ПРОБНЕ НМТ 2024-2025 З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Частина «ЧИТАННЯ» (Reading)

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

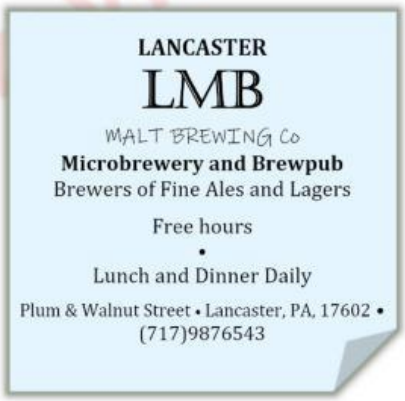
1. ___



2. ___



3. ___



4. ___



5. ___



Where can you _____

A. buy everyday clothing?
B. get dinnerware and gifts?
C. buy things for your house?
D. order homemade cookies?
E. get equipment for planting?
F. buy clothes for ladies?
G. buy gold and silver things?
H. order beverages?

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Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

My mother, for all her faults, only ever wanted the best for me. "Study hard", she used to say, "go to university". She, like many others, held an almost unmovable belief that the piece of paper they award you at the end of an undergraduate degree would magically open all sorts of doors. Employers would queue up as far as the eye could see to offer me a host of well-paid, rewarding jobs. Without this piece of paper, my career prospects would plummet to a choice between being unemployed and, well, being unemployed.

I do not regret my time at university, but if I were to say that my degree magically opened any doors for me, I'd be lying. For my mother's generation having a degree was a massive advantage, but thirty years later it is a completely different story for people finishing a degree. The truth hits you around the time of your graduation ceremony. Just as you've finally made it, you look around proudly at your fellow graduates, dressed in gowns and funny hats. That's when you suddenly notice that the room is full of people just like you. Following this realisation, you sign up for a masters, in the hope that that's what's going to make you stand out from the crowd. One or two more years of stress, and in many countries, ten or twenty more years of debt, will land you the job you've always dreamt of. You don't quite know what that is yet, but surely a masters will lead you in the right direction, too. That wasn't something that I wanted to do.

At that point I started considering my options, which is something I admittedly should have done years earlier, and that I'd urge you to do now. A gap year might have seemed like a waste of time and money in my mother's eyes, but what fun would it have been, and how eye-opening an experience, before indebting myself for my degree. An internship would have given me the chance to get a feel for the office working environment, guiding me to choose the right career. Working would have given me the chance to be financially independent, perhaps save some money for other endeavours. If I'd thought about it before, I might have even decided to skip university altogether, as countless successful professionals have. In the end, it was an apprenticeship that caught my eye. Thousands of artisans everywhere are closing their shops due to a lack of apprentices, meaning the virtual disappearance of a multitude of crafts, from watchmakers to basket makers. I signed up for an apprenticeship in glassmaking, and I'm well on my way to taking over the workshop when the time comes.

Keeping in mind all of the above, you'd think I'd be recommending you don't bother with university at all. In fact, whilst flyers and brochures drone on about the monetary and career benefits of this or the other course, what they fail tell you is where the true value of higher education lies: exposure. Exposure to new ideas,

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different mentalities, wildly differing cultures and people. It taught me that if there's one thing I know, it's that I know nothing. And, just for the record, I do also have friends who've done brilliantly thanks to their masters.

I might not use my extensive knowledge of French literature in my job, but in the end, that was the right path for me.

6. In the **first** paragraph, the author mentions his mother in order to …
A. remember how loving his mother was.
B. say that mothers are annoying when it comes to their children's choices about their futures.
C. point out how degrees are generally believed to be the only route to attain professional satisfaction.
D. stress the importance of going to university and having a degree.

7. In the **second** paragraph, the author's attitude towards a master's degree is ...
A. favourable.
B. sceptical.
C. indifferent.
D. resentful.

8. In the **third** paragraph, the author mentions that …
A. he regrets not taking a gap year after university.
B. he wishes he had evaluated his options before university.
C. is confident that working after university would have made him a successful professional.
D. believes that if he'd done an internship to begin with, he would have pursued a career in an office.

9. In the **fourth** paragraph, the author implies that …
A. he wouldn't recommend a university degree.
B. he would recommend a masters.
C. he is glad he went to university after all.
D. he wishes he'd done a masters.

10. The overall purpose of the text is to …
A. promote a university course.
B. inform the reader of the drawbacks of university studies.
C. reassure the reader that they will make the right choice.
D. encourage the reader to reflect on their choices.

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Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT ABOUT TRAVELING WITH NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC?

Join us and you'll enjoy every minute spent with our thrilling expeditions. Each expedition is accompanied by experts ready to share their knowledge about different cultures and environments.

11. ___

Eduardo Shaw

Eduardo Shaw grew up on the pampas of Argentina and has lived with his family in north-western Patagonia for the past 18 years. A former teacher and now a naturalist and lecturer, he is deeply involved in local foundations and community projects that promote sustainable development. Eduardo has led National Geographic Expeditions to Antarctica as well as numerous trips to Patagonia. He looks forward to sharing his knowledge and passion for the region.

12. ___

Bob Kirst

National Geographic photographer Bob Kirst has shot several articles for National Geographic magazine and more than 30 articles for National Geographic Traveller, for which he is a contributing editor. His assignments have taken him to all seven continents, and his images have won awards in the Pictures of the Year, Communication Arts, and World Press Photo competitions. His latest book on travel photography, Travel Photography: Documenting the World's People and Places, was recently published in the Digital Masters series.

13. ___

Peter Hillary

When Peter Hillary first climbed Mount Everest in 1990, he and his father, Sir Edmund Hillary – who made the first ascent in 1953 – became the first father and son to reach the summit. He reached the summit again in 2002 on a National Geographic sponsored ascent later featured in the film Surviving Everest. Peter has completed 40 mountaineering expeditions and is deeply involved in assistance programs for the people of the Mount Everest region in Nepal.

14. ___

Paula Swart

Accounts differ as to how Taiwan's breathtaking Sky Lantern Festival began. Some say villagers who worked in the mountains used the lanterns to inform their families

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they were safe and others say that they were used to transmit military information. Whatever the case, today thousands of people buy a lantern, write their wishes on the paper, light the candle and watch as the lantern flows into the night sky, carrying their expectations for a bright future.

15. ___
Fiona Dunlop
Travel writer Fiona Dunlop has explored northern Spain extensively, writing numerous articles about its culture and gastronomy. She is the author of the National Geographic Traveller guidebooks for Spain and Portugal as well as Spain Chic and the critically acclaimed book New Tapas, which explores Spain's evolving food culture. Fiona has written more than a dozen guidebooks and food culture books, covering destinations in Asia, Central America, Mexico (Mexican Modern), and North Africa (The North African Kitchen). In addition to living for long periods in France, Italy, and London, her hometown, she has long favoured Andalusia, in southern Spain, where she frequently retreats to her house in the olive groves.

16. ___
Tierney Thys
National Geographic Emerging Explorer, Tierney Thys, is a marine biologist and documentary filmmaker whose work explores the breadth of animal diversity from pole to pole and chronicles global environmental change. Tierney is a world authority on the giant ocean sunfish, *Mola mola*, and has led numerous expeditions worldwide from Africa to Baja, Japan, Indonesia and the Galapagos Islands to study these bizarre jelly-eating behemoths. Tierney has also developed and guided National Geographic student marine biology expeditions in Monterey Bay.

Which of the guides _____
A. specializes in Oriental culture?
B. has launched an educational program?
C. has travelled all over the world?
D. knows a lot about national cuisines?
E. used to work at school?
F. participates in environmental projects?
G. is an experienced alpinist?
H. is an underwater world expert?

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Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Omar Tello, a hero of the environment

When he was a little boy in Ecuador, Omar Tello remembers being surrounded by nature. However, as the years went by, more and more of his beloved rainforest was cut down to make way for farmland. Gradually the plants, insects, birds and wild animals that were such an important part of his life disappeared.

Omar grew up, trained as an accountant and began working in a bank, but his passion for the rainforest never left him. He became obsessed with finding a patch of land that had previously been rainforest and restoring it. Everyone he told about this plan, **(17)** ____, thought it was crazy. He did not disagree with them. However, he felt unable to stand by and watch the destruction continue **(18)** ____.

Eventually, in 1980, when he was 23 years old, he found and purchased a piece of land outside the town of Puyo. The piece of land was small, just seven hectares. It had been cleared of vegetation and planted with grass so it could support farm animals such as horses and cattle. It was Omar and his wife's dream to turn it back into jungle, **(19)** ____ how hard it would be to do this.

In the beginning, Omar would go to work at the bank during the day, and in the evenings and at weekends **(20)** ____. The result was that he had little to no free time and soon he was suffering the effects of stress. Because of this, he had no choice but to leave his job and concentrate full time on the forest.

Omar and his wife Lupe began by planting trees, **(21)** ____, as the soil was too poor to support them. Clearly, steps would need to be taken to improve and enrich it. To do this, they dug organic materials such as sawdust and chicken manure into the ground, and gradually things started to grow again.

The effect was astonishing. Not only did **(22)** ____, but native plants and animals began to return on their own. Each one that appeared helped renew the health of the forest. The area now hosts thousands of species, some of which are incredibly rare. Omar makes a point of recording them all, and this information is of great interest to scientists.

A. they wouldn't make it
B. without doing something about it
C. he would work on the land
D. the trees Omar planted start growing
E. including most members of his family
F. which was so exciting
G. but these failed to grow
H. although at the time neither of them imagined

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Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»
Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23–27) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The value of having a mentor

A mentor is an individual who acts as an advisor or coach for someone less experienced and knowledgeable than them. It's a concept that has its **(23)** ____ in the business world, but in recent years it has **(24)** ____ more widely into society. There's now a lot of evidence that it can be very helpful for teenagers, too. Research shows that having a non-parent mentor can encourage new ways of thinking, **(25)** ____ confidence, and help teenagers interpret and manage life's challenges. It seems that mentoring relationships are most successful when mentors don't **(26)** ____ themselves as instructors, advisors or role models, but as listeners and supporters.

Formal mentoring programmes do exist, but these are not usually open to everyone. It is possible for informal mentoring relationships to arise naturally, perhaps with a teacher, sports coach or neighbour, but this does not happen for most teens. Therefore, teenagers should make a conscious **(27)** ____ to find themselves a mentor, just as many young professionals have learnt to do.

23	**A.** basis	**B.** roots	**C.** sources	**D.** background
24	**A.** increased	**B.** stretched	**C.** grown	**D.** spread
25	**A.** boost	**B.** multiply	**C.** extend	**D.** motivate
26	**A.** think	**B.** count	**C.** see	**D.** understand
27	**A.** try	**B.** struggle	**C.** effort	**D.** duty

Task 6

Read the texts below. For questions (28–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

(28) ____ one of those people who consider sleep a waste of time, think again! Actually, **(29)** ____ enough sleep is necessary for people's physical, mental and emotional health.

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According to recent studies, a considerable percentage of motorway accidents can be attributed to lack of sleep. Unfortunately, **(30)** ____ the modern lifestyle with its technological advancements that has affected people's sleep negatively.

Lack of sleep also has a negative effect on our health. Research **(31)** ____ out on animals has shown that when they were continuously deprived of sleep, they died after a couple of days. People can't go without sleep for long either. The longest period a person has stayed awake was 11 days. After the first few days without sleep, the mind and body couldn't function normally. So, it is important that **(32)** ____ an adequate amount of sleep every day.

28	**A.** Supposing you are	**B.** Unless you are	**C.** If you are	**D.** If only you were
29	**A.** to get	**B.** getting	**C.** get	**D.** been getting
30	**A.** it does	**B.** does it	**C.** what is	**D.** it is
31	**A.** that has carried	**B.** which carried	**C.** carried	**D.** has been carried
32	**A.** we all get	**B.** we are all getting	**C.** to all get	**D.** must all get

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