



Psychology of communication

Working program of the discipline (module)

Assigned to the Department	of Medical Psychology, Psychiatry and Psychotherapy	
Curriculum	310501_21_45 лд ин.plx Специальность 31.05.01. - РФ, 560001 - КР Лечебное дело (для иностранных студентов)	
Qualification	doctor	
Form of study	Full-time	
Total Labor	2 ZET	
Hours according to the curriculum	72	Types of control in semesters
including		credit 2
Classroom sessions	36	
Independent work	35,8	

Distribution of discipline hours by semester

Semester (<Course>.<Semester on the course>)	2 (1.2)		Total	
	19			
Weeks				
Type of classes	УП	ПП	УП	ПП
Lectures	18		18	
Practical	18		18	
Contact work during theoretical training	0,2		0,2	
Including int.	8		8	
Total aud.	36		36	
Contact work	36,2		36,2	
Independent work	35,8		35,8	
Total	72		72	

The Course outline developed by:

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The course outline

developed in full compliance with FSES 3++:

Federal State Education Standards of Higher Professional Education for students trained for specialty 31.05.01 (The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Order of 12.08.2020 г. № 988)

in accordance with Academic Curriculum:

31.05.01

confirmed by KRSU Board of Academics in _____ record № _____

The Course Outline endorsed by Medical Psychology, Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Department Meeting

Record of _____ 2025 г. № _____

Valid for: 2025- 2030 academic year

The course outline endorsed for the following academic year

Chairman of the Educational and
Methodological Board

_____ 2026 г.

The course outline has been revised, considered and endorsed for implementation
in 2023-2024 Academic Year at the Staff Meeting of Medical Psychology, Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Department

Record of _____ 2026 г. № ____
The Head of Department associate professor, c.m.s. Ten V.I.

The course outline endorsed for the following academic year

Chairman of the Educational and
Methodological Board

_____ 2026 г.

The course outline has been revised, considered and endorsed for implementation
in 2023-2024 Academic Year at the Staff Meeting of Medical Psychology, Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Department

Record of _____ 2027 г. № ____
The Head of Department associate professor, c.m.s. Ten V.I.

The course outline endorsed for the following academic year

Chairman of the Educational and
Methodological Board

_____ 2026 г.

The course outline has been revised, considered and endorsed for implementation
in 2023-2024 Academic Year at the Staff Meeting of Medical Psychology, Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Department

Record of _____ 2028 г. № ____
The Head of Department associate professor, c.m.s. Ten V.I.

The course outline endorsed for the following academic year

Chairman of the Educational and
Methodological Board

_____ 2026 г.

The course outline has been revised, considered and endorsed for implementation
in 2023-2024 Academic Year at the Staff Meeting of Medical Psychology, Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Department

Record of _____ 2029 г. № ____
The Head of Department associate professor, c.m.s. Ten V.I.

1. OBJECTIVES OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE

1.1	The goals of mastering the discipline of psychology and pedagogy are to lay the foundations for the formation of a holistic worldview, by mastering the knowledge of the functioning of the main mental processes and considering them in the context of medical practice. This academic discipline is the basic (general professional) part of the training program for medical specialists. Mastering this discipline is a prerequisite for training foreigners in KRSU. Knowledge of the course provides students with an understanding of the laws of mental development, mechanisms of training, education, education of professional knowledge, skills.
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2. PLACE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE GEC STRUCTURE

Loop (section) GEC:	B1.B.01
2.1 Requirements for the preliminary preparation of the student:	
2.1.1	Anatomy
2.1.2	Module: Natural Science
2.1.3	Module: Historical and Cultural
2.1.4	History of medicine
2.1.5	Educational practice to acquire primary professional skills and skills, including primary skills and research skills (General care for therapeutic patients)
2.1.6	Nursing
2.2 Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous one:	
2.2.1	Personology
2.2.2	Philosophy
2.2.3	Medical law
2.2.4	Nursing
2.2.5	Nursing
2.2.6	Normal physiology
2.2.7	Propedeutics of Internal Medicine
2.2.8	Pathopsychology
2.2.9	Neurology, medical genetics, neurosurgery
2.2.10	Psychiatry, medical psychology

3. COMPETENCES OF THE STUDENT, FORMED AS A RESULT OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

GC-5: readiness for self-development, self-realization, self-education, use of creative potential

Know:	
Level 1	The mechanisms of functioning of the main mental processes (consciousness, perception, memory, thinking, speech,
Level 2	emotions, motivations and needs)
Level 3	Features of the patient's psychology
Be able to:	
Level 1	Establish empathic contact with the patient
Level 2	Interact in the patient's personal space with the choice of the optimal communication distance
Level 3	Define a specific goal in the interview with the patient, taking into account the diagnosis of the call for help
Own:	
Level 1	Apply active listening skills.
Level 2	Asking open and closed questions.

Level 3	Recognize and utilize non-verbal elements of information coming from the patient.
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PC-5: readiness to collect and analyze patient complaints, data from his anamnesis, examination results, laboratory, instrumental, pathological and anatomical and other studies in order to recognize a condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease

Know:

Level 1	Psychological features and communication in the "doctor-patient" dyad
Level 2	Features of the psychology of a doctor
Level 3	Consciousness, special states of consciousness. Sleep, sleep phases

Be able to:

Level 1	Basic approaches and schools of studying psychology. Holistic approach in psychology and medicine, its importance in the practice of a doctor
Level 2	Memory, Thinking, Intelligence
Level 3	Emotions and motivation

Own:

Level 1	Provide information about the disease, treatment and prognosis to the patient and the patient's relatives.
Level 2	To detect the blocks of the adaptive image of the disease (AOB) and the types of interaction with the disease (TBI), to develop tactics for managing the patient in accordance with the recognition and utilization of non-verbal elements of information coming from the patient.
Level 3	Biological constitution and mental processes. The concept of stress

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Activity code	Name of sections and topics / type of lesson /	Semester / Course	Hours	Competent tions	Literature	Inte rakt.	Note
	Section 1.						
1.1	Introduction to Psychology. Basic approaches and schools of studying psychology. Holistic approach in psychology and medicine, its importance in the practice of a doctor. / Lek /	2	2		L1.1 L1.2L1.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.2	Introduction to Psychology. Basic approaches and schools of studying psychology. Holistic approach in psychology and medicine, its importance in the practice of a doctor. /Etc/	2	2		L1.1 L1.2L1.5 L1.3 L1.4 E1 E2 E3 E4	0	
1.3	Consciousness, special states of consciousness. Perception, main features of perception, phenomena of perception. / Lek /	2	2		L1.1 L1.2L1.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.4	Consciousness, special states of consciousness. Sleep, sleep phases. /Etc/	2	2		L1.1 L1.2L1.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.5	Consciousness, special states of consciousness. Sleep, sleep phases. / Lek /	2	2		L1.1 L1.2L1.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	

1.6	Perception, main features of perception, phenomena of perception. /Etc/	2	2		L1.1 L1.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
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1.7	Memory, Thinking, Intelligence. / Lek/	2	2		1.1.1 LI.5 L1.2 LI.4 LI.3	0	
1.8	Memory, Thinking, Intelligence. /Etc/	2	2		LI.1 LI.3 L1.4 L1.5L1.2	0	
1.9	Emotions and motivation / Lek /	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.10	Emotions and motivation / pr /	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.11	Psychological defenses and their role in the practice of a doctor. / Lek /	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.12	Psychological defenses and their role in the practice of a doctor. /Etc/	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.13	Biological constitution and mental processes. The concept of stress G. Selye / Lek /	2	2	OK-5 PC-5	LI.1 L1.2L1.3 L1.4 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L2.4L3.1 E1 E2 E3 E4 E5	0	
1.14	Biological constitution and mental processes. The concept of stress G. Selye / Pr/	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.15	Psychology of the patient / Lek /	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.16	Psychology of the patient / Pr /	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.17	The concept of communications, the basic laws of communications. Doctor-patient communication. / Lek /	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.18	The concept of communications, the basic laws of communications. Doctor-patient communication. /Etc/	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.5L1.4	0	
1.19	Transfer and countertransference reactions in the "doctor-patient" relationship / Wed/	2	4		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.20	Models of Occupational Deformation / Wed /	2	4		LI.1 L1.2 L1.3 LI.4 LI.5	0	
1.21	Subsensory perception / Wed /	2	4		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.22	Religious Consciousness and Mental Health Problems. / Wed /	2	4		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.23	Clairvoyance - myth or reality? / Wed /	2	3	OK-5 PC-5	LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.24	The phenomenon of alexithymia in medical practice. / Wed /	2	4		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.25	Speech patterns and their diagnostic value. / Wed/	2	2		LI.1 L1.2 LI.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	

1.26	Unconscious processes of the human psyche and dreams. Interpretation of dreams. / Wed /	2	4		L1.1 L1.2L1.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	
1.27	Speech patterns and their diagnostic value. / Wed/	2	4		L1.1 L1.2L1.5 L1.3 L1.4	0	

5. ESTIMATION FUND

5.1. Control questions and tasks

Module at Psychology

Please write the answers to the following questions.

1. Definition of psychology. The holistic Idea in psychology.
2. The Biological perspective in psychology.
3. The psychoanalytic perspective in psychology. General description of unconscious drives and conflicts.
4. The behavioral and cognitive perspective in psychology.
5. The humanistic perspective in psychology.
6. Reason for doctor to know basics of psychology (the meaning of psychology for doctor activity).
7. Definition and functions of emotions.
8. Emotions in the diagnostic and treatment process.
9. James-Lange theory of emotions.
10. Theory of emotions. Darwin of conflicts.
11. Definition and functions of memory.
12. The three stages memories.
13. The Hermann Ebbinghaus law in memorizing
14. Encoding in memory, types of encoding and the comparative effectiveness of different types of encodings.
15. The definition of motivation. Types of motivation (intrinsic and extrinsic).
16. The physiological (biological) theory of motivation.
17. Classical conditioning in formation of motivations.
18. Operant conditioning in formation of motivations.

19. Leon Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance and three ways to reduce cognitive dissonance.
20. Maslow's hierarchy of needs.
21. Definition and functions of defense mechanisms.
22. Classification of defense mechanisms. Mature defense mechanisms (Altruism, Humor
23. Suppression).
24. Sublimation as the defense mechanism. Give an example.
25. The definition of Acting out and Denial. Give an example.
26. The definition of Displacement and Projection. Give an example.
27. The definition of Regression and Rationalization. Give an example.
28. The definition of Regression and Rationalization. Give an example.
29. The definition of Reaction formation. Give an example.
30. The definition of the therapeutic alliance. Components of therapeutic alliance.
31. Transference reactions. Positive transference and negative transference reactions.
32. Transference reactions of the doctor and its possible destructive.

5.2. Course work topics (projects)

1. Internal picture of the disease. Concept, content.
2. Types of interaction with the disease. Concept, classification.
3. Adaptive image of the disease, its structure and content.
4. Communication, functions, communication methods.
5. Factors affecting communication in the doctor-patient dyad.
6. Social perception and attitude.
7. Keys, access to information. Stages of the communication process.
8. Motivation for choosing a medical profession. Basic personality traits
9. the doctor.
10. Variants of professional medical deformity.
11. The concept of negative and positive placebo effect. Millo effect.
12. Objectives and principles of medical information:
13. Factors contributing to the process of medical information. What not to do when informing a patient.
14. The territorial factor in the treatment process and the hospital environment. Iatrogenies.

5.3. Appraisal Fund

Psychology

Module - 1

Variant - 1

1. By the 1920s a new definition of psychology had gained favor. Psychology was said to be the science of... o mind
it seems reasonable

5. What does it mean to say a definition is reliable?

- o it means what you think it means
- o you can measure the same thing again and get the same results
- o there are no confounded variables
- o it can be used to make accurate predictions
- o it has been operationally defined

6. What is a "trial" in memory research?

- oa controlled study of forgetting
- oa memory test
- oa test of a theory
- oa presentation of stimulus materials to a subject
- oa difficult subject

7. When would serial learning definitely be needed?

- o memorizing a grocery list
- o memorizing the meanings of traffic symbols for a driver's test
- o memorizing the turns to get through a crowded city
- o memorizing names of people you met only once
- o learning to recognize faces

8. A drawback of the yes / no method of recognition testing is that...

- o it makes recognition into a matter of probabilities
- o it forces people to make a choice
- o different people require different levels of confidence before saying "yes"
- o it eliminates the effects of experience
- o it prohibits mnemonic techniques

9. Sperling, in his pioneering studies of iconic memory ...

- o had subjects relearn a language they heard as infants
- o tested subject's memory for pictures
- o asked subjects to read briefly flashed letters
- o studied memory for medieval Russian religious paintings
- o studied recognition errors

10. Rehearsal resembles ...

- o echoic memory
- o acoustic interference
- o autobiographical stories
- o encoding
- o "re-hearing" something
- o lethargy or sleepiness
- o vacillation
- o getting "stuck" on the first decision

14. How does self-efficacy influence our response to life's everyday problems?

- o it leads to a "can-do" attitude
- o it contradicts the idea of optimum complexity
- o it traps people in self-defeating behavior
- o it sometimes makes simple problems seem complex
- o it makes a person feel cut off and lonely

15. Hebb, attempting to make a motivational law out of the Yerkes-Dodson research, proposed that motivation is greatest when animals act... o
without knowing the outcome of their behavior

- o in response to "optimal stimuli"
- o while at an optimal level of arousal
- o to reduce stimulus inputs
- o to maintain complexity

16. Some psychologists, echoing Watson, point out that consciousness is subjective and "if you can measure it..." o "then, and only then, will you have a science"

- o "that will only be the beginning of a long, uncertain validation process"
- o "I'll be a monkey's uncle ... no offense to Darwin"
- o "you just have neural activity, not consciousness"
- o "you are in fact studying behavior"

17. What is true of NON-REM sleep, in contrast to REM sleep?

- o no mental activity
- o total relaxation of muscles below the neck
- o desynchrony or "noise" on the EEG
- o slower and more regular breathing
- o irregular pulse

18. What is the hypnagogic state?

- oa state closely resembling hypnotism
- oa state during which it is particularly easy to talk to someone in their sleep
- o the state of transition into sleep
- oa state of confusion and disorientation
- oa state "halfway between sleep and hypnosis"

19. What is a lucid dream?

- oa dream with unusually clear meaning
- o what Pieron called a "limpid" dream
- oa dream where you know you are dreaming
- oa type of nightmare
- oa dream vision of the future

20. Most psychologists agree hypnosis involves ...

- o synchronization of brain waves
- o eye fatigue
- o the locus coeruleus

22. Bilateral symmetry ...
- o is common in the animal kingdom
 - o is unique to humans
 - o is found only in old world primates, including humans
 - o is apparently involved in the sense of equilibrium or balance
 - o has been disproven by PET scans showing lateralization
23. How might lateralization contribute to a "control system" guiding activity, according to a decades-old theory?
- o the "minor" hemisphere is better at delicate, controlled action
 - o if one side suddenly fails, the other can take over
 - o oscillations between the two sides set up a rhythm of activity
 - o the left hemisphere leads a person to take on challenges, the right hemisphere is associated with avoidance
 - o the two sides allow people to balance in an upright position
24. What does "autonomic" mean?
- o automatic
 - o emotional
 - o regenerative
 - o isolated
 - o retroactive
25. PET scans ...
- o are not quite as good as thermograms at showing detail
 - o show only brain structures, not areas of activity
 - o are made by rotating an X-ray machine around a patient's head
 - o often use labeled glucose
 - o have not lived up to early expectations
26. Which of the following is NOT among the common elements in case histories of MPD (multiple personality disorder), aka Dissociative Identity Disorder?
- o an inhibited or sad surface personality
 - o a second personality which is more carefree
 - o a history of childhood punishment or trauma
 - o hypnosis used to explore the problem
 - o borderline schizophrenia
27. In what way was Freud influential, in the field of personality theories?
- o Freud was the first person to talk about "catharsis"
 - o most personality theories in the first part of the 20th Century were reactions to Freud
 - o Freud's id / ego / super-ego scheme appears in most of today's theories
 - o Freud was the first to identify multiple personality
 - o Freud brought scientific method to psychology
28. How did Freud describe the super-ego?
- o the agent of adaptation
 - o an internalization of parental values
 - o the primary process
 - o it
 - o the "engine"
29. Why did Adler call sublimation "the healthy defense mechanism"?
- o it provides a harmless but pleasant change of mood and emotion
 - o it occurs only in "nice" people
 - o it is the result of higher education
 - o it protects the ego from damage
 - o it benefits humanity
30. Using Jung's theory, a "wild man" professional wrestler would be seen as an expression of...
- o displacement
 - o the "wild man" archetype
 - o a harsh upbringing

Variant - 2

1. Replication ...

- o relies on self-report methods
- o is important precisely because it involves the same claim but a different test, with different procedures
- o is "secondary in importance" to honesty, according to the chapter
- o is possible only with experimental, not observational research
- o is essentially repetition of research in all its details

2. In observational research there are no ...

- o variables
- o operational definitions
- o standardized tests
- o experimental manipulations
- o statistical tests

3. What is the independent variable, in experimental research?

- oa variable which nobody controls or changes
- o the variable which is manipulated in an experiment
- o the variable which is measured, to see results of an experiment
- oa variable which describes some durable characteristic of the subject
- oa variable which is held steady

4. A single-blind design should be sufficient to eliminate ----- as a confounded variable,

- o placebo effects
- o experimenter effects
- o subject variables
- o self-selection
- o measurement effects

5. How are experimenter effects eliminated?

- o with a single blind design
- o with a double blind design
- o with reactive measures
- o with operational definitions
- o with convergent operations

6. What is a "chunk," in short term memory?

- oa partial memory, not complete
- oa single organized thing or item
- oa "magic number" which aids retrieval
- oa hierarchy
- oa binary "bit" of information

7. Procedural memory, unlike declarative memory

- o records facts
- o preserves images
- o includes sounds and smells
- o involves the hippocampus
- o involves sequences or routines

8. Why are mnemonic devices effective?

- o to remember material, you must first pay attention to it
- o memory depends on the strength of the memory trace and how often it is rehearsed
- o memory depends on retrieval strategies
- o they all use imagery
- o they stir up emotions

9. The notion of task-appropriate processing implies that if you are preparing for a quiz you should ...
o quiz yourself
o explorations of the thought processes, using the "inner voice"
o a form of waking REM sleep

18. Which of the following is a narcotic?

- o cocaine
- o marijuana
- o PCP

- o morphine
- o LSD
- o an anticipatory biological response
- o any influence upon learned behavior by reflexes
- o learning from the effects of behavior
- o establishing a connection between behavior and its consequences

27. A tone which predicts a puff of air elicits an eyeblink. What is the puff of air? o the S +
 o the UCR
 o the CS
 o the CR
 o the UCS

28. You had a car crash; now all cars scare you. ----- is occurring.
 o extinction
 o discrimination
 o secondary reinforcement
 o generalization
 o punishment

29. What is a CER, by definition?
 o any neurotic or persistent, maladaptive response
 o any conditional response preceded by a shock or emotional trauma
 o a response of the autonomic nervous system to immune system activation
 o an emotional response like anxiety or happiness, set off by a CS
 o an S- used in punishment

30. What is a formal definition of "operant"?
 o a contingent or noncontingent stimulus-induced response
 o a behavior
 o a discriminative stimulus
 o a behavior under the control of a stimulus
 o a class of behaviors with an equivalent effect on the environment

5.4. List of types of appraisal tools

6. EDUCATIONAL-METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)			
6.1. Recommended reading			
6.1.1. Main literature			
	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
K1.1	David G. Myers	Psychology, Twelfth edition: Textbook	Twelfth edition (November 10, 2017) 2017
K1.2	V.V. Solozhenkin	Psychological foundations of medical practice: a tutorial	Bishkek: Publishing house of KRSU 2016
K1.3	Barbara fadem	Behavioral Science in medicine. 2nd Edition	Lippincott Williams & Wilkins 2016
K1.4	Catherine M. lee, John Hunsley.	Introduction to Clinical Psychology. An Evidence-Based Approach. Fourth Edition.	John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2018

K1.5	Solozhenkin V.V., Ten V.V., Fetisova N.P., Zarifyan A.G., Isakov M.I. '	"Psychological foundations of medical practice" .: Textbook for students and teachers	Publishing house KRSU 2016
6.1.2. additional literature			
	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L2.1	James W. Kalat.	Biological Psychology, Thirteenth Edition.	Cengage Learning, Inc. 2019
L2.2	Aroop Mangalik. Lanham, Maryland	Dealing with doctors, denial, and death: a guide to living well with serious illness.	Rowman & Littlefield 2017.
L2.3	Wolters Kluwer, [2017]	Fadem, Barbara. Behavioral science. Board review series. Seventh edition.	Philadelphia 2017
L2.4	Christine M. Hunter • Christopher L. Hunter Rodger Kessler.	Handbook of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings. Evidence- Based Assessment and Intervention.	Springer Science + Business Media New York 2014
6.1.3. Methodical developments			
	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
K3.1	V.V. Solozhenkin, A.G. Zarifyan, V.I. Ten and others; Resp. ed. T.A. Nelyubova	Psychological Foundations of Medical Practice: A Guide to Practical Exercises	
6.2. List of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet"			
E1			https://psychcentral.com
E2			https://www.psychologytoday.com/intl
E3			https://www.nimh.nih.gov/news/index.shtml
E4			https://www.iprbookshop.ru
E5			https://www.coursera.org/

6.3. List of information and educational technologies	
6.3.1 Competence-based educational technologies	
6.3.1.1	1. Traditional educational technologies
6.3.1.2	2. Interactive educational technologies
6.3.1.3	3. Information educational technologies
6.3.1.4	4. Distance learning on online courses
6.3.2 List of information help systems and software	
6.3.2.1	https://www.coursera.org/
6.3.2.2	http://test.msk.ru/
6.3.2.3	https://psychcentral.com
6.3.2.4	https://www.psychologytoday.com/intl
6.3.2.5	https://www.nimh.nih.gov/news/index.shtml
6.3.2.6	https://www.iprbookshop.ru

7. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
7.1	The discipline is provided with multimedia equipment, a laptop, a photocopy machine, a collection of educational videos. Experimental psychological methods aimed at research: memory, attention, intelligence, perception, affective sphere, personality traits. The tests are presented in both paper and computer form.

8. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON LEARNING DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
For the 2020-2021 academic year, it is planned to temporarily conduct lectures, practical classes, and CSW online using Internet platforms At the	

organizational or first lesson, the teacher must bring to the attention of students those conditions and requirements, which must be observed throughout the work on this discipline. These conditions complement the generally accepted rules of the university, take into account the peculiarities of the discipline and participants in the educational process - the teacher and students. They should be communicated to each student.

The procedure for studying and monitoring this discipline includes information on the structure of the training course and its division into modules.

For a lecture course:

1. Compulsory attendance at lectures
2. Ability to work with lecture material
3. Interactive involvement on the topic of the lecture

For a seminar course:

1. Compulsory attendance of practical classes
2. Ability to work with lecture material and additional literature
3. Interactive involvement on the topic of the workshop