

Examination Rules for Test-takers

Please note that any breach of the Examination Rules (such as cheating) may result in disqualification. According to the decision of the KIMEP Admission and Scholarship Committee as of June 10, 2009, cheating during the KIMEP entrance test falls into the following categories:

- Spontaneous Cheating – disqualification up to 1 year;
- Premeditated Cheating - disqualification from 1 year up to 3 years;
- Conspiratorial Cheating – disqualification from 3 years up to 5 years.

1. Applicants **must** produce their ENTRANCE TICKET and ID cards before being allowed to enter the examination room.
2. Proctors have the right to inspect applicants' ID cards prior to entry to the examination room or at any time during the test.
3. All coats, bags, briefcases and other possessions (including mobile telephones) must be placed in the area designated by the proctors. Mobile phones must be switched off.
4. All reference books, materials, papers, magazines and journals, whether relevant to the test or not, must be placed at the chief invigilator's table. Unless the test rules require that they be referred to, these items may not be within sight or reach of the candidate.
5. If it is evident that the candidate has in his/her possession any items, such as notes, answer-keys or crib-notes, after the start of the test, the candidate will be refused permission to continue the test and will be referred to the Chief Testing Officer for disciplinary action.
6. Applicants taking the KGET may use a simple calculator that is not connected to any communication system. Mobile phones may not be used for purposes of mathematical calculations. It is the applicant's responsibility to bring a calculator that meets the stipulated criterion. Any applicant who does not do so will be required to take the test without the help of a calculator. Alternatively, he/she may withdraw from the test and take it at a later date.
7. Candidates may not communicate with or borrow any items from another candidate. They should speak to a proctor in case of need.
8. Candidates may not leave the test room once the test has started, regardless of the reason. This includes going to the toilet. Candidates should ensure that they visit the toilet immediately before a test is due to begin.
9. Candidates who leave the test room will not be allowed to return.
10. Talking to or signalling any person other than a proctor will be viewed as cheating. If you need assistance, raise your hand to attract the attention of a proctor. Do not call out or make other sounds to attract attention.
11. The test must be conducted in strict silence. Mobile telephones, pagers, walkman, clock or watch alarms or any other electronic devices must be switched off until after leaving the test room.
12. No one is to leave the test room during the final 15 minutes. If you finish the test, wait patiently and quietly until your papers are collected and the proctor gives permission to leave.
13. Any candidate who continues working after the proctor has stated that the test time is over ("pens down") will be considered to have broken the rules of the test and will be referred to the Chief Testing Officer for disciplinary action. This will be interpreted as cheating.

Part One: Problematic Grammar Structures

- Read the incomplete sentences below.
- Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each gap.
- Write the correct letter on the answer sheet.

- 1 I like _____ those pictures.
A both B both of C either D neither
- 2 Fatima and Dalia are sisters, but they don't look _____.
A same B like C alike D the same as
- 3 Jack was reading a book when the phone _____.
A ringing B ringed C rang D was ringing
- 4 Mr. Rice has been a doctor _____.
A since 1980 B since 20 years C 20 years ago D during 20 years
- 5 What's the name of the man _____?
A you borrowed his car B which car you borrowed
C whose car you borrowed D his car you borrowed
- 6 Each of the _____ own cage.
A birds has their B bird has its
C birds have their D birds has its
- 7 Many crimes _____ by the law enforcement agencies.
A are preventing B can prevent C prevent D can be prevented
- 8 Speaker 1: "When _____?" Speaker 2: "In 1928."
A penicillin was discovered B did penicillin discovered
C was penicillin discovered D did penicillin discover
- 9 If I _____ you, I would get some rest before the game tomorrow.
A am B could be C were D had been
- 10 We had better _____ an umbrella when we go out. It looks like it's going to rain.
A taken B to take C take D took
- 11 The customs officer opened the suitcase _____ if anything illegal was being brought into the country.
A seeing B for seeing C see D to see
- 12 The English _____ strong traditions.
A has many B have much C have many D has much
- 13 Speaker 1: "Why don't you stop work and concentrate on your golf?"
Speaker 2: "I can't afford _____ up work completely!"
A giving B to give C to have given D having given

Sample of KIMEP English Placement Test

- 14 Speaker 1: "What was Thelma saying?"
Speaker 2: "She was asking me what time _____ work."
A was I starting B do I start C I started D I have started
- 15 Apparently, she _____ live in London about twenty years ago.
A uses to B was used to C got used D used to
- 16 Speaker 1: "How do you feel now?"
Speaker 2: "Oh, _____ better. Thank you."
A very B lot C much D more
- 17 Speaker 1: "How was the film on television last night?"
Speaker 2: "It was _____ good that I wish I had taped it."
A such B such a C so D such as
- 18 Speaker 1: "Do I need a vaccination to go to Hawaii?"
Speaker 2: "I'm not sure. You _____ ask your doctor."
A ought B should C will D need
- 19 If I _____ this project again, I think I'd do it differently.
A am starting B started C will start D have started
- 20 If the bank lends us the money, we _____ it in new machinery.
A invest B are going invest C will invest D invested
- 21 The new stock will arrive _____ the Christmas sales are finished.
A when B as long as C in case D unless
- 22 The trip has been quite successful_____.
A so far B yet C just D now
- 23 Speaker 1: "Why did Nick take so long to get here?"
Speaker 2: "He said they _____ the road and so the traffic wasn't moving."
A mend B mended C were mending D were going to mend
- 24 I'm very busy. Would you mind _____ me a hand?
A give B to give C giving D to giving
- 25 You _____ touch the button! The whole production line will stop!
A couldn't B mustn't C don't have to D needn't
- 26 I wish Peter _____ that we're not trying to interfere in his life.
A understands B has understood C would understand D is going to understand
- 27 He made the soup by mixing _____ meat with some rice.
A little B few C a little D a few
- 28 We'll probably make a loss this year _____ sales improve in the last quarter.
A when B as long as C in case D unless
- 29 Have you considered _____ Sophie to help you?
A ask B to ask C asking D being asked

Sample of KIMEP English Placement Test

- 30 I suggest _____ our export agency.
A change B to change C changing D to changing
- 31 Mr. Huge stopped in Paris for a few days _____ Henri.
A meet B to meet C meeting D to have met
- 32 We've stopped _____ so often. It was waste of time.
A meet B to meet C meeting D having met
- 33 She's from the company _____ products we distribute.
A who B what C which D whose
- 34 People say that there is _____ like show business.
A all business B no business C not business D all business
- 35 I really think that apologizing is _____ you can do.
A not as much as C the least
B a little D as far as
- 36 Brian has been working _____ since he was promoted.
A much harder B as hard as C more hard D more hardly
- 37 Let's go to the cinema, _____?
A won't you B shall we C will you D do we
- 38 No one seems to care about the environment, _____?
A does he B are they C is he D do they
- 39 I didn't have much time, _____ I managed to visit the whole site.
A but B whereas C despite D although
- 40 _____ their share price is falling at the moment, the company is still a good long-term investment.
A But B Whereas C Despite D Although
- 41 _____ people don't know what it's like in other countries.
A The most B Most C Most of D The most of
- 42 She warned _____ again.
A you not be late C you not to be late
B that you are not late D that you not be late
- 43 Alice _____ lives here. She moved last year.
A any more B any longer C no longer D any long
- 44 We haven't decided what _____ this evening.
A we do B do C to do D we doing
- 45 The taxi is slow. By the time we get there the meeting _____.
A finishes B is finishing C is going to finish D will have finished
- 46 That _____ David. He's away at a conference.
A can't be B might not be C may not be D oughtn't to be

Sample of KIMEP English Placement Test

- 47 Yes, it's a good idea, we _____ consult more closely with the unions.
A should B would rather to C ought D had better to
- 48 Are the windows really not made of _____?
A the glass B a glass C glass D glasses
- 49 So _____ that they actually finished three weeks early.
A were the builders fast C the builders were fast
B fast the builders were D fast were the builders
- 50 Do you think that they'll ever send a manned mission to _____ Venus?
A a B an C the D no word

Part Two: Vocabulary in Context

Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Designer Labels

In Britain these days, it seems even very young children (0) A to wear a Calvin Klein watch or Nike trainers. Fashion experts (51) _____ that brand names have become so important that their followers (52) _____ to be able to buy the company's products no matter what. In an (53) _____ to get people to buy, these companies' symbols are (54) _____ so extensively that they have become more important than the products themselves.

In a (55) _____ survey of British teenagers, only one out of 60 would (56) _____ that they did not own any designer clothes of the (57) _____ fashion. The survey also (58) _____ that a staggering 60 per cent are willing to spend the same (59) _____ of money on one designer item as on two non-designer items which might do harm to their image. Some people (60) _____ that on the (61) _____ designer labels offer a guarantee of quality, but 35 per cent said they would rather buy counterfeit designer-wear than a non-label (62) _____ of clothing.

The survey suggests that we have less (63) _____ choice in what we buy than we might think. The media make the decisions about what is (64) _____ fashion, and so a whole generation is trying to (65) _____ smart by wearing identically labeled trainers, jeans, shirts and sweatshirts.

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|----|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 0 | A hope | B trust | C imagine | D believe |
| 51 | A demand | B request | C claim | D wish |
| 52 | A require | B suppose | C assume | D expect |
| 53 | A labor | B effort | C work | D affair |
| 54 | A played | B used | C exercised | D acted |
| 55 | A recent | B just | C late | D present |
| 56 | A allow | B permit | C consent | D admit |
| 57 | A final | B closing | C latest | D concluding |
| 58 | A announced | B revealed | C exhibited | D displayed |
| 59 | A amount | B number | C total | D cost |
| 60 | A quarrel | B discuss | C concern | D argue |
| 61 | A sum | B main | C whole | D general |
| 62 | A object | B item | C thing | D matter |
| 63 | A real | B acceptable | C factual | D pure |
| 64 | A on | B at | C by | D in |
| 65 | A see | B watch | C look | D show |

Part Two: Vocabulary in Context

Text Two

For questions 66- 80 read the text below read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Art online

At one (0) __A__, only the largest, most powerful companies had real works of art hanging in their boardrooms. They usually chose expensive paintings by well-known artists whose work smaller companies couldn't (66) _____. And when a smaller company wanted to (67) _____ in a more modest work of art, this could (68) _____ up quite a lot of time. As an expensive consultant was (69) _____ out of the question, a (70) _____ of the staff had to visit various art galleries and choose something in the (71) _____ that their colleagues would like it.

But things have changed because now art has (72) _____ online. There are websites to help companies find the right picture or piece of sculpture. Most employees who buy art for their workplaces do not know a great (73)_____ about it. So one of the main aims of the website is to (74)_____ them in their choice. They describe the type of work they want, for example traditional or modern, and what budget is available. This information is then (75) _____ in a search engine, and a selection of art (76) _____ up on the screen. Workers back at the company can (77) _____ the selection and email their comments. Free worldwide delivery is on (78) _____, with a 30-day trial period – (79) _____ in case anybody changes their (80) _____.

0 A time B day C date D age

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 66 | A assist | B appeal | C achieve | D afford |
| 67 | A bargain | B purchase | C invest | D profit |
| 68 | A keep | B take | C hold | D run |
| 69 | A accurately | B exactly | C eventually | D probably |
| 70 | A member | B fellow | C person | D individual |
| 71 | A hope | B trust | C aim | D wish |
| 72 | A joined | B gained | C turned | D gone |
| 73 | A load | B deal | C lot | D extent |
| 74 | A show | B teach | C guide | D learn |
| 75 | A entered | B presented | C enrolled | D introduced |
| 76 | A brings | B comes | C bears | D lays |
| 77 | A regard | B notice | C view | D spot |
| 78 | A available | B offer | C supplied | D convenience |
| 79 | A still | B only | C just | D even |
| 80 | A sense | B thought | C head | D mind |

Part Three: Reading Comprehension

Text One

You are going to read a magazine article about business lunches. For questions 81-88, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

LUNCH ON THE DOUBLE

I am not easily shocked, but I still haven't got over a recent experience in New York. A business contact had invited me to lunch at a trendy restaurant. I turned up on time, expecting a gastronomic treat and a leisurely chat about matters of mutual interest. So you can imagine how I felt when he said that, sorry, we could only share a first course because he had scheduled a second lunch appointment. What nerve! What an insult! I vowed to never speak to him again, until a friend of mine told me that such bad manners have become quite fashionable among Manhattan's movers and shakers. It wasn't personal, just the trendy thing to do. It seems that many business executives are double and triple decking their lunches like club sandwiches, a practice known as Type A feeding behavior. It works like this: an appetizer at the Four Seasons, a hamburger with another client at 21, and dessert and coffee with a third business contact at Michaels.

The whole silly business is another version of the power game, a demonstration that you are more important than your guest and that your time is therefore more valuable. I don't know what anyone hopes to gain by this kind of nonsense. It certainly didn't work with me; and I can well imagine the reaction of other visitors from countries which still regard lunch as a serious matter, an opportunity to establish or nurture personal relationships, exchange views, lay the foundations for a deal, or celebrate the successful outcome of negotiations. I have made lasting friends and have initiated many lucrative transactions over lunch at good London restaurants like Langan's and Shepherd's. I believe that mixing business with pleasure is part of civilized behavior, and all the more agreeable if one can do it on an expense account.

My idea of a good time is an hour-long lunch with a companion who doesn't look at his watch every five minutes, who has something interesting to say, and who thinks that my opinions are worth listening to. The ambience should be stylishly casual, the service attentive but not rushed and the menu as intriguing as a balance sheet. I can do without martinis, but I prefer wine to water. I would not dream of going to the Four Seasons or Le Cirque in Manhattan's excellent Palace Hotel and insulting the chef as well as my guest by settling for a bowl of soup. **The simple answer** is to lay down the ground rules beforehand. Make it clear how much time you have available and ask the guest if it fits in with his own schedule. What made my experience so shocking is that it came as a complete surprise. I hope that the insulting practice of back-to-back lunch dates is one New York trend that will not catch on in London, Paris, Rome, or Berlin. We Europeans have a reputation for lingering over our lunches. I gather that US cities like Chicago and San Francisco are holding the line at the single lunch, which is good news. They have great restaurants which deserve the appreciative patronage of relaxed and discerning customers.

I don't mind if a host wants to show how powerful he is, it's all part of business. However, there is more than one way of doing this. A really important player is careful in his choice of guests, but gives them his full attention. He demonstrates his power by not rushing off to another restaurant or to the office.

Sample of KIMEP English Placement Test

- 81 What is Type A feeding' behavior?
A when business executives have club sandwiches for lunch
B when business executives have lunch at the best restaurant
C when business executives have not scheduled their lunch in advance
D when business executives have different courses with different guests
- 82 How did the writer feel about this?
A silly
B pleasantly shocked
C offended
D trendy
- 83 Why, according to the writer, do some business executives do this?
A They don't like eating with the same people.
B They want to show they are more powerful than their guests.
C They don't have time.
D They are silly and play games.
- 84 How does the writer view lunch?
A as a way of making friends and doing business
B as a way of celebrating and having fun
C as a way of ensuring you get a nutritious meal
D as a strict business meeting
- 85 According to the writer, a business lunch
A should not be rushed.
B should be stylish.
C should have a balanced menu.
D should have quick service.
- 86 What according to the writer is 'the simple answer' (paragraph 3)?
A to make your intentions clear in advance
B to play by the rules
C to change your schedule
D to completely surprise your guest
- 87 What is implied about Chicago and San Francisco?
A They are holding the same line as New York.
B They deserve a patronage from New York.
C There is some good news about restaurants.
D They are not following New York in this fashion.
- 88 What conclusion does the writer give us?
A It doesn't matter how powerful a host is.
B Do not change restaurant all the time.
C Show your power in another way.
D It's all part of business.

Part Three: Reading Comprehension

Text two

You are going to read about five men with strong wives. For questions 89 - 100, choose from the list of men A-E. Some of them may be chosen more than once.

Behind Every Great Woman

A	Mr. Queen Victoria
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Born in 1819, Prince Albert, the younger son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, married Queen Victoria in 1840 and became her private secretary. His position as a foreigner in Victoria's court required a great deal of tact from the royal couple and initially he was excluded from state affairs. Soon his political abilities and social skills began to show and eventually he found that he was advising his wife on most aspects of her political duties. The renowned Great Exhibition was held at his suggestion in 1851. It wasn't until after his death, in 1861, that his contribution to the arts, science and social welfare of Britain was recognized. The Queen remained in mourning for the rest of her life.

B	Mr. Benazir Bhutto
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Former Pakistani 'first husband' Asif Ali Zardari does not have a good reputation as a political figure. Many people believe that his wife lost her position as Prime Minister in 1996 as a result of his arrest on charges of corruption. As Finance Minister, he was unofficially named 'Mr. Ten Per Cent' supposedly referring to the cut he took in all state contracts during Bhutto's reign, in which 1 billion pounds is believed to have been mishandled. Zardari was then accused of involvement in the murder of his wife's brother, and political rival, Murtaza, who was shot dead in a mysterious police ambush in September 1996. Bhutto has supported him through his darkest moments, even though she suffered guilt by association. Should he avoid blame this time, however, the couple's relationship may become a little distant.

C	Mr. Catherine the Great
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Pity poor Peter III. In marrying the German Princess Sophia Augusta von Anhalt-Zerbst (CCatherine II), the successor to the Tsarina Elizabeth bit off more than he could chew. His first act after coronation in 1762 was to return to Frederick the Great all the Prussian provinces conquered by Russia during the Seven Years War. Unsurprisingly the military was unimpressed and he was killed in a coup led by his wife and her lover Count Orlov. Catherine's subsequent love affairs with different officers and politicians were widely publicized, although it is said she was faithful to Peter in the early years of their marriage.

D	Mr. Celine Dion
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When the parents of 12-year-old Canadian singer Celine Dion sent promotions manager Mr. Angelil a demo tape, he liked it so much he cried. Then, much to his first wife's annoyance, he mortgaged the family home to finance her debut album. By the age of 18, Dion had seven French-speaking hit albums, before Angelil paid for English lessons to help her make an impression on the major pop markets. Then it was time to get her teeth fixed and for her to lose some weight to squeeze into all those cute little Chanel

numbers. Enter the new Mrs. Angelil, 26 years his junior, and the most successful singer in the world.

E	Mr. Liz Taylor VII
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The marriage of former truck driver Larry Fortensky to Elizabeth Taylor never had much chance of success. However, the couple was optimistic. Fortunately, her seventh husband even signed a prenuptial agreement which left him very little in case of divorce. According to insiders it wasn't Taylor who caused the breakdown of their four-year marriage but Fortensky who went out on the town while his wife was recovering from a hip-replacement operation. Consequently, the marriage was over. Oh, and about the pre-nup: he attempted to have it overturned to sue for 3 million pounds.

Which husband:

- eventually took the role of influencing his wife? 89 _____
- harmed his wife's career? 90 _____
- was much older than his wife? 91 _____
- was of a much lower social status than his wife? 92 _____
- did not stand by his wife when she needed it? 93 _____
- was murdered by his wife? 94 _____
- caused great sorrow to his wife when he died? 95 _____
- helped his wife improve her looks? 96 _____
- was not happily married to his wife? 97 _____ 98 _____
- was of aristocratic origins? 99 _____ 100 _____

Sample of KIMEP English Placement Test

Keys for Sample KEPT

1	B	26	C	51	C	76	B
2	C	27	A	52	D	77	C
3	C	28	D	53	B	78	B
4	A	29	C	54	B	79	C
5	C	30	C	55	A	80	D
6	D	31	B	56	D	81	D
7	D	32	C	57	C	82	C
8	C	33	D	58	B	83	B
9	C	34	B	59	A	84	A
10	C	35	C	60	D	85	A
11	D	36	A	61	C	86	A
12	C	37	B	62	B	87	D
13	B	38	D	63	A	88	C
14	C	39	A	64	D	89	A
15	D	40	D	65	C	90	B
16	C	41	B	66	D	91	D
17	C	42	C	67	C	92	E
18	B	43	C	68	B	93	E
19	B	44	C	69	D	94	C
20	C	45	D	70	A	95	A
21	A	46	A	71	A	96	D
22	A	47	A	72	D	97	C/E
23	C	48	C	73	B	98	E/C
24	C	49	D	74	C	99	A/C
25	B	50	D	75	A	100	C/A