

- analyze cause-and-effect, functional and structural relationships in nature;
- classify biological objects and phenomena;
- explain the effects of harmful habits on the human body;
- apply biological knowledge to analyze real-life situations;
- perform calculations using mathematical methods;
- analyze biological information presented in graphical, tabular and textual forms;
- substantiate conclusions.

Form of Conduct of the Entrance Examination

The professional entrance examination in Biology is conducted **in oral form as an individual interview** with the examination board.

The oral examination includes:

- oral answers to theoretical questions covering the content of the program;
- explanation of biological processes, laws and phenomena;
- analysis of situational and problem-based biological tasks;
- demonstration of the ability to apply biological knowledge in medical and everyday contexts.

The duration of the oral entrance examination for one entrant is **up to 30 minutes**.

CONTENT OF THE PROGRAM

Name of the section, topics	Knowledge and skill
<i>Introduction</i>	Biology as a science of the phenomenon of life. Sections of biology. Famous scientists are biologists and their contributions to the development of biological knowledge. The main signs of living. Levels of life organization: molecular, cellular, organismal, population-species, ecosystem and biosphere.
<i>Molecular level of life organization</i>	

Elemental composition organisms	Classification of chemical elements according to their content in organisms (macroelements, including organogenic elements, trace elements). Consequences of insufficient or excess intake of chemical elements (I, F, Fe, Ca, K) in the human body and ways to eliminate their deficiencies. Endemic diseases.
Inorganic compounds in organisms	Role of water, salts, and other inorganic compounds in the body. Hydrophilic compounds. Hydrophobic compounds.
Organic compounds in organisms	<p>Structure, properties, and functions of organic compounds. Concept of biopolymers and their monomers. Carbohydrates: monosaccharides, oligosaccharides, and polysaccharides. Features of structure, main properties, and functions of carbohydrates in living organisms.</p> <p>Lipids: structure, main properties, and biological functions. Proteins: structural features. Amino acids, peptides and polypeptides. Levels of structural organization of proteins. Properties of proteins. Denaturation, renaturation, and destruction of proteins. Functions of proteins in living organisms. Enzymes: structure, properties, and applications in human economic activity.</p> <p>Nucleic acid. Structure, nucleotides. The structure, properties and functions of DNA, the principle of complementarity. The concept of genes. Types of RNA. ATP, concept of macroergic bonds.</p> <p>Biologically active substances (vitamins, hormones, neurohormones, phytohormones, alkaloids, phytoncides), their biological role.</p>
<i>Cellular level of life organization</i>	
The general structure and functioning of the cell	<p>Basic provisions of modern cell theory.</p> <p>Membranes, their structure, properties and main functions. Plasma membrane. Transport of substances through membranes. Supra membrane complexes (cell wall,</p>

	<p>glycocalyx). Submembrane complexes (microfilaments, microtubules). Cytoskeleton, its functions.</p> <p>Cytoplasm and its components. Single-membrane organelles: endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, lysosomes, vacuoles. Double-membrane organelles: mitochondria, plastids and their types (peculiarities of their structure and functions). Mutual transformations of plastids. Autonomy of mitochondria and chloroplasts in the cell. Other organelles: ribosomes, cell center, movement organelles. Cellular inclusions.</p> <p>The structure and functions of the nucleus. Chromosomes, features of structure and chemical composition. Homologous chromosomes. Autosomes and sex chromosomes. Karyotype. Chromosome set of the nucleus (haploid, diploid, polyploid). Types of cell organization (prokaryotic and eukaryotic). Features of the organization of prokaryotic cells. Features of the structure of the surface apparatus. Nucleoid of prokaryotes. Plasmids. Ribosomes. Flagella Pili.</p>
Metabolism and energy conversion in the cell	<p>Metabolism: anabolism (assimilation) and catabolism (dissimilation). Energy sources for organisms. Autotrophic (phototrophic, chemotrophic) and heterotrophic organisms. Stages of energy transformation in the body: preparatory, anaerobic (oxygen-free) and aerobic (oxygen). Aerobic and anaerobic respiration.</p> <p>Biosynthesis of proteins and its stages. Genetic code and its properties. Codon, anticodon, start codon, stop codon. Transcription. Genes (structural and regulatory). Exons, introns. Matrix synthesis processes (replication, transcription, translation).</p> <p>Photosynthesis. Basic processes. The total equation. The importance of photosynthesis.</p>
Cell cycle Reproduction	<p>Cell cycle. Interphase. Mitosis, phases. Meiosis, its phases. Conjugation of homologous chromosomes. Crossing over. Forms of reproduction of organisms and its meaning. Sexual reproduction. Processes of germ cell formation. Hermaphrodite and unisexual organisms. Parthenogenesis. Polyembryony. Genetic combinatorics during reproduction - conjugation, copulation.</p> <p>Methods of asexual reproduction of unicellular (division, schizogony, budding, sporulation) and multicellular organisms (vegetative reproduction, sporulation). Clone. Cloning of organisms.</p>
Ontogenesis	<p>Individual development. Periods of individual development of organisms. The embryonic period of development, its stages in animals. Postembryonic period of development, its types and stages in animals and humans. Puberty (on the example of humans). Growth, its types and regulation. Regeneration. Life cycle. Simple and complex life cycles. Alternation of different</p>

	generations in the life cycle. Embryo technologies.
Heredity and variability	<p>Genetics. Methods of genetic research. Basic concepts: genetics, genes, allele, locus of a gene, dominant and recessive states of traits, homozygote, heterozygote, genotype, phenotype, heredity, possibility. Laws of heredity by G. Mendel, their explanation. Law of purity of gametes. Methods for testing the genotype of hybrid individuals. The intermediate nature of inheritance. Linked inheritance. Chromosomal theory of heredity. Genetic basis of sex determination in different groups of organisms. Sex ratio in populations. Sex-linked inheritance. Interaction of genes and its types. Solving tasks related to the inheritance of autosomal and sex-linked traits. Organization of the genome in different organisms. Cytoplasmic heredity.</p> <p>Modification (non-hereditary) variability, its properties and statistical regularities. Reaction rate. Variation series. Variation curve. Hereditary variability and its types: combinatorial and mutational. Types of mutations. Mutagenic factors. Spontaneous mutations. The law of homologous series of genetic variability.</p> <p>Tasks and methods of selection. Variety, breed, scar. Artificial selection, its forms. Systems of crossing organisms: intraspecific, hybridization (related - inbreeding, and unrelated - outbreeding crossing), interspecific (distant) hybridization. Heterosis. Peculiarities of selection of plants, animals, microorganisms. Polyploidy.</p> <p>Centers of diversity and origin of cultivated plants. Areas of domestication of animals.</p> <p>Biotechnology, genetic and cellular engineering. Genetically modified and chimeric organisms.</p>
<i>Non-cellular life forms</i>	
Viruses, prions, viroids	<p>Viruses: chemical composition, structure and reproduction. Mechanism of penetration of viruses into the host cells. Effect of viruses on the host. Prevention of viral diseases. Role of viruses in nature and human life. Prions, viroids.</p>
<i>Organismic level of life</i>	
Bacteria	<p>General characteristics of prokaryotes (bacteria, cyanobacteria). Peculiarities of the structure and life processes of prokaryotes (feeding, respiration, reproduction). Diversity and role of prokaryotes in nature and human life. Interaction of bacteria with other living organisms. Pathogenic bacteria and diseases caused by them. Measures to combat pathogens and prevention of infectious diseases.</p>

Plants	General characteristics of plants.
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	<p>Plant nutrition (mineral nutrition, air nutrition - photosynthesis). Respiration of plants. Transpiration. Growth and development of plants. Irritability and movements of plants. Regulation of life processes.</p> <p>Life forms of plants. Unicellular and multicellular, higher and lower plants. Vegetative and generative organs of plants. Peculiarities of reproduction of plant organisms from different classes.</p> <p>Life cycles of higher plants (alternation of generations, sporophyte, gametophyte). Classification of plants. Algae, Spores, and Seeds (gymnosperms and angiosperms). Typical wild plants and cultural representatives of plants of various classes and families. Role of plants in nature and in human life. Plant life protection. Types of plants that need protection. Red Book, Green Book, Reserves, and national parks.</p>
Mushrooms Lichens	<p>General characteristics of the Kingdom of Mushrooms. Peculiarities of structure, metabolism, and interactions with other organisms. Role of mushrooms in nature and human life. Mycorrhiza. Lichens as symbiotic organisms. Structure and peculiarities of the life activity of lichens. Role of lichens in nature and their importance in human life.</p>
Animals	<p>General characteristics of the Kingdom of Animals. Principles of classification of animals. Features of the organization of unicellular and multicellular animals. General plan of the structure of the animal body. The types of animal development: direct and indirect (with complete and incomplete transformation). Peculiarities of animal behavior, seasonal phenomena. Role of animals in nature and human life. Interactions between animals and other living organisms. Diversity of animals. Main types: Amoebozoa, Spores, Infusoria, Hydrozoa, Platyhelminthes, Nematodes, Annelids, Molluscs, Arthropods, and Chordates (class Cartilaginous fish, Bony fish, Amphibians, Reptiles, Mammals and Birds). The main orders and families of representatives of the Mammals class.</p>

Human	<p>Humans in the system of the organic world. Tissues of the human body (epithelial, muscular, nervous and connective), their structure, and functions. Functional systems of organs. The human body as a whole. Homeostasis. Regulation of homeostasis and the systems involved in it. Organs of the locomotor system. Human skeleton and muscular system. Structure and functions. Diseases of the system and methods of their prevention. Digestive systems. Structure and functions.</p>
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	<p>Nutrition and digestion. Energy needs of the body. The main stages of catabolism of proteins, carbohydrates and fats. Norms and food hygiene. Vitamins, their properties. Avitaminosis and hypo- and hypervitaminosis. Diseases of the system and methods of their prevention. Cardiovascular system. Structure and functions. Blood circulation. Lymphatic system. Structure and functions. Hematopoiesis. Diseases of the system and methods of their prevention. Immune system. Structure and functions. Immunity and its types. The liquid environment of the human body, its stability, and the interaction of the systems that form it. Respiratory system. Structure and functions. External and cellular respiration. Diseases of the system and methods of their prevention. Urinary system. Structure and functions. Diseases of the system and methods of their prevention. Systems that ensure the excretion of metabolic products (urinary, respiratory, digestive, skin), their interaction. Reproductive system. Structure and functions. Diseases of the system and methods of their prevention. Endocrine and nervous system. Structure and functions. Interaction and participation in the regulation of processes in the body. Sensory systems of the body: organs of vision, hearing, taste, smell, and balance. Role in the interaction of organisms with the environment. Regulation of functions. Reflex. Reflex arc. Thermoregulation. Hardening Hypodynamia. Higher nervous activity of the person. Unconditioned and conditioned reflexes. Formation of conditioned reflexes. Temporal nerve connection. Inhibition of conditioned reflexes. Dynamic stereotype. Physiological foundations of speech. First and second signal systems. Thinking and consciousness. Sensation, perception, attention, memory and its types, and emotions. Personality. Types of temperament. Character, giftedness, abilities. A dream and its meaning. Influence of alcohol, drugs, toxins, smoking, and stress factors on the human body.</p>
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Supraorganismic levels of life organization

Ecological factors.
Environment and
adaptation to it

Ecological factors: abiotic, biotic, and anthropogenic.
Environmental laws and regulations. The main habitats of organisms: ground-air, water, and soil. Organism as a special habitat. Life forms of organisms. Forms of biotic relationships. Adaptation. Adaptive biological rhythms of organisms. Photoperiodism. Seasonal changes in the life of plants and animals. Specie. Species criteria. Areal Ecological niche.

	Structure of the species. Population. Characteristics and structure of the population, population waves. Gene pool of the population.
Ecosystems	Ecosystems, their composition and diversity. Relationships between populations in ecosystems. Energy conversion in ecosystems. Producers. Consumers. Reducers. Trophic chains. Trophic level. Trophic net. The rule of the ecological pyramid. Types of ecological pyramids. Development of ecosystems. Succession. Self-regulation of ecosystems. Agrocenosis.
Biosphere	Biosphere. Noosphere. The living substance of the biosphere, its properties and functions. The circulation of substances and energy flows in the biosphere as necessary conditions for its existence. Modern environmental problems: global population growth, soil erosion and pollution, growth of large cities, destruction of forests, irrational use of water and energy resources, possible climate changes, negative impact on biological diversity. Theory of V.I. Vernadsky about the biosphere and noosphere, its importance for avoiding the global ecological crisis.
<i>Historical development of the organic world</i>	

Basics of evolutionary theory. Historical development and the diversity of the organic world	Evolution. Phylogeny. Phylogenetic series. Basic principles of modern evolutionary theory. Synthetic theory of evolution. Microevolution. Natural selection. Species formation. Macroevolution. Biological progress and regression. Divergence and convergence, analogous and homologous organs, rudiments and atavisms, mimicry and its types. Evidence of evolution. Division of the Earth's geological history into eras, periods and epochs. The main events that took place in certain geological periods of the Earth's history. The modern system of the organic world. Principles of classification of organisms. Taxonomic units.i
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ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN BIOLOGY

The examination results are evaluated on a **100–200 point scale** based on the entrant's performance during the oral examination.

To receive a positive result, the entrant must score **at least 100 points**, corresponding to not less than **30% of the minimum required level**.

Evaluation takes into account:

- completeness and correctness of answers;
- understanding of biological concepts and processes;
- ability to explain and justify conclusions;
- logical coherence and clarity of oral speech;
- use of appropriate biological terminology.

Entrants who score less than 100 points receive an *unsatisfactory* grade and are not admitted to further participation in the competitive selection.

Responsibility secretary
of the admissions committee

Oksana PUZIK

Head of the selection committee

Iryna Shteimiller

