

ASSESSMENT METHODS	ASSESSMENT METHODS
<p>During the semester, the teacher determines the number of control papers/tests. The tasks of the tests are composed on the basis of the standard problems solved at the exercise lessons and home independent work. There are no theoretical questions in the auditorium tests, such questions are asked at the examination. Examination is not compulsory.</p> <p><b>Written examination</b> A prerequisite for the exam is the passing of control papers for a positive result (each control paper is at least 50%). The exam consists of two parts: theoretical and practical.</p> <p>The final grade is formed as the sum of the average grade of the classroom tests conducted during the semester (maximum 80%) and part of the theory of the exam (maximum 20%) or as the sum of the parts of the examination paper.</p>	<p>Positive results of auditorium tests (51 – 100 points) are admittance to the exam and in this case there are only theoretical questions at the examination. If a student failed to pass any test paper as a main and repeated work during the semester, he is not allowed to take the exam, and the student is forced to take a repeat course.</p> <p>Written exam consists of theoretical questions from different sections of the course. The aspects that are considered in the examination are as follows: logical and correct representation of concepts, definitions, and theorems; the knowledge of the main properties of objects studied in the course and ability to explain the selected items.</p>
<p><b>FORMATION OF THE FINAL GRADE</b></p>	<p>“5” (91 – 100% of the course volume) – student's knowledge is excellent: he/she can solve standard problems without mistakes, logically and correctly formulates the main concepts of mathematical analysis, knows important characteristics of the objects and can explain them; “4” (81 – 90% of the course volume) – student's knowledge is very good: he/she can solve standard problems with only occasional calculation mistakes, logically and correctly formulates the main concepts of mathematical analysis, knows important characteristics of the objects and can explain them; “3” (71 – 80% of the course volume) – student's knowledge is good: he/she can solve standard problems with some calculation mistakes, logically and correctly formulates the main concepts of mathematical analysis, knows important characteristics of the objects with some gaps and can explain them with isolated mistakes; “2” (61 – 70% of the course volume) – student’s</p>

	<p>knowledge is satisfactory: he/she can solve standard problems, but makes mistakes, logically and correctly formulates the main concepts of mathematical analysis, but his or her knowledge of the important characteristics of the objects and their explanation is superficial;</p> <p><b>“1”</b> (51 – 60% of the course volume) – student’s knowledge is poor: he/she can solve standard tasks, but makes a lot of mistakes in the calculations, makes mistakes in formulating even basic concepts, knows the properties of the course objects partially and superficially.</p>
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