasks provided by the program have been completed, but there are errors in them, when answering the question posed, the student makes inaccuracies, insufficiently correct wording, there are violations of the logical sequence in the presentation of the program material ...

Rating "unsatisfactory" is given to the student if he does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, does practical work uncertainly, with great difficulty, the necessary practical competencies are not formed, most of the educational tasks provided for by the training program have not been completed, the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the minimum ...

2. Description of the grading scale

Current control

Rating assessment of knowledge is not provided.

Intermediate certification in the form of an exam provides for a mandatory examination procedure and is estimated at 40 points out of 100. If the student's rating score in the discipline at the end of the semester is 60, then the program automatically adds 32 bonus points and gives the grade "excellent". A student's positive answer on the exam is assessed by rating points in the range from 20 to 40 ($20 \le \text{Sex} \le 40$), a score of less than 20 points is considered unsatisfactory.

The scale of correspondence of the rating score of the exam to the 5-point system

Discipline rating score	Score on a 5-point system
35 - 40	Excellent
28 - 34	Good
20 - 27	Satisfactory

The final grade for the discipline studied in one semester is determined by the sum of the points gained for the work during the semester and the points received when passing the exam:

Scale of recalculation of the rating score by discipline

in the assessment on a 5-point system

Discipline rating score	Score on a 5-point system	
88 - 100	Excellent	
72 - 87	Good	
53 - 71	Satisfactory	
<53	Unsatisfactory	

3. Methodological materials defining the procedures for assessing knowledge, skills, skills and (or) experience of activities, characterizing the stages of the formation of competencies.

The exam procedure is carried out in accordance with the Regulations on the current monitoring of progress and intermediate certification of students in educational programs of higher education - bachelor's programs, specialist programs, master's programs - at NCFU.

The exam ticket includes 3 questions. The student has 30 minutes to prepare to answer the exam ticket.

The exam procedure allows you to check the formation competencies PC-1 - knowledge of the theoretical foundations of design, readiness to apply the basic design methods in tourism, PC-10 - readiness to develop a tourist product based on modern technologies.

Questions of the basic level allow to reveal the knowledge of students of the basic terms and concepts of the discipline "History of international tourism / History of International tourism". Advanced questions identify students' proficiency in skillsplanning and organizing tour operator activities in the field of international tourism, own methods of improving the activities of tour

operators in the field of international tourism, the skills of analyzing the patterns of functioning and development of international tourism activities.

The student must be ready to fully and reasonably answer the questions of the examination card.

Compiled by		_ N.Yu. Klimova	
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