

Institute of Architecture and Construction named after T.K. Basenov Department of Building and Building Materials

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM 6B07302 «Civil Engineering»

Code and name of educational program

Code and classification of the field of education: **6B07 Engineering**, **Manufacturing and Civil engineering** Code and classification of training directions: **6B073 Architecture and Civil engineering** Group of educational programs: **B074 Urban planning, construction work and Civil engineering** Level based on NQF: **6** Level based on IQF: **6** Study period: **4 years** Amount of credits: **240**

Educational program 6B07302 «Civil Engineering» code and name of educational program was approved at the meeting of K.I. Satbayev KazNRTU Academic Council

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was reviewed and recommended for approval at the meeting of K.I. Satbayev KazNRTU Educational and Methodological Council

Minutes # 3 dated «17» November 2023.

Educational program 6B07302 «Civil Engineering»

code and name of educational program

was developed by Academic committee based on direction « Architecture and Civil engineering»

| Full name | Academic degree/ academic title | Position | Workplace | Signature |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|-----------|
| Chairperson of . | Academic Committee: | | | |
| Akhmetov Daniyar | Doctor of Technical Sciences, Docent | Head of the Department of Construction and Building Materials, Associate Professor | NJSC "Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I. Satpayev", mobile phone: +77781240298 | Shared |
| Teaching staff: | | | | |
| Nashiraliyev Zhankeldi | Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent | Associate Professor | NJSC "Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I. Satpayev", mobile phone: +77019079743 | Hont |
| Bessimbayev Yerik | Doctor of Technical Sciences | Professor | NJSC "Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I. Satpayev", mobile phone: +77017334925 | Est |
| Yespayeva Alma | Candidate of Technical Sciences | Associate Professor | NJSC "Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I. | A-f |

| | | hin a k rozinsvíh | Satpayev", mobile phone: +77474030169 | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------|
| Kozyukova Nadezhda | Master of Engineering Science | Senior Lecturer | NJSC "Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I. Satpayev", mobile phone: +77474030169 | M |
| Employers: | | net ne m | | 0 |
| Biskultanov Askar | Master of Engineering Science | General Director of Temirbeton-1 LLP | Temirbeton-1 LLP, work phone: +77272974444 | A |
| Makish Nurakhmet | Candidate of Technical Sciences | Head of Laboratory | JSC "Kazakh Research and Design Institute of Construction and Architecture", mobile phone: +77023336303 | Allefrend |
| Omarov Zhasulan | Candidate of Technical Sciences | Head of department | JSC "Kazakh Research and Design Institute of Construction and Architecture", mobile phone: +77072323028, +77052323029 | Perf |
| Students | | | | |
| Rakhmanova Madina | | 1st year master's student | NJSC"KazakhNationalResearchTechnicalUniversityUniversitynamedafterK.I.Satpayev",mobilephone:+77006626803 | Roff |
| Isaev Rinat | | 4th year student | NJSC "Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I. Satpayev", mobile phone: +77787988911 | |

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List of abbreviations and designations

NJSC KazNRTU named after K.I.Satbayev - NJSC "Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I.Satbayev";

SOSE - State obligatory standard of education of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

EP - educational program;

SIS - student independent study (student, undergraduate, doctoral student);

TSIS – independent study of a student with a teacher (independent work of a student (undergraduate, doctoral student) with a teacher);

WC- working curriculum;

CED - catalog of elective disciplines;

UC-university component;

CC –component of choice;

NQF – national qualifications framework;

SQF – sectoral qualifications framework;

LO – learning outcomes.

1. Description of educational program

The educational program "Construction Engineering" is aimed at training specialists in the field of construction engineering, design, installation, reconstruction and operation of buildings and structures, production of building materials and products, as well as energy efficient design.

Construction engineering (engineering in the construction industry) covers all phases of the implementation of investment and construction projects: design, selection and production of materials, construction, operation of facilities.

Students gain knowledge in the field of designing reinforced concrete and metal buildings and structures, technologies for construction and installation works, technologies for the production of building materials and structures.

The sphere of professional activity is both the technical support of construction and work at enterprises producing building materials. The sphere of professional activity can be the following industries: construction, mechanical engineering, chemical, mining, oil, gas, industry, forestry.

The objects of professional activity are: construction and installation departments and organizations, design organizations, factories for the production of building products, public utilities, enterprises for the operation and repair of construction machinery and equipment, joint-stock construction associations, companies conducting energy audits of buildings and enterprises, laboratories for quality control and certification of building materials and construction.

Subjects of professional activity: organization and conduct of construction and installation works, organization and conduct of work on the operation of buildings and technical equipment, work in research organizations under the guidance of leading experts, design of energy-efficient buildings, calculation, design and production of building materials, products and structures.

The educational program has been updated and teaches, according to the Atlas of new professions and competencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for the following new professions:

- *Civil Engineer* \Rightarrow *Civil Engineer 2.0* owns the principles of calculation, design and construction production technologies, new digital technologies used on the construction site, such as Autodesk BIM 360, BIM 360 Build; has sufficient competencies to work in design, research, calculation and production construction organizations.

- *Construction renovation specialist* is professionally versed in technological innovations in construction, architecture, urbanism. He studies the possibility and recommends specific new technologies and materials to be used for the modernization/reconstruction of existing buildings (residential, administrative and industrial buildings, social facilities).

- *The sustainability specialist* is professionally versed in assessment tools and standards that help evaluate a building's environmental performance (eg LEED, BREEAM, DGNB certification systems). Assists construction teams in implementing the project in accordance with environmental standards. The main goal of the specialist's work is the design and construction of energy and resourcesaving buildings, taking into account the goals of the client, as well as the needs and well-being of residents, paying special attention to minimizing their impact on the environment and the environment: developing and implementing environmentally friendly solutions for energy supply, water supply, waste disposal, resource saving, selection of environmentally friendly materials, etc. For existing buildings, the specialist conducts an energy audit and recommends necessary improvements before the building is recommissioned.

- *The "Smart Home" designer* designs, installs and configures an individual life support system for a house / apartment for the specific needs of a person and his budget, with a single control center through a mobile application that can combine household appliances, a security system, lighting, climate control, audio system, energy and water supply, etc.

- Engineer of energy-saving technologies identifies and fixes opportunities for improving energy efficiency in buildings being designed and under construction, as well as opportunities for using renewable energy sources; develops recommendations for improving the energy efficiency of buildings, develops recommendations for the possible use of renewable energy sources.

Types of professional activity. Bachelors in the specialty 6B07302 "Civil Engineering" can perform the following types of professional activities:

- production and management - to manage teams that carry out construction and installation work on the construction, operation and reconstruction of buildings, structures, engineering systems and equipment; for the operation and repair of construction machines, mechanical, electrical equipment and automation equipment; for conducting energy audits, technological lines for the production of building materials, products and structures;

- design and development - to carry out design and development work on the construction and reconstruction of buildings and structures, engineering systems, mechanical and electrical equipment, and mechanization, including energy efficient ones; selection of building materials;

- organizational and technological — to organize the work of construction, municipal, industrial organizations and enterprises;

- scientific and pedagogical — to participate in the performance of scientific research and conduct scientific and pedagogical activities in general educational organizations.

Areas of professional activity: design, construction and operation of civil, industrial, transport, utility facilities and production of building materials, products and structures.

The content of professional activity: to make calculations of elements of buildings and structures, draw up technical solutions, participate in the development of technical specifications for construction and reconstruction, taking into account the requirements of energy efficiency, ecology and life safety, perform construction and installation works, select the composition and production lines for the production of building materials and structures.

Graduates work as engineers in construction organizations, in leading organizations in the field of design, production and operation of construction

industry facilities and are in high demand due to the increased pace of construction.

Fundamental training in the natural sciences and general engineering disciplines allows you to continue your education in engineering master's programs.

2. Purpose and objectives of educational program

Purpose of EP: training of highly qualified specialists with the necessary knowledge and skills to successfully work in the construction industry in various areas, including calculation, design, installation and operation of construction projects, as well as renovation, energy-efficient design and production of building materials.

Tasks of EP:

- The development of students' personal qualities, as well as the formation of general cultural and professional competencies.

- Studying the cycle of general education disciplines to provide social and humanitarian education based on the laws of socio-economic development of society, history, modern information technologies, the state language, foreign and Russian languages;

- The study of the cycle of basic disciplines to provide knowledge of natural sciences, general technical and economic disciplines, as the foundation of vocational education;

- Studying a cycle of major disciplines for the formation of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities in the field of civil engineering.

3. Requirements for evaluating the educational program learning outcomes

The results of the bachelor's OOP training are determined by the competencies acquired by the graduate, i.e. his ability to apply knowledge, skills and personal qualities in accordance with the tasks of professional activity

Description of mandatory standard requirements for graduation from a university and the award of an academic degree of a bachelor of engineering and technology: mastering at least 240 academic credits of theoretical training and a final thesis.

4. Passport of educational program

4.1. General information

| N₂ | Field name | Comments |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Code and classification of | 6B07 Engineering, Manufacturing and Civil engineering |
| | the field of education | |

| _ | ~ 1 . 1 | |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| 2 | | 6B073 Architecture and Civil engineering |
| | training directions | |
| 3 | Educational program group | B074 Urban planning, construction work and Civil engineering |
| 4 | Educational program name | 6B07302 «Civil Engineering» |
| | | The educational program "Construction Engineering" is aimed |
| | educational program | at training specialists in the field of construction engineering, |
| | | design, installation, reconstruction and operation of buildings |
| | | and structures, production of building materials and products, as well as energy efficient design. |
| | | Construction engineering (engineering in the construction |
| | | industry) covers all phases of the implementation of |
| | | investment and construction projects: design, selection and |
| | | production of materials, construction, operation of facilities. |
| | | Students gain knowledge in the field of designing reinforced |
| | | concrete and metal buildings and structures, technologies for |
| | | construction and installation works, technologies for the |
| | | production of building materials and structures. The sphere of |
| | | professional activity is both the technical support of |
| | | construction and work at enterprises producing building |
| | D. CED. | materials. |
| 6 | Purpose of EP | Training of highly qualified specialists with the necessary |
| | | knowledge and skills to successfully work in the construction |
| | | industry in various areas, including calculation, design, installation and operation of construction projects, as well as |
| | | renovation, energy-efficient design and production of building |
| | | materials. |
| 7 | Type of EP | new |
| 8 | The level based on NQF | 6 |
| 9 | The level based on IQF | 6 |
| 10 | Distinctive features of EP | No |
| 11 | List of competencies of | t- the ability to use the basic laws of natural science disciplines |
| | educational program | in professional activity, apply methods of mathematical |
| | | analysis and mathematical (computer) modeling, theoretical |
| | | and experimental research; |
| | | - knowledge of the basic laws of geometric formation, |
| | | construction and mutual intersection of plane and space models |
| | | necessary for the execution and reading of drawings of buildings, structures, structures, drafting design documentation |
| | | and details; |
| | | - ability to use regulatory legal documents in professional |
| | | activities; |
| | | - knowledge of the regulatory framework in the field of |
| | | engineering surveys, principles of designing buildings, |
| | | structures, engineering systems and equipment, planning and |
| | | development of populated areas, principles of energy efficient |
| | | design; |
| | | - knowledge of the methods of engineering surveys, the |
| | | technology of designing parts and structures in accordance |
| | | with the terms of reference using universal and specialized |
| | | software computing complexes and computer-aided design |
| | | systems; - ability to participate in the design and survey of objects of |
| | | $ = a_0 m_1 v_1 v_2 v_3 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1$ |

| | I | |
|----|---------------------|---|
| | | professional activity; |
| | | - knowledge of the requirements of labor protection, life safety |
| | | and environmental protection when performing construction |
| | | and installation, repair and reconstruction works of |
| | | construction facilities; |
| | | - knowledge of the organizational and legal foundations of |
| | | management and business activities in the field of |
| | | construction. |
| 12 | Learning outcomes | ofON1. Demonstrate basic knowledge in the field of natural |
| | educational program | sciences, social, humanitarian, economic disciplines that |
| | | contribute to the formation of a highly educated personality |
| | | with a broad outlook and a culture of thinking. Own the norms |
| | | of international law on corruption. |
| | | ON2. Own the methods and tools of physical and mathematical |
| | | (including computer) modeling using universal and specialized |
| | | software and computer systems, computer-aided design |
| | | systems, standard research automation packages. |
| | | ON3. To know modern trends in the development of computer |
| | | graphics, to understand its significance and role in engineering |
| | | systems and construction projects. Own methods of creating |
| | | flat projection models of three-dimensional space. |
| | | ON4. Be proficient in modern methods of building materials |
| | | - |
| | | production, including the latest energy-saving technologies and |
| | | production methods, as well as knowledge of the latest |
| | | developments in the field of building technology, including |
| | | innovative energy-efficient methods and processes. |
| | | ON5. Possess knowledge of the regulatory framework in the |
| | | field of production of building materials, engineering surveys, |
| | | principles of designing buildings and structures, planning and |
| | | development of settlements, including international energy |
| | | standards. |
| | | ON6. Have knowledge of the requirements and procedures |
| | | associated with the installation, commissioning, testing and |
| | | commissioning of construction projects. |
| | | ON7. Have knowledge of the concepts, provisions and |
| | | methods of installation processes, labor organization, quality |
| | | assurance of work and compliance with safety regulations, as |
| | | well as procedures for accepting samples of manufactured |
| | | products. |
| | | ON8. Have the ability to apply a system of fundamental |
| | | knowledge (mathematical, natural sciences, engineering and |
| | | economics) to identify, formulate and solve engineering |
| | | problems. |
| | | ON9. To be able to rationally choose the construction and |
| | | structural systems of buildings in accordance with the purpose |
| | | of the object, its space-planning decision, economic feasibility, |
| | | energy efficiency and environmental safety. |
| | | ON10. To be able to calculate the composition of raw materials |
| | | for the production of building materials and products, as well |
| | | as calculations of the performance of technological equipment |
| | | ON11. Possess design skills, calculation and design of the |
| | | main elements of construction projects. Have the ability to |
| L | | main crements of construction projects. Have the ability to |

| | | make judgments, evaluate ideas and formulate conclusions on specific professional issues. ON12. Have the ability to prepare documentation for the quality management of technological processes in the field of construction production, organization of workplaces, their technical equipment, placement of technological equipment. ON13. Have the ability to prepare documentation for the quality management of technological processes in the field of construction production, organization of workplaces, their technical equipment, placement of technological processes in the field of construction production, organization of workplaces, their technical equipment, placement of technological equipment. |
|----|--------------------------|---|
| 13 | Education form | full - time |
| 14 | Period of training | 4 years |
| 15 | Amount of credits | 240 |
| 16 | Languages of instruction | Rus., kaz., eng. |
| 17 | Academic degree awarded | Bachelor |
| 18 | Developer(s) and authors | Department of Building and Building Materials |

4.2. Relationship between the achievability of the formed learning outcomes based on educational program and academic disciplines

| N⁰ | Discipline name | Short description of discipline | Amount | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| | | | of credits | ON1 | ON2 | ON3 | ON4 | ON5 | ON6 | ON7 | ON8 | ON9 | ON10 | ON11 | ON12 | ON13 |
| | | | Cycle of ge Re | | lucation compone | | es | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | English | English is a compulsary subject. According to the results of placement test or IELTS score, students are placed into groups and disciplines. The name of the discipline corresponds to the level of English. When passing from level to level, prerequisites and postrequisites are respected. | 10 | v | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Kazakh (Russian) language | Kazakh (Russian) language In this course author considers socio- political, socio-cultural spheres of communication and functional styles of the modern kazakh (russian) language. The course covers the specifics of the scientific style to develop and activate professional communication skills and abilities of students. Also it allows students to leavn the basics of scientific style practically and develop the ability of production structural and semantic text analysis. | 10 | v | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Physical education | The purpose of the discipline is the practical use of the skills of performing the main elements of the technique of athletics, sports games, gymnastics and a set of standards for general physical training, including professional and applied physical training or one of the sports, methods of conducting | 8 | ٧ | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | independent physical exercises. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4 | Information and Communication technology (на английском языке) | The aim of the course is to gain theoretical knowledge in information processing, the latest information technologies, local and global networks, the methods of information protection; Getting the right use of text editor editors and tabulators; creation of base and different categories of applications. | 5 | v | | | | | | |
| 5 | History of Kazakhstan | The course studies historical events, phenomena, facts, processes that took place on the territory of Kazakhstan from ancient times to the present day. The discipline sections include: introduction to the history of Kazakhstan; the steppe empire of the Turks; early feudal states on the territory of Kazakhstan; Kazakhstan during the Mongol conquest (XIII century); medieval states in the XIV-XV centuries. The main stages of the formation of Kazakh statehood are also considered: the era of the Kazakh Khanate of the XV-XVIII centuries. Kazakhstan within the Russian Empire; Kazakhstan in the period of civil confrontation and in the conditions of a totalitarian system; Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War; Kazakhstan during the formation of independence and at the present stage. | 5 | v | | | | | | |
| 6 | Philosophy | Philosophy forms and develops critical and creative thinking, worldview and culture, provides knowledge about the most common and fundamental problems of life and gives them a methodology for solving various theoretical and practical issues. Philosophy expands the horizon of vision of the modern world, forms citizenship and patriotism, promotes self- esteem, awareness of the value of human | 5 | v | | | | | | |

| 7 | Module of socio- political knowledge (sociology, political science) | existence. It teaches to think and act correctly, develops skills of practical and cognitive activity, helps to look for and find ways and ways of life in harmony with yourself, society, with the world around you. The discipline is designed to improve the quality of both general humanitarian and professional training of students. Knowledge in the field of sociology and political science is the key to effective professional activity of a future specialist, as well as for understanding political | 3 | v | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 8 | Module of socio- political knowledge (cultural studies, psychology) | processes, for the formation of political culture, developing a personal position and a clearer understanding of the measure of their responsibility. Module of socio-political knowledge (cultural studies, psychology) is designed to familiarize students with the cultural achievements of mankind, on their understanding and assimilation of the basic forms and universal laws of the formation and development of culture, on the development of their aspirations and skills to independently comprehend the entire wealth of values of world culture for self-improvement and professional | | | | | | | | |
| | | growth. During the course of cultural studies, the student will consider the general problems of the theory of culture, leading cultural concepts, universal patterns and mechanisms of the formation and development of culture, the main historical stages of the formation and development of Kazakhstani culture, its most important achievements. In the course of studying the course, students acquire theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities, forming their professional orientation from the | 5 | v | | | | | | |

| | | standpoint of psychological aspects. | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | Cycle of g | eneral ed | lucation | disciplin | es | | | | | |
| | | | | | t of choi | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Fundamentals of anti- corruption culture and law | The course introduces students to the improvement of socio-economic relations of Kazakhstan society, psychological features of corrupt behavior. Special attention is paid to the formation of an anti-corruption culture, legal responsibility for acts of corruption in various spheres. The purpose of studying the discipline «Fundamentals of anti- corruption culture and law» is to increase public and individual legal awareness and legal culture of students, as well as the formation of a knowledge system and a civic position on combating corruption as an antisocial phenomenon. Expected results: to realize the values of moral consciousness and follow moral norms in everyday practice; to work on improving the level of moral and legal culture; to use spiritual and moral mechanisms to prevent corruption. | 5 | v | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Fundamentals of economics and entrepreneurship | Discipline studies the foundations of economics and entrepreneurial activity from the point of view of science and law; features, problematic aspects and development prospects; the theory and practice of entrepreneurship as a system of economic and organizational relations of business structures; The readiness of entrepreneurs for innovative susceptibility. The discipline reveals the content of entrepreneurial activity, the stages of career, qualities, competencies and responsibility of the entrepreneur, theoretical and practical business planning and economic examination of business ideas, as well as the analysis of the risks of innovative development, the | 5 | v | | | | | | | v | |

| | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|----|------------|--------|-----|--|----------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| | | introduction of new technologies and technological solutions. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fundamentals of | The purpose of studying the discipline is, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | scientific research | on the basis of theoretical and practical | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | methods | knowledge, to ensure the adoption of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | methods | evidence-based decisions in the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | performance of professional tasks. In the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | process of achieving the goal, tasks such | 5 | v | v | | | | | | | | | |
| | | as the formation of a scientific way of | 5 | v | V V | | | | | | | | | |
| | | thinking, the acquisition of a complex of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | knowledge about the methodology of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | scientific knowledge and creativity, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | familiarization with the fundamental | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | principles of planning and organizing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | scientific work in relevant areas. | | | | | | <u> </u> | | | | | | |
| 11 | Ecology and life safety | The discipline studies theoretical and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | practical skills to create safe, harmless | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | and environmentally friendly living | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | conditions. The impact of natural and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | man-made hazards on the human body | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | and their monitoring; culture of life | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | safety; industrial sanitation; the impact of | 5 | | | | | | | v | V | | | |
| | | harmful substances and sources of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | pollution on the human body and their | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | maximum permissible concentrations in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the air of the working area; natural and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | man-made emergencies. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 523 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | cle of bas | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Uı | niversity | compon | ent | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 12 | Architecture and | The discipline studies the basic provisions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | building structures | of the design of buildings and structures, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | considers their classification, main parts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | and elements, structural systems and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | schemes, basic information about | _ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | building structures, including the | 5 | | | | | ۷ | | | ۷ | | ۷ | |
| | | principles of their design, as well as | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | methods for calculating building | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | structures. The main provisions of the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | calculation of structures for limiting | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | states. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Geotechnics I | This discipline studies soil mechanics and engineering geology to prepare students for professional activities in the field of construction. Within its framework, students learn to evaluate the engineering and geological conditions of construction sites, determine the physical and mechanical properties of foundation soils, calculate foundation settlements and improve the properties of soils and artificial foundations. New normative documents and methods of assessment of grounds harmonized with Eurocodes are also considered. | 5 | | | | | | v | v | | v | |
|----|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | Reinforced concrete structures I | The discipline studies the process of calculating compressed, tensile and bending reinforced concrete structures of civil buildings, including taking into account the structural features of buildings, calculations for the formation, opening of cracks, strength and crack resistance. | 5 | | ٧ | | | | ~ | | ۷ | | |
| 13 | Engineering and computer graphics | The discipline is aimed at the study of methods for the image of objects and the general rules of drawing, using computer graphics; the study of the basic principles and geometric modeling approach and methodology for developing applications with a graphical interface; the formation of skills in the use of graphic systems for the development of drawings, using 2D and 3D modeling methods | 5 | v | | | v | | | | | v | |
| | Engineering systems of buildings and structures | Acquisition by future specialists of the basics of theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the field of water supply, sewerage, gas supply, and heat supply of human settlements | 5 | v | | | v | | | | | v | |
| 14 | Mathematics I | The course is devoted to the study of the basic concepts of higher mathematics and its applications. The main provisions of the discipline are | 5 | ٧ | ٧ | | | | | | | | |

| | | applied in the teaching of all general | | | | | | | | 1 | |
|----|----------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | education engineering and special | | | | | | | | | |
| | | disciplines taught by graduate | | | | | | | | | |
| | | departments. The course sections include | | | | | | | | | |
| | | elements of linear algebra and analytical | | | | | | | | | |
| | | geometry, an introduction to analysis, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | differential calculation of functions of one | | | | | | | | | |
| | | and several variables. Methods for | | | | | | | | | |
| | | solving systems of equations, problems of | | | | | | | | | |
| | | using vector calculations in solving | | | | | | | | | |
| | | problems of geometry, mechanics, and | | | | | | | | | |
| | | physics are considered. Analytical | | | | | | | | | |
| | | geometry on a plane and space, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | differential calculation of functions of one | | | | | | | | | |
| | | variable, derivatives and differentials, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | study of the behavior of functions, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | derivative and gradient in direction, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | extremum of a function of several | | | | | | | | | |
| | | variables. | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Mathematics II | The discipline is a continuation of | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Mathematics I. sections of the course | | | | | | | | | |
| | | include integral calculus of a function of | | | | | | | | | |
| | | one variable and several variables, series | | | | | | | | | |
| | | theory. Indefinite integrals, their | | | | | | | | | |
| | | properties and methods of their | - | | | | | | | | |
| | | calculation. Certain integrals and their | 5 | v | | | | ۷ | | | |
| | | application. Incorrect integrals. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Numerical series theory, functional series | | | | | | | | | |
| | | theory, Taylor and Macloren Series, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | application of series to approximate | | | | | | | | | |
| | | calculations. | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Building Mechanics 1 | The discipline studies the behavior of | | | | | | | | | |
| - | | various materials under the influence of | | | | | | | | | |
| | | force and temperature factors, methods | | | | | | | | | |
| | | for calculating the most common | | | | | | | | | |
| | | elements of machines and structures for | | | | | | | | | |
| | | strength, rigidity and stability, | 5 | ۷ | | | | ۷ | | | |
| | | determining stresses and deformations in | | | | | | | | | |
| | | parts with rational satisfaction of | | | | | | | | | |
| | | reliability and cost-effectiveness | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | requirements. | | | | | | | | | |

| | | The discipline studies the stress -strain state of rods and rod systems under the influence of various loads, principles and methods of calculating structures for strength, rigidity and stability in order to ensure the reliability of structures with the least consumption of materials. | 5 | | | | | | | ۷ | | v | |
|----|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 17 | Building materials | The course "Building materials" considers materials as elements of the material- construction system that ensure the functioning of structures with a given reliability and safety, studies methods for creating materials with the required service properties, including the appropriate choice of raw materials, waste disposal, methods of processing and assessing their quality, technological methods of formation structure, studies the system of indicators of the quality of building materials and regulatory methods for their determination and evaluation using modern research equipment. | 4 | | | ۷ | | | | | v | | |
| | Technology of building manufacture I | The discipline studies the basic provisions of the construction industry, the most advanced methods of building processes; the main technologies for the erection of buildings and structures and the development of directive organizational and technological documentation on this informative basis. | 5 | | | | ~ | ~ | | | | | |
| 18 | Physics | The course studies the basic physical phenomena and laws of classical and modern physics; methods of physical research; the influence of physics as a science on the development of technology; the relationship of physics with other sciences and its role in solving scientific and technical problems of the specialty. The course covers the following sections: mechanics, mechanical harmonic waves, fundamentals of | 5 | Y | | | | | v | | | | |

| 19 | BIM of technology in building | molecular kinetic theory and thermodynamics, electrostatics, direct current, electromagnetism, geometric optics, wave properties of light, laws of thermal radiation, photoelectric effect. The discipline develops students' skills in using software systems (ArchiCAD, Revit) aimed at information modeling of buildings and structures (BIM), which allow organizing the process of collective creation and use of information about buildings and structures, which forms the basis of all decisions throughout the life | 5 | | v | v | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | cycle of an object (from planning to design, release working documentation, construction, operation and demolition), on the basis of which the work of the investor, customer, general designer, general contractor and operating organization is organized. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Training Practice | Practice in obtaining primary professional skills. It consists in the practical training of a future specialist and consolidates the theoretical knowledge gained. The purpose of the training practice is to acquire primary professional experience. | 2 | | | | v | | v | | | |
| | | | | le of basi omponen | | | | | | | | |
| | Automation and | The purpose of the discipline is to study | | mponen | | | | | | | | |
| | | the classification and characteristics of the elements of automation systems: transmitters, switching and actuators, as well as methods for analyzing automatic control systems. The main task is to familiarize students with the basic methods of building automatic control systems and the means necessary for their implementation, the characteristics and parameters of automation elements and measuring systems; typical links and | 5 | | v | | | | | | v | |

| | | functional diagrams of the automatic control system; fundamentals of analysis and synthesis of an automatic system; the operation of semiconductor devices in a pulsed mode. | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | Alternative energy sources in civil engineering | The study of this discipline will allow students to get a complete picture of non- traditional renewable energy sources, the possibilities of their use in solving problems of energy supply and energy saving, studying the possibilities of using non-traditional and renewable energy sources in power supply systems for civil buildings and industrial enterprises; systems for converting solar radiation into electrical and thermal energy, using wind energy, sea currents and a thermal temperature gradient to produce electrical energy; the possibilities of using biomass and municipal solid waste for the production of electrical and thermal energy. | 4 | v | | | | | | | v |
| 21 | Architectural physics | The purpose of the discipline: formation of knowledge of the basic concepts and laws of architectural climatology, thermal engineering of architectural lightology, color science, architectural acoustics. Brief description: light environment and its characteristics. Physical fundamentals of photometry. Characteristics of the eye as a visual analyzer. The organic relationship of light and architectural form. Insolation and light protection. Fundamentals of architectural lighting engineering. Light climate. Features of the light climate, questions about the unity and interaction of utilitarian, aesthetic and hygienic functions of light. Designing light architecture taking into account the interaction of light with space, shape, plastic and color. | 5 | v | | | | v | | | |

| | Architectural design c energy efficient buildings | of The study of this discipline allows you to master the architectural and structural methods for designing buildings, taking into account modern trends and energy efficiency requirements. At the end of the course, the student receives a basic set of knowledge in the field of architecture, space-planning solutions for buildings, structures, structures and their complexes, in accordance with the forms, styles, flows in modern architecture; masters the most important methods of engineering analysis in the field of building design; owns methods for determining the quantitative and qualitative indicators of | 5 | | | v | | | v | | v | |
|----|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 22 | Binders | quantitative and quantitative indicators of energy efficient buildings. The discipline studies binders, their properties and compositions. The main attention in the study of the discipline is given to binders. inorganic origin, the study of their properties, features of production and areas of application. The discipline is focused on the knowledge of the physical and chemical processes of hydration and hardening of mineral binders, the study of the possibilities of regulating and intensifying these processes; use of waste from various industries. | 5 | | v | | | | | v | | |
| 23 | Geotechnics in construction | The purpose of studying the discipline is to determine the role of geodesy in construction; obtaining a modern understanding of the shape and size of the Earth; concepts of geoid, ellipsoid; coordinate systems used in geodesy; coordinate systems at construction sites; orientation of lines on the ground. Objectives of the discipline to gain knowledge for the use of maps and plans, the use of information about state geodetic networks; on the methods of | 5 | | | ٧ | | v | | | | |

| Fillers of concrete The disc for the p classific technolo of the ag concrete | arvey networks; application of leveling and basic types of ic surveys. line studies the aggregates used duction of concrete, their ion, properties and production | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| topograp Fillers of concrete The disc for the p classific technologie of the age concrete concrete | ic surveys. line studies the aggregates used duction of concrete, their ion, properties and production | | | | | | | | | | | ! | 1 |
| Fillers of concrete The disc for the p classific technolo of the ag concrete | line studies the aggregates used duction of concrete, their on, properties and production | | | | | | | | | | | | . 1 |
| for the p classific technolo of the ag concrete | duction of concrete, their ion, properties and production | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| classific technolo of the ag concrete | ion, properties and production | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| technolo of the ag concrete | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| of the ag | | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| concrete | y, the influence of the properties | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| | regate on the quality of the | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| on the o | nixture and concrete, depending | 5 | | | | v | | | | v | | | I. |
| | gin (aggregates from dense | 3 | | | | v | | | | × | | | I. |
| | iterials, artificial aggregates, | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | from production waste, special | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| | ggregates), as well as the | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | ess of the use of aggregates in | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| construc | | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| | "Buildings and structures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ovides a functional link with | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | ying disciplines and has as its | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| | aching of theoretical basics and | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | kills in technology survey and | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| | buildings and structures. | 4 | | | | | | | v | | | 1 | v |
| | the methods and means of | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| experim | tal research and the status of | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | nstruction sites and evaluate the | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | and conditions of building | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| | structures, and buildings. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | oline is aimed at the formation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| projecti | s, as well as the study of | 5 | | v | ٧ | | | | v | | | 1 | |
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| engineer | | | 1 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | i t | |
| engineer Design and calculation This dis | pline reflects the current state of | 5 | | v | | | | | ٧ | | v | • • | ' 1 |
| construction drawing of the ba compute drawing surfaces shadows projectio graphic modifica students with cor | c principles of working with aided design systems, including n AutoCAD, three-dimensional nd solids, perspectives and n orthogonal and axonometric s, as well as the study of imitives, stamps and their on. It is designed to teach rofessional skills in working puter-aided design systems, an important part of modern og education. | | | v | v | | | | v | | | | |

| | | reinforced concrete, steel and wooden structures, as well as methods for determining internal forces, methods for calculating the strength and crack resistance of reinforced concrete structures; it also contains information about the physical and mechanical properties of structural materials, about the connections of elements of metal and wooden structures and their calculation. | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| | Materials for reinforcing concrete | The discipline considers the issues and roles of reinforcement, classification of materials for reinforcing concrete, reinforcing steel, reinforcing products, types of fibers and their effective application in concrete production technology. The objectives of the discipline: explanation of the features of production and application in the design and construction of new types of rebar. | 5 | | ۷ | | | | ۷ | | |
| | Metal constructions 1 | This discipline is aimed at studying the calculation and design of metal structures of civil buildings, including the study of the properties of metals that affect the strength and stiffness characteristics, the calculation of beams, beam structures, centrally compressed columns, welded, bolted and riveted joints of metal structures. | 5 | v | | | | ~ | | ۷ | |
| 35 | Methodological foundations of scientific work | The purpose of the study: to give students the knowledge necessary for further production activities about the nature and methodology of scientific research. The discipline studies the problems of organizing and staging research work, choosing a topic for scientific work, stages and content of research work, principles for selecting information on the topic of scientific research, planning and setting up an experiment, requirements for publication materials, registration of | 5 | v | | | | v | | | |

| | | patent documentation, presentation of scientific results and a research report. Acquaintance with the biography of scientists of Kazakhstan and the CIS, the role of scientific research in the formation and development of the enrichment industry. | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 36 | construction processes | The purpose of the discipline is to train highly qualified specialists with the necessary information about the technical indicators and technological capabilities of the means of mechanization of construction processes, in order to operate them with the highest efficiency in the conditions of construction production. | 5 | | | v | v | | | | |
| 37 | Reliability of building designs | The discipline "Reliability of building designs" is aimed at developing students' knowledge of the general patterns of manifestations of quantitative and qualitative properties of construction objects using the features of the methods of the theory of reliability of buildings and structures; use of information obtained during measurements on the quantitative properties of objects (buildings and structures) for the quantitative and qualitative assessment of their condition in terms of reliability during their design, installation and operation; the formation of students' understanding of the foundations and role of the theory of reliability in ensuring safety and quality in construction. | 5 | | | | | | v | v | |
| | the construction sector I | The purpose of the discipline is to give students the skills to solve actual problems through experimental, design and research activities, the implementation of theoretical and applied developments, analysis of the patterns of development of the natural environment, society, and technology. The course | 5 | v | | | | ۷ | | | |

| | | provides for the practical application of | | | | | | | | | |] |
|----|---------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | skills in scientific projects. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Organization of | The purpose of this discipline is to teach | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | construction | students the basics of organizing and | | | | | | | | | | |
| | construction | planning construction production, as well | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | as to develop their skills and | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | competencies necessary for successful | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | work in the field of construction. The | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | main objectives of the discipline include | 6 | | | | v | v | | | ۷ | |
| | | the formation of students' understanding | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | of the construction process, its stages and | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the main methods of organization, as well | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | as how the quality control of construction | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | work is carried out. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organization of | The purpose of studying the discipline is | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | to form knowledge that provides | | | | | | | | | | |
| | efficient buildings | professional activity in the field of | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | modern construction of energy-efficient | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | buildings for various purposes. As a result | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | of the training, the student can select a | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | method for performing individual | 6 | | | | v | v | | | v | |
| | | production processes based on the use of | 0 | | | | | | | | • | |
| | | effective building materials and | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | structures, perform calendar and linear | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | planning for organizing the logistics of | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the construction industry, prepare for the | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | construction industry, and plan the main | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | stages of construction. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Design of buildings | The purpose of studying this discipline is | | | | | | | | | | |
| | with low heat | to master standard and new methods for | | | | | | | | | | |
| | consumption and the | designing buildings using modern | | | | | | | | | | |
| | use of renewable | automatic design systems and taking into | | | | | | | | | | |
| | energy resources | account the connection of renewable | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | energy sources to the engineering systems | ~ | | | | | | | v | | |
| | | of buildings and structures. At the end of | 5 | | ۷ | | | | ۷ | ۷ | | |
| | | the course, the student has the | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | competence to design an energy-efficient | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | building with a planned low heat | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | consumption by connecting renewable | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | energy sources to the engineering systems | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | of buildings. | | | l | | | | | | | |

| 40 | Building climatology | The study of the discipline will allow you | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | to gain knowledge of the basics of | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | building climatology, consider the | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | conditions for the formation of the Earth's | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | climate and its changes, understand the | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | processes of transformation of radiation | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | fluxes, the thermal and water regime of | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the atmosphere, the earth's surface, land | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | waters and the World Ocean. Upon | 5 | v | | | | | v | | | |
| | | completion of the course, the student will | 5 | ¥ | | | | | v | | | |
| | | be able to perform a comprehensive | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | analysis of the interaction of the designed | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | structure with the natural environment; | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | perform forecasting of changes in the | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | natural environment under the influence | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | of natural and artificial factors, taking | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | into account the obtained calculated | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | characteristics of soils and groundwater. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Technological | The discipline sets out the information | | | | | | | | | | |
| | equipment of | required for the equipment for the | | | | | | | | | | |
| | enterprises | production of binders, ceramics, and | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | glass. Equipment for extraction of silicate | 6 | | | | v | | | | ٧ | |
| | | raw materials, primary processing, | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | crushing, sorting, moving and dosing, and | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | alsoSilicate plant accessories. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Concrete technology I | The discipline is based on the knowledge | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | of concrete science: physical and | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | chemical foundations for obtaining heavy, | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | light, incl. cellular concrete, studies raw | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | materials for obtaining various types of | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | concrete, the theory of concrete strength | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | (heavy, light on porous aggregates, | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | cellular), designing compositions of | 5 | | | ۷ | | | | ۷ | | |
| | | various types of heavy and light concrete, | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the influence of the structure of concrete | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | mixtures and concretes on the physical, | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | mechanical and operational properties of | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | concrete, as well as chemical and mineral | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | additives in concrete, concreting of | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | monolithic structures. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Technology of repair | The discipline "Technology of repair | 5 | | | | | ٧ | ۷ | | | |

| | | works" examines the foundations and regulations for the practical implementation of execution of the main types of construction works, including processes for repair of utilities, with organic linkages between technological and organizational issues. | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Management and organization of construction production | The purpose of the discipline "Management and organization of construction production" is to teach students the basics of construction production management, including the design of the organization of construction and preparation for construction, the study of the basics of the flow organization of construction and scheduling for the facility, as well as the development of an object construction plan and an algorithm for the production of construction quality control. | 6 | | | | ۷ | | | | v | |
| 51 | Economics and construction management | The purpose of teaching the discipline "Economics and construction management" is to familiarize students with the basics of economics and management in construction, including the classification and accounting of costs, costs, calculation of production costs, planning of the company's activities, management reporting, control and analysis of budget execution, preparation of reliable information for making managerial decisions. The objectives of the study of this discipline is to familiarize with its structure, the terminology used, general concepts, principles, provisions and methods of economics and management of construction | 4 | | | | | | v | | v | |
| | Energy saving in building microclimate systems | The purpose of the discipline consists of the formation of students' knowledge about energy resources, energy saving | 5 | | | | | ۷ | | | | v |

| | | when consuming energy resources; the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|----|-----------|---------|-----|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan On | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | energy saving; energy and resource | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | saving in the distribution of electricity; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the use of non-traditional energy sources. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | As a result of studying the discipline, the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | student is able to use secondary energy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | resources, know the requirements for | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | electricity meters; account for energy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | resources and energy carriers; energy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | checks. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Energy efficient design | The discipline studies modern | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | and construction of | requirements for the space-planning | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | civil buildings | organization and constructive solutions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | for energy-efficient buildings, the main | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | factors that determine the shape and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | functional-spatial structure of buildings, | 5 | | | | | v | | v | | | | |
| | | ways to reduce the energy consumption of | 5 | | | | | v | | Ŷ | | | | |
| | | existing buildings and structures, the use | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | of non-traditional energy sources, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | analyzes the model of interaction between | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the climate and the internal environment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | of buildings. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | e of prof | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Ur | iversity | compone | ent | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Industrial internship I | The purpose of the production practice: to | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | consolidate and expand the theoretical | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | knowledge gained by students in the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | process of studying disciplines. Provides | 2 | | | | v | | v | v | | | v | |
| | | consolidation of knowledge, skills of | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | theoretical training and is an intermediate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | link between the studied disciplines and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | production. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Industrial internship II | The purpose of the internship is to | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | consolidate and expand the theoretical | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | knowledge gained by students in the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | process of studying the disciplines of the | 3 | | | | v | | v | v | | | v | |
| | | profile cycle, as well as to familiarize | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | students with occupational safety issues, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | with the methods of production of certain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | types of work on the construction of | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | engineering systems of buildings and structures. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Automation of release estimates in construction | The purpose of the discipline is to master the ability to draw up cost estimates using the resource method in accordance with the regulatory documents on pricing in the construction of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to determine the cost of direct costs, overhead costs and estimated profit, additional costs associated with the decisions of the construction organization project, to draw up local and object estimates, a consolidated cost estimate construction and summary estimates, a list of material resources and equipment, a catalog of contractual unit prices and acceptance certificates for work performed, a register of transportation | 4 | v | | | | | | | v | |
| Geotechics II | costs and other budget documents. The purpose of teaching the discipline is to familiarize future specialists with the general provisions of modern methods of calculation, design and construction of foundations, foundations and underground structures, including natural and deep foundations, pile foundations, their classification, calculation and design; features of designing foundations on loess subsidence soils, on weak silt- clay water-saturated and swelling soils. | 6 | | | | v | v | | v | | |
| Reinforced concrete structures 2 | This discipline reflects the current state of the issue of design and calculation, reinforced concrete structures. The study of the discipline gives knowledge in the development of structural systems of buildings and structures, the determination of internal forces, the calculation of the strength and deformability of reinforced concrete structures of prefabricated one- and multi- storey civil industrial buildings. | 5 | v | | | | | v | | v | |

| | Technology of building manufacture II | The course "Technology of building manufacture II" considers the basics of technological design in construction and methods for calculating the main sections of technological maps for construction processes, methods and methods for performing technological processes in the construction of buildings and structures, based on ensuring the quality of construction products and the safety of construction work, principles of development building production - industrialization, complex mechanization, automation, year-round, threading. | 5 | | | | | | v | v | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|------|-----------|------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | patomation, year round, uncaunig. | Cycl | e of prof | ile discip | lines | | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | I | | | |
| | | | | omponen | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Office work in construction | The purpose of the discipline is to form a holistic view of the system of documentary support for the activities of construction enterprises; to study the composition of the construction documentation, the rules for its maintenance; to promote knowledge of the procedure for documenting information, the ability to correctly draw up official and business documentation. | 4 | | | | | ۷ | | | | | | | ٧ | |
| 59 | Road construction materials | The discipline studies the theoretical foundations of road construction materials science, modern ideas about road construction materials, the basic technological principles for obtaining the above materials with desired properties and their quality control, issues of optimizing their technology in order to improve quality and reduce energy intensity. The issues of using by-products of industry and environmental protection are considered. | 5 | | | | v | v | | | | | v | | | |
| 61 | Manufacturing of metal structures | The purpose of teaching the discipline is to gain knowledge related to the technology of manufacturing metal | 5 | | | | | | ۷ | | | | | ٧ | | |

| | | structures. The objectives of the discipline are to study the physical and mechanical properties of the materials used; technologies for manufacturing structural elements. As a result of studying the discipline, students should know modern methods of manufacturing metal structures, methods for calculating and designing elements of metal structures, perform calculations of metal structures at various stages of installation, use regulatory and technical literature. | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | Quality control of construction installation works | The discipline "Quality control of construction installation works" studies the basics and regulations for the practical implementation of methods for ensuring the quality of construction in order to obtain the final product (completed by the construction of a structure for various functional purposes). The purpose of studying the discipline is to familiarize students with the theory and practice of quality control of construction and installation works in the construction of facilities, to teach how to organize work to ensure the quality of construction products by developing and implementing quality control systems in accordance with the recommendations of international standards. | 6 | | | | ~ | ~ | | | |
| | International Energy Building Standards | The purpose of the discipline is to introduce students to international energy standards such as ISO 50001, BREEAM, BRE, and LEED; train them to use them in planning energy efficiency improvements and designing energy- efficient buildings and structures. | 6 | | | v | | | | | v |
| 63 | Metal constructions 2 | This discipline allows you to master the practical use of the developed structural systems of buildings and structures, to carry out the calculation and design of | 5 | | ۷ | | | | ۷ | ۷ | |

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|----|------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|------|------|
| | | their elements using regulatory, instructive and technical literature. Basic | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | knowledge and skills in the field of | | | | | | | | | |
| | | calculation and design of single-span | | | | | | | | | |
| | | industrial metal buildings and structures, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | as well as methods for practical | | | | | | | | | |
| | | calculation of structures in terms of | | | | | | | | | |
| | | strength, deformability, selection and | | | | | | | | | |
| | | calculation of joints of metal structures | | | | | | | | | |
| | | will be presented. | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | | The purpose of the discipline is to prepare | | | | | | | | | |
| | | students for the systematic | | | | | | | | | |
| | II | implementation of research work in their | | | | | | | | | |
| | | professional activities. Taking into | | | | | | | | | |
| | | account the profile of research, general | | | | | | | | | |
| | | scientific or highly specialized methods | 5 | ٧ | | | | v | | v | |
| | | and technologies for conducting research | | | | | | | | | |
| | | work are used. The purpose of the | | | | | | | | | |
| | | research work is modernization, search | | | | | | | | | |
| | | for new opportunities and solutions to | | | | | | | | | |
| | | problems in the construction industry. | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | Inspection and testing | Discipline studies the issues of | | | | | | | | | |
| | of buildings and | technology inspection (diagnostics) and | | | | | | | | | |
| | structures | testing of building structures and | | | | | | | | | |
| | | materials, determining the amount of | | | | | | | | | |
| | | diagnosis, the sequence of work, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | technological operations during the | 5 | | | v | | | | v | |
| | | examination and testing of structures, | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | drawing up practical design diagrams. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Examines the main schemes, constructive | | | | | | | | | |
| | | solutions, typical damage to buildings, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | technical means of monitoring structures, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | their general and detailed examination. | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Evaluation of seismic | The study of the discipline forms | | | | | | | | | |
| | stability of buildings | knowledge in the field of calculation and | | | | | | | | | |
| | and structures | design of earthquake-resistant buildings | | | | | | | | | |
| | | and structures and their complements in | 5 | | | | | | v | v | |
| | | the study of modern approaches to the | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | calculation and analysis of stress strain | | | | | | | | | |
| | | state of building structures and their | | | | | | | | | |
| | | nodes coupling under seismic loading. | | | | | | | | | |

| 70 | construction | Feasibility study and determination of patent purity, patentability of new intellectual objects of industrial property (materials, processes, technical objects); - Definition of conformity of application materials required criteria to obtain security credentials to the new intellectual industrial property; - The use of patent documentation in the creation and development of new materials, processes and technical objects | 5 | | | | | v | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | The discipline studies various types of polymeric materials, their properties, such as mechanical, thermal, electrical, optical and others, production technology, including polymerization methods, composite materials, additives and modifiers, as well as testing methods for polymeric materials. | 4 | | | ٧ | ٧ | | | | ۷ | | |
| 71 | design of high-rise buildings | The discipline "Design and analysis of tall buildings" examines the design features of tall buildings. Forms of students ' knowledge in the field of calculation and design of structures of multi-storey buildings and high-rise buildings. The task of developing this discipline - mastery of the principles of design and analysis of structural systems of multi- storey buildings and high-rise buildings; - mastering the principles of layout and design of bearing systems and their elements of high-rise buildings and tall structures. | 4 | | v | | | | | | | v | |
| | Design and calculation of wooden structures | The purpose of this discipline is to familiarize students with the basics of design and calculation of wooden structures, including the characteristics of materials and promising methods that have passed experimental verification in construction. The course will examine in detail the most common designs, as well | 4 | | v | | | | | v | | v | |

| | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|---|----------|-----|---|------|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | as numerical examples of calculation for | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | . | understanding the material. | | <u> </u> | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | | The purpose of the discipline is to study | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | of spatial structures | the theory of surfaces and the basic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | equations of the statics of elastic shells, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | including geometric and physical | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | equations. As part of the course, students | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | will learn methods for solving differential | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | equations in the theory of shallow shells, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | as well as the basics of calculating and | 6 | | | v | | | | | v | | |
| | | designing various types of shells, | Ū | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | including shells with positive, negative | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | and zero Gaussian curvature. Particular | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | attention is paid to the calculation and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | design of metal domes and hanging roofs, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | such as one-two-belt cable systems, cable | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | networks and membrane roofs, using | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | modern methods and tools. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | | The purpose of the discipline is to teach | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | of seismic buildings | students the methods and principles of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | designing earthquake-resistant buildings, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | including the analysis of seismic loads, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the choice of structures, methods of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | strengthening and stability, the | 5 | | V V | | | | ۷ | | ۷ | | |
| | | development of measures to protect | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | against seismic risks and evaluate their | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | effectiveness in accordance with the | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | requirements of building codes and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | regulations. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Designing and | Discipline studies architectural solutions, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | calculation of special | as well as issues of designing and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | constructions | calculating various types of engineering | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | structures, which, according to their | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | functional characteristics, belong to the | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | following groups: structures for | 5 | | v | | | | v | | | | |
| | | supporting and locating equipment; | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | communication and transport facilities - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | tunnels, channels, collectors, piers and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | racks; capacitor constructions for water | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | supply of the sewerage; water towers, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | reservoirs, gas holders; silos, bunkers, | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|----|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | chimneys, retaining walls, etc. The | | | | | | | | | |
| | | significance and role of engineering | | | | | | | | | |
| | | structures in creating the image of modern | | | | | | | | | |
| | | industrial enterprises are also considered. | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Design solutions for | This discipline develops the skills of | | | | | | | | | |
| | factories for the | designing and reconstructing factories | | | | | | | | | |
| | production of building | engaged in the production of building | | | | | | | | | |
| | materials | materials and products for various | | | | | | | | | |
| | | purposes. The course covers pre-project | | | | | | | | | |
| | | work, technical and economic indicators, | 5 | | | ٧ | | v | | | |
| | | environmental issues, production flow | | | | | | | | | |
| | | diagrams, site selection for construction, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | as well as the basic principles for | | | | | | | | | |
| | | designing a master plan and basic | | | | | | | | | |
| | | drawings. | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Professional computer | This discipline includes the study of | | | | | | | | | |
| | programs and | computer programs and technologies used | | | | | | | | | |
| | information | in modern construction companies, aimed | | | | | | | | | |
| | technologies in | at reducing construction time, efficient | | | | | | | | | |
| | construction | use of building materials in projects. In | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the process of studying the discipline, the | | | | | | | | | |
| | | basic rules and design tasks are | | | | | | | | | |
| | | considered, the main modern computer | 5 | ۷ | ۷ | | | | | | |
| | | programs and technologies for calculating | | | | | | | | | |
| | | a flat or spatial structure from rods and | | | | | | | | | |
| | | slabs, evaluating a building model and | | | | | | | | | |
| | | making the necessary engineering | | | | | | | | | |
| | | decisions when designing buildings and | | | | | | | | | |
| | | structures. | | | | | | | | | |
| 78 | Automation systems of | The discipline studies various types of | | | | | | | | | |
| /0 | production | modern automation systems, such as | | | | | | | | | |
| | production | production management software, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | monitoring and quality control systems, to | | | | | | | | | |
| | | optimize the production of building | | | | | | | | | |
| | | materials, products and structures. The | 5 | | | | | | v | | |
| | | discipline studies the main benefits of | 3 | | | | | | Y | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | using automation systems, such as | | | | | | | | | |
| | | increasing the efficiency and accuracy of | | | | | | | | | |
| | | production, reducing costs and | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | | minimizing risks. | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Estimated business in | The purpose of studying the discipline is | 5 | | | | | ۷ | | ۷ | |

| | the production of building materials | to form knowledge about the amounts of funds required for construction in accordance with design materials, the basis for determining the amount of capital investments, financing construction and calculating the cost of building materials, forming contractual prices for construction products, settlements for completed contract work, payment expenses for the purchase of equipment and its delivery to construction sites, as well as reimbursement of other costs at the expense of the funds provided for in the consolidated estimate. | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 80 | Modern computer calculations | The discipline gives the concept of modern computer programs for the calculation of building structures, according to modern regulatory documents (Eurocodes), studies the compilation of design schemes, the principles of building finite element models, rational breakdown into finite elements, is based on the study of the LIRA software package. | 5 | | | | | v | | v | |
| | Modern finishing materials | The discipline studies the application of classical and innovative finishing materials on the example of world examples of architecture and design. He studies the range of properties and classification of materials according to various criteria, their technological features and operating conditions. Further, students learn to use finishing materials appropriately, taking into account their physical, chemical, mechanical, artistic and aesthetic properties, for interiors and facade systems of buildings and structures. They study the technology of production of finishing materials. | 4 | | v | | | | | | |
| | Modern energy- | The course examines information on | 4 | | ۷ | ٧ | | | ۷ | | |

| | materials | modern polymer-building materials used in the production of building materials and in construction and introduces students to the role of polymers in science and technology, methods of obtaining and physico-chemical bases affecting the operational resistance of building | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| 81 | | The discipline "Construction in extreme conditions" contributes to the formation of professional knowledge and practical skills in the construction of buildings and structures with a standard level of quality based on the study of industrial methods for the construction of various types of buildings and structures based on effective building materials and technologies, taking into account the conditions of low temperatures, dry hot climate, in difficult hydrogeological conditions, seismic activity and subsiding soils. | 5 | | | | v | v | | | |
| 82 | Concrete II | The discipline studies the current state and world trends in the development of production and use of concrete and reinforced concrete products, types of concrete used in the production of reinforced concrete wall products and prefabricated elements of the frame of buildings and structures, materials for reinforcing elements, methods of reinforcement, technology of precast concrete products, the basics of organizing the technological process , preparation of concrete mixtures, reinforcement and reinforcement of reinforced concrete products and structures, molding of concrete and reinforced concrete products. | 5 | | v | | | | v | | |
| 83 | MK | The discipline contributes to the formation of professional knowledge and necessary skills in the technology of | 4 | | | | ۷ | | | | |

| | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|
| | | installation of metal structures; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | development and study of modern | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | methods of installation of metal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | structures, which must be performed in a | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | certain technological sequence, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | development of skills for the high-quality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | implementation of the technology of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | installation of metal structures using | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | construction equipment in the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | construction of buildings and structures. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 | Technology of | In this course, students are given General | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | building | information about the technology of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | reconstructons | reconstruction of buildings used in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | industrial and civil construction, their | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | technical and technological features. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Examines the use of technological | 5 | | | | | v | | v | | | | |
| | | processes with the highest efficiency | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | depending on the characteristics of the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | construction and operating conditions, as | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | well as promising directions of their | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | Technology of thermal | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | modernization and | to master the necessary skills for the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | reconstruction of | thermal modernization of existing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | buildings | buildings after an energy audit; know the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | scheduling of the reconstruction of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | buildings and structures; features of the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | design of the construction master plan in | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | the conditions of reconstruction of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | buildings; organization of reconstruction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | of industrial enterprises, residential and | 5 | | | v | | | v | | | | | v |
| | | public buildings; features of the | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | reconstruction of buildings in the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | conditions operating enterprises; | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | production of construction and | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | installation works; demolition of | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | buildings; technology for strengthening | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | building structures, as well as special | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | methods for performing work during the | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | reconstruction of buildings. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Economics and | The discipline is aimed at studying | 4 | | | | | | | | v | | ٧ | v |
| | | I ne alsoiphile is annea at studying | + | | | | | | | | ' | | * | ' |

| | planning for building energy efficiency | methods for improving the energy efficiency of buildings, drawing up phased plans for the implementation and reconstruction of the building to the appropriate planned level. As a result of studying the discipline, the student will be able to plan the hanging of the energy efficiency of the building, justify and calculate the necessary economic costs and payback periods. | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| 86 | Economy of production of the building materials | The purpose of studying the discipline is to develop students' basic knowledge of the theoretical foundations and practical skills in the field of economics in the production of building materials. Discipline studies the issues of optimal solutions in the selection and production of building materials. | 6 | | | | v | v | | | |
| 87 | and structures | The training of this course is in determining the actual technical condition of the building (structure) and its elements, obtaining a quantitative assessment of the actual indicators of the quality of structures (strength, resistance to heat transfer, etc.), taking into account changes occurring over time, to establish the composition and scope of work on major repairs or reconstruction. Knowledge of the discipline allows students to get acquainted in detail with the methodology for determining the service life of buildings, their capital value, the dependence of wear on the operation of buildings. | 5 | | | v | | | | | |
| | Energy audit of buildings | The aim of the course is to introduce students to the methodology of energy audit and monitoring, drawing up the energy balance and energy passport of equipment and systems of industrial enterprises and civil buildings. As a result of studying the course, the student should | 5 | | | | | | | ٧ | ٧ |

| | know the technology of energy audit and monitoring of buildings and industrial enterprises; methods for conducting instrumental examination and analysis of the results; technology for compiling an energy passport. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Energy-saving microzoning | The purpose of the discipline is to form ideas about the features of designing a comfortable and safe living environment for people in small neighborhoods based on familiarization with the regulatory framework; means and systems for ensuring a barrier-free environment; accounting, monitoring and control systems for the organization; the progress of work on the adaptation of urban infrastructure facilities to energy saving standards. | 5 | | | v | | v | | ٧ |

5. Curriculum of educational program



Educational programs 6807302 - " Civil Engineering" Group of educational programs 1074 - "Urban planning, civil warks and civil engineering" Form of study; full-time Duration of study: 4 years Academic degree: Bachelor of Engineering and Yechnology Allocation of face to face training hand on coverses and so Name of disciplinat Total Tetal Cycle Classros \$15 Farm of An-Leourse 2 en arteant 100000 100xum hears. (isolading control II course 3 4 III cearae je, TV:course T3851 in 4 credita heliahtpr hoirs meste motor and so its CYCLE OF GENERAL EDUCATION DISCIPLINES(GED) M-I. Module of lunguage training ENGLOS English language CED BC in. 300 018/6 210 £ .5 Kimilà (Ramin) longange OED, RC 500 0/0/6 210 E 5 M-2. Module of physical training KPK103-804 Physical Cafego CED RC 345 60.8 120 Dinde 1 2 2 2 M-3. Module of information technology Information and communication CHED, BC 150 3/10 103 × Hecheologue in Euslishi 5 M-4. Module of socio-cultural development History of Kazakhican OED, RC 156 1/9/2 192 ŝĒ Philosophy Socio-publical knowledge module GED RC 156 10/2 105 E 90 10/1 60 B. (including), pikkalogy) Solio-political knowledge module 1 GED, RC 150 20/1 150 Ŧ outtanions; psychology) 1 M-5. Module of anti-corruption culture, ecology and life sufety base Producertals of anti-corruption culture and low Finilementals of Economics and list grosserilig GED, CCH 120 2/0/1 150 ż. 5 Fireinmentals of scientific research intridu Toology and life safety

| | The second second second second | | M-6,1 | Module o | Ephysical | and mat | hematical | training | | | | | | | - | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---------|---|-----------|---|------------|----------|------|----|---|----|---|---|---|--|
| MAT101 | Matematics I | BD, UC | . 1 | 150 | LUVT | 165 | E | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | | | - | |
| 10113-008 | Physics | BD, UC | | 199. | 1/1/1 | 105 | - E | 1 | - | - | - | | | | - | |
| MAT102 | (Mathematics II | BD, UC | - 5 | 155 | 10/2 | 105 | 1 | | 1.4 | | - | | | - | - | |
| | 201 | | | M.7. | Building | mechanic | madule | | 110 | | | | | | - | |
| CT\1940 | Duilting Mechanics I | BD, UC | | 150 | 1/0/2 | 105 | E | | | 4 | | | | - | - | |
| CIV:56 | Beilding Mechanics 2 | BD, UC | . 1 | 150 | 1/0/2 | 105 | E | | 1 | | 1 | - | | | - | |
| | | | M-K | Constant | er modeli | or and an | tomation . | medule | | | - | - | | | - | |
| GUN(29 | Explorery and computer graphics | BD, UC | | 1.150 | 1/0/2 | 103 | E | 1 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | - | |
| -CIV399 | 80% turbanlegy in construction | BD.UC | | 150 | 1/0/3 | 105 | 18 | | | | - | | 5 | | - | |
| CIV700 | Automation of science estimates in construction | PD, UC | 4 | 120 | 23.0 | 75 | R. | | | | | | 4 | | 1 | |
| CIVATI | Mixture consputer calculations | | | - | 1.9/2 | | | | 17.1 | | - | | | - | - | |
| CIV697 | Professional computer programs and information technologies in communities | ро, сси | PD, CCH | | 153 | 1/8/3 | 109 | 78 | | | | | | | 3 | |
| CSV775 | Automation systems of production | | | | 10/1 | 1.100 | - 107 | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV/08 | Estimated business in the production of building numerials | | | | 192 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | M-1 | Building | Design 2 | Bailute | | | | | - | | | - | |
| CTV991 | Activitation and beliding structures | BD, OC | | 1.50 | 1/0/2 | 105 | E | | 12.1 | | 4 | | | | - | |
| CIV1%4 | Supremug systems of believings and supervised | BD, UC | 0 | 180 | 3/1/1 | 120 | E | | 11 | .0 | | | | | 1 | |
| CTV630 | Reistoned concerts structures-1 | BD, UC | | 150 | 201 | 105 | E | - | - | | - | | | - | - | |
| CIVIO8 | Britfoord cocorte oracture 2 | and the second se | 5 | 150 | 201 | 105 | E | | 11 | | | | | 4 | - | |
| 11.25 | and the second second | | | and the second se | 9. Sail m | chanics a | nabile | | - | - | | | | | - | |
| CIV754 | Geotochairs | BD, UC | 5 | 156 | 1/1/1 | 105 | T. | | 11 | - | | 8 | | | - | |
| CIV792 | Geotechian II | PD.UC | - 11 | 130 | 2.0.2 | 130 | 1 | | 11 | | | | | | - | |
| and the second second | | and the second second | M | and the second second | | and the second se | ration Mo | field | - | | - | _ | | | - | |
| CTV582 | Committee production technology I | BD LC | | 150 | 2/0/2 | 101 | 2 | 1005 | - | | | 5 | | | - | |
| CIV798 | Organitation of contraction | 100.000 | | - 107. | 2/0/2 | | - | | | | | 2. | | | - | |
| CIV299 | Management and organization of conductors and action | 80, UC 80, UC P0, UC 80, UC 80, UC | V | | 19/2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV963 | Organization of construction of energy efficient buildings | BD, CCH | | 151 | 10/1 | 120 | £ | | | | | | | 6 | | |

F KazNRTU 703-05 Educational program

Discipline cada

LNGIOL

CSEGTT

HUM D3

HUM02

HUM120

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CIV970

HVD438

| CIV791 | To, feed ogical openeent of colorprises | 1 | ť l | 1 | The | 1 | | | t: | r i | 1 | 1 | e | | 1 |
|------------------|--|---|------|---------|------------|-------------|--------|---|----|-----|------|------|------|---|----|
| | | - | 1 | - | 10/2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| -CIV:66? | Establing of building manufacture II | PD.UC | 5 | 150 | 2.021 | 105 | τ | 1 | | | | | 3 | | - |
| CEV587 | A chiling Materials | 80.00 | 4 | 120 | -12. Basic | training (| | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | | 1 |
| CIV581 PHY466 | 0-sweddoles in commution | BD. CCH | 5 | 150 | 1/0/2 | 103 | E | 4 | | - | - | - | | | - |
| CIV590 | Architectural physics Design and extention of structural | 1.00 | 1 | 1.62 | 1/0/2 | 140 | - ÷ | | 3 | | | - | | | |
| CIV594 | (changests | | | 1.000 | 3/1/0 | 1.000 | 14.50 | | | | | | | | |
| CI1998 | Courses technology 1 Architectural design of anongy efficient | BD, CCH | 3 | 150 | 2/3/0 | 10.5 | E | | | | . 81 | | | | |
| (11308 | Initings | | | | 1/02 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIVSII | Computer graphics in construction deriving | | | | 1/1/4 | | | | | | | | - | | - |
| CIV900 | Fillers of concrets | BD. CCH | - 5 | 150 | 1/1/1 | 105 | ε | | | 5 | | | | | |
| CIV957 | Biolding elimitatogy | | | | 2/0/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV631 CIVTW | Metal constructions 1 | Concareau. | | | 2/0/1 | | | | | | | | | | - |
| CIV714 | Methodological frandations of spicstific work (Mohle of "R&D") | BD, CCH | 1 | 150 | 3821 | 105 | E | | | | | - 80 | | | 1 |
| CIV834 | Energy efficient design and construction of chill buildings | | | - | 2/0/1 | | | | | | | - | - | - | - |
| CIVES | Dutin of haildings with low hear | BD CON | 1 | 1.1.2 | - | ingel. | 92 | | | | | | | | |
| 0.22 | consumption and the use of renewalds of orgy resources | DD CAR | C. | 130 | 2/0/1 | 108 | E | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CIV029 | Motorials for relatorcing concrete | PD. UC SD, UC BD, CCH BD, CCH BD, CCH BD, CCH BD, CCH | | | 20/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV752 | Conversion and construction managerators | | | | 2/1/0 | | | | | | | | | | - |
| CIV391 | Beliefs terrorarity base spatial | BD, CCH | 4 | 120 | 2/1/0 | 75 | E | | | | | - 6 | | | |
| CIV960 | Alternative entropy searces in civil multipecting | | | | 5/1/9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV735 | Reliability of building designs | _ | + | - | 3/9/1 | | | | | | | | | | - |
| CIV75) | Developings of square works | | | | 1/0/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV961 | Autoration and equiptest for energy efficient handeep | BD, CCH | 6 | 150 | 200/1 | 105 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| CIV93 | Remark activities in the construction mean (Module of "R&D") | | | 1 | 00/3 | 1920 | - 22 | | | | | | - 88 | | |
| 004945/001 | | | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV151 | Stitutarization of construction processes Energy saving in healding classes | 80, 0031 | | 150 | 207 | 105 | E | | | | î Tî | | 3 | | |
| C1V962 | dylylenes | Series en | | 1.35350 | 2/01 | | 63 | | | | | | - S. | | 11 |
| CIV784 | Educational practice | 80,00 | 2 | | | | | | 3 | | _ | _ | | | |
| CTV669 | Mital itractation II | 1 | - | 11-1.0 | 2/0/1 | nd activity | madule | 1 | 1 | | - | - | | - | - |
| CIV/05 | Fechnology of Councile II Operation reliability of buildings and | | | | 1/0/2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | introduces Evolution of separate stability of | - | | | 2/0/1 | 20011 | - 17 | | | | | | - 1 | | |
| CIV683 | buildings and structures | PO, CCH | 5 | 150 | 20/1 | 105 | £ | | | | | | | | |
| CIV778 | Emore advites in the commetton tentor II (Module of "RED") | 10,001 | | | 0.03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CTV281 | Engineering and design of high-rise Solutions | | + | | 2/01 | - | | | - | - | | - | | | - |
| 11/262 | Meaning Technology MK | hand | | 1 | 2/0/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CTV519 | Mason meny-efficient building | PD, CCH | 4 | 129 | 1000 | 75 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | nsteriula | | | | 2/8/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CTV484 | Molem finishing materials | | - | 1 | 2/0/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV795 | Dosign and infordation of special protocols | | | | 207 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIVTW- | Quality control of commution multiflation works | | | | 2/1/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV965 | International Earnigy Building Standards | PD. CCH | 0 | 1309 | 3/0/2 | 120 | 6 | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 37581 | Economy of production of the building materials | | | | 3992 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 217263 | Design and calculation of seminar holdings | | | | 2/0/1 | | | | | | | | | - | |
| 10770 | Soliding in extreme conditions | PD, CCH PD, CCH PD, CCH PD, CCH PD, CCH PD, CCH | 1 | 150 | 29/1 | - 104 | | | | | | | | | |
| TV966 | Every sadd of buildings | 10000 | 1 | 199 | 19/2 | 295 | | | | | | | | | .4 |
| TV683 | Past design urfations. | | 11 | | 10/2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV672 | Draigning and calculation of special constructions | | | | 102 | | | | | - | | | | - | - |
| 27200 | Tothortogy of building inconstruction | | | | 2/0/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11/967 | Performing of thermal modernization | вы, ссн вы, ссн вы, ссн ил, ссн ил, ссн ил, ссн ил, ссн ил, ссн ро, ссн ро, ссн ро, ссн | 2 | 110 | | 105 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | inducconstruction of buildings Permiting in construction (Mudule of | | | - | 3/0/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV779 | 'halo's | | 1.11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | |
|---------|---|---------------|-----|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| | Total based on UNIVERSITY: | | | | | | | 31 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 14 | 34 | - | T |
| AAP900 | Billing affairs | ATT | -10 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | - |
| | | | M | 15. Mod | ule of add | itional ty | ees of trai | nine | | - | - | | | | - |
| BEA100 | First exercitation | FA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | M-14 | Module - | of final at | testation | | | | - | | - | | - |
| CIV78n | Frishenice grantee fi | PD, QC | 1 | | | - | | | - | - | - | | | | - |
| CIVIIIS | Explanation practice 3 | PD, UC | 1 | - | | - | | | - | | | | | _ | - |
| CIVNA | Economics and planning for building mingy ufficiency | | | | 29/1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIVHI | Polyraette matemala | PD, CCH | 4 | 120 | 1/9/2 | 75 | Ε. | | | | | | | | 14 |
| CTV51+ | Office web in preservation | in the second | | ster? | 1/9/2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIV400 | Design and calculation of wooden structures | | | | 1/9/2 | | | | | | | - | - | | - |
| CIV770 | Bowd construction restories | | | | 1/8/2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CTV961 | Early unity microaning | | | 1723 | 291 | 1776.0 | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| CIV490 | Mendioture of motif structures | TO, CCH | 14 | 150 | 2/0/1 | 118 | | | | | | | | | |
| 135976 | beginning, and testing of buildings and estamation | | | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | - |

| | Cycles of disciplines | Credia | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Cycle oals | 494 - 516 | repaired companies | university component (UC) | conjected of check (CCII) | Tetal | | | | | |
| GED | Cicle of general education disciplines | 37 | 1.0 | 4 | 55 | | | | | |
| BD | Usele of basic disciplines | | 67 | 44 | | | | | | |
| 20 | Copie of profile discustors | 7. | 25 | 19 | 176 | | | | | |
| a second and | Total for theoretical training: | 55 | 92 | 19 | 132 | | | | | |
| - FA | fical attestation | 8 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | TOTAL: | 89 | 42 | .89 | 240 | | | | | |

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Vice-Rector for Acadomic Affairs

Institute Director

Department Hand

Specialty Council representative from employers

B.A. Zhautikov B.U. Kinpangaliyes

D.A. Akhmetov Zh.A.Omarov