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# FOREIGN LANGUAGE (ENGLISH) PROGRAM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE (ENGLISH) PROGRAM

#### **ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

# The requirements for the possession of language competency:

#### **MORPHOLOGY**

#### The Noun:

Morphological characteristics

Syntactical characteristics

Morphological composition

Classification of the noun

The category of number

The category of case

#### The Article:

Use of articles with common nouns

Use of articles with proper nouns

Use of articles with nouns in some set expressions

Use of articles with nouns modified by certain adjectives, pronouns and numerals

Omission of the article

# The Adjective:

Morphological characteristics

Spelling rules

Syntactical characteristics

Morphological composition

Classification (qualitative and relative adjectives)

Substantivized adjectives

Order of adjectives

#### The Pronoun:

Classification (personal, possessive, reflexive-emphatic, reciprocal, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, conjunctive, defining, indefinite, negative pronouns)

#### The Numeral:

Cardinal numerals. The functions of cardinal numerals in a sentence

Ordinal numerals. The functions of ordinal numerals in a sentence

## The words of the category of state:

Morphological composition and use

#### The Verb:

Morphological structure

Basic forms

Syntactic function

Transitive and intransitive verbs

Lexical character

Grammatical categories

Tenses in the Active Voice

The Indefinite form

The Continuous form

The Perfect form

The Perfect Continuous form

Tenses in the Passive Voice

The formation of the Passive Voice. The use of the Passive Voice

The use of tenses in the Passive Voice

**Modal Verbs** (can, may, must, should and ought, to be to + bare infinitive, to have to + bare infinitive, shall, will, would, dare, need)

#### Mood:

The Indicative Mood

The Imperative Mood

The Subjunctive Mood

#### The non-finite forms of the verb:

The Participle

The Gerund

The Infinitive

#### The Adverb:

Morphological structure

Degrees of comparison

Classification of the adverb

Order of adverbs

#### The Modal Words:

Classification of the modals

The use of modal words

## The Interjection:

Classification (emotional and imperative interjections)

Morphological composition

# The Preposition:

Morphological structure

Classification (prepositions of place and direction, time, prepositions expressing abstract relations)

# The Conjunction:

Morphological structure

Classification (coordinating and subordinating conjunctions)

#### The Particle:

Classification (limiting, intensifying, connecting, negative particles)

#### **SYNTAX**

# The Simple Sentence:

Classification

Structure

Parts of the sentence

The principal parts of the sentence (the subject, the predicate).

Agreement of the predicate with the subject

The secondary parts of the sentence (the object, the attribute, the adverbial modifier)

#### **Word Order in the Sentence**

# The Compound Sentence and the Complex Sentence:

The compound sentence

The complex sentence

The compound-complex sentence

# The Sequence of Tenses

# **Indirect Speech:**

Indirect statements

Indirect questions

Indirect orders and requests

Indirect offers, suggestions, and advice

**Indirect exclamations** 

Greetings and leave-taking

#### **Punctuation:**

Punctuation in the simple sentence

Punctuation in the compound sentence

Punctuation in the complex sentence

#### **COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS**

- People (family, friends, colleagues, description of a person, description of life events);
- Houses and home (description of place, directions);
- Food and meals (names of ingredients, products, cooking actions);
- Activities and interests;
- Education;
- Work;
- Medicine;
- Environment;
- Travelling;
- Sports;
- Mass media;
- Healthy lifestyle;
- History and culture.

#### A UNIVERSITY ENTRANT SHOULD:

- understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning.
- express him/herself fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions.
- use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes.
- produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.