



## KONYA GIDA VE TARIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ

### YABANCI DİLLER BÖLÜMÜ

#### ÖRNEK YABANCI DİL YETERLİK SINAVI (YL)

#### Genel Bilgi

Sevgili Öğrenciler,

Birazdan İngilizce seviyenizi belirleyecek olan yüksek lisans yeterlik sınavınız başlayacaktır. Sizlerin seviyelerinizi doğru olarak belirleyebilmemiz önem arz etmektedir. Bu yüzden cevabını bilmediğiniz soruları lütfen boş bırakınız. Sorulara birden fazla cevap vermeyiniz. Birden fazla cevap verilen sorular geçersiz sayılacaktır.

**NOT: Bu soruların üst derece gizliliği esastır. Sınav soruları hiçbir şekilde kopyalanamaz. Sınav süresince cep telefonu vb. elektronik cihazlarınızın kapalı durumda olması zorunludur.**

**Başarılar dileriz.**

#### KONYA FOOD AND AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY

#### FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT

#### SAMPLE PROFICIENCY EXAM

#### General Information

Dear Students,

English Proficiency Exam which determines the level of master program students will start soon. It is important for us to determine your English level correctly. Therefore, please leave the questions unanswered if you do not know certain answer.

You cannot select option more than one for the same question. Questions which are answered more than once would be considered invalid.

**IMPORTANT: It is a must for the questions to be remained in confidentiality. It is strictly forbidden to replicate questions illegally. It is a compulsory to turn off your electronic devices such as mobile phone, camera etc. during the exam.**

**We wish you success for the exam.**

Name-Surname:

<b>WRITTEN</b>	
<b>LISTENING</b>	
<b>Total Score</b>	

**SAMPLE ENGLISH PROFICIENCY EXAM**

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (40 Pts)**

Select the one word that best completes each sentence. (1,25 x 32= 40 Pts.)

1. He spent thousands on security cameras and alarms on his shop to detect \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. murderers    B. fraud    C. staffs    D. customers    E. shoplifters
2. The latest figures reveal that the world can anticipate \_\_\_\_\_ temperature rises of more than 4°C by the end of this century if greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise. .  
A. beneficial    B. uneasy    C. catastrophic    D. reclusive    E. reluctant
3. In every sort of organization, the planners must first gather and consider key information for use in making a \_\_\_\_\_ plan and later update the information continuously and refine the plan to reach a final strategy.  
A. stationary    B. restrictive    C. consecutive    D. tentative    E. regressive
4. For years, Russians used One-Time Pad encryption system which includes numbers chosen \_\_\_\_\_ to encrypt a message during the Second World War and the Cold War.  
A. memorably    B. inevitably    C. randomly    D. dishonestly    E. occasionally
5. Together with the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, which is one of the most influential Legislatures all over the world, is \_\_\_\_\_ of 766 members, each of whom is elected for 5 years.  
A. comprised    B. distinguished    C. contained    D. omitted    E. ranged
6. After independence (1947), the President of Bengal tried to stop the Hindu--Muslim \_\_\_\_\_ in the country, a policy which led to his assassination in Delhi by a Hindu fanatic.  
A. benefit    B. assignment    C. conflict    D. comparison    E. respect
7. The enmity between the United States and Russia, the largest of the fifteen republics that ultimately constituted the U.S.S.R., \_\_\_\_\_ from a long history of mutual distrust.  
A. stemmed    B. selected    C. replaced    D. restricted    E. detained
8. The Geology of Europe is hugely varied and complex, and \_\_\_\_\_ the wide variety of landscapes found across the continent, from the Scottish Highlands to the rolling plains of Hungary.  
A. comes round    B. cuts across    C. gives rise to    D. gets on    E. goes over

9. While advertising will continue to \_\_\_\_\_ people to consume, it will also help provide them with products and services more likely to satisfy their needs.

- A. count on      B. stand far      C. hold out      D. end up      E. burst out

10. Avalanches the \_\_\_\_\_ flow of a large mass of snow or ice down a slope or cliff, sometimes at speeds exceeding 160 km/h.

- A. overdue      B. sudden      C. comparable      D. sensible      E. desolate

11. Having instituted the so-called *jamahiriya*, "state of the masses", in 1977, Qaddafi in 1979 gave up all his formal \_\_\_\_\_ in the administration but remained Libya's unquestioned leader.

- A. posts      B. revenues      C. consumptions      D. contributions      E. combinations

12. Opposition groups and human rights organizations in Egypt said the outcome of the referendum was affected by \_\_\_\_\_ vote fraud.

- A. resentful      B. undetected      C. severe      D. adequate      E. widespread

13. At the University of Hawaii, Barack Obama met Ann Dunham a fellow student \_\_\_\_\_ from Kansas.

- A. accurately      B. antiquely      C. originally      D. confidently      E. complacently

14. More than 50 nuclear power plants are \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the country, such as the plant in Fukui Prefecture, Honshū Island.

- A. pursued      B. retarded      C. verified      D. scattered      E. validated

15. In the initial period of nuclear power development in the early 1950s, enriched uranium was \_\_\_\_\_ only in the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

- A. competent      B. excessive      C. available      D. average      E. unconcerned

16. The Internet is \_\_\_\_\_ many interconnected computer networks, each of which may link tens, hundreds, or even thousands of computers.

- A. turned on      B. used up      C. written down      D. carried out      E. composed of

17. It is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ a degree while working and students can also face the danger of \_\_\_\_\_ interest in their courses.

- A. getting/ losing  
B. to get/ to lose  
C. get/lose  
D. getting/to lose  
E. to get/losing

18. We can get almost anything for you. If you need a new designer dress for a special party, we can have a top designer \_\_\_\_\_ something for you within a few days. If you want to go anywhere, we can get one of our pilots \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere you want in our private jet.
- produce/fly
  - produce/to fly
  - produced/flew
  - to produce/ fly
  - to produce/ to fly
19. While they \_\_\_\_\_ to customers explain how busy they were, the market researchers \_\_\_\_\_ the idea that the company should offer delivery service.
- listened/got
  - listen/get
  - listen/ will get
  - were listening/ got
  - have been listening/ have got
20. What will it be like driving a car in the near future? Maybe we \_\_\_\_\_ automatic cars every day. But one thing is certain; there will be more gadgets to help us. Technology firms, however, are developing complex systems that will allow cars to drive themselves, so by the end of the next decade, we \_\_\_\_\_ goodbye to human drivers.
- will be driving/ will have said
  - drive/say
  - will be driven/will be said
  - will have driven/will be saying
  - drove/said
21. A: We ended up in the middle of the old town, completely lost.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ someone for directions.
- should ask
  - must ask
  - should have asked
  - must have asked
  - need to ask
22. You \_\_\_\_\_ run in the corridors. It's a school rule. Conversely, there are no rules about canteen. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat lunch in the canteen. There are lots of coffee shops in the area if you prefer to go there.
- must/ must
  - mustn't/ have to
  - mustn't/ don't have to
  - have to/ mustn't
  - don't have to/ must
23. TV commercials developed from radio commercials. In the early days of radio, radio stations sold advertising time to support themselves. Many companies \_\_\_\_\_ produce entire radio programs in order to advertise their products. Today advertising is completely different.
- need to
  - have to
  - may
  - might
  - used to

**Choose the best options. (1.25\*5=6.25 Pts.)**

Much of the 1980s (24) \_\_\_\_\_ characterized by social conservatism throughout the world. This was (25) \_\_\_\_\_ the rise in cost of living in the wake of the oil shock of the previous decade, the (26) \_\_\_\_\_ of Reaganomics in the USA and Thatcherism in the UK, and the 80s 'debt crisis' of the third world. The era was characterized by a blend of conservative family values (27) \_\_\_\_\_ a period of increased telecommunications and a shift (28) \_\_\_\_\_ liberal market economies and the new openness of perestroika and glasnost.

24.

- A. could be      B. had been      C. was      D. has been      E. would have been

25.

- A. despite      B. unlike      C. besides      D. during      E. due to

26.

- A. influence      B. tendency      C. attention      D. freedom      E. inflation

27.

- A. about      B. versus      C. in      D. alongside      E. round

28.

- A. for      B. onto      C. from      D. above      E. towards

**Choose the best options. (1.25\*5=6.25 Pts.)**

In a steady stream of Sunday traffic, a small sedan stopped without warning. Screeching brakes testified to the alertness of a dozen drivers who (29) \_\_\_\_\_ averted a "chain accident". The driver of the car (30) \_\_\_\_\_ the offender jumped out and demanded a/n (31) \_\_\_\_\_. The offender was obviously taken (32) \_\_\_\_\_ surprise. "We didn't mean to cause any trouble" he explained anxiously. "My wife and I were just trying out our safety belts to see if they will work in an emergency."

29.

- A. commonly      B. nearly      C. narrowly      D. widely      E. constantly

30.

- A. over      B. behind      C. across      D. above      E. around

31.

- A. explanation      B. description      C. guidance      D. belief      E. account

32.

- A. with      B. from      C. for      D. into      E. by

## READING

Answer these questions according to the texts below. (1,25\*24 = 30 Pts.)

### TEXT COMPREHENSION 1

Public debate around climate change and its effects on agriculture tends to focus on the large-scale industrial farms of the North. Farmers who work on a small scale and use traditional methods have largely been ignored. However, as the world slowly comes to terms with the threat of climate change, Native farming traditions will warrant greater attention.

In the industrial model of agriculture, one or two crop varieties are grown over vast areas. Instead of trying to use local resources of soil and water optimally and sustainably, the natural environment is all but ignored and uniform growing conditions are fabricated through large-scale irrigation and the intensive use of artificial fertilizers and pesticides. For example, a handful of basically similar potato varieties, all of which require nearly identical soil conditions, temperature, rainfall, and growing seasons, account for almost all global production. When these global crops are no longer suited to the environment in which they are grown, when their resistance to disease and pests begins to fail, or the climate itself changes, the best way to rejuvenate the breeding stock will be to introduce new genetic material from the vast diversity of crop varieties still maintained by indigenous peoples.

In contrast to the industrial model, Andean potatoes and other Andean crops such as squash and beans grown by Quechuan farmers exhibit extraordinary genetic diversity, driven by the need to adapt crops to the extraordinary climatic diversity of the region. Along the two axes of latitude and altitude, the Andes encompasses fully two-thirds of all possible combinations of climate and geography found on Earth. The Andean potato has been adapted to every environment except the depth of the rainforest or the frozen peaks of the mountains. Today, facing the likelihood of major disruptions to the climatic conditions for agriculture worldwide, indigenous farmers provide a dramatic example of crop adaptation in an increasingly extreme environment. More importantly, Native farmers have also safeguarded the crop diversity essential for the future adaptations.

#### 33. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Attention to Native farming practices will lead to greater awareness of the threat of climate change.
- B. Popularity of small-scale farming in the North will lead to greater attention to Native farming practices.
- C. Global demand for food will lead to increasing efficiency of large-scale farming in the North.
- D. It will be worthwhile to include a greater focus on Native farming practices in public discussions concerning the threat of climate change.
- E. Despite potential climate change, public debate will have little effect on industrial farming practices.

#### 34. In the second paragraph, the information about potato-growing practices in the industrial model of agriculture serves to:

- A. give an example of a potential problem that Native farming practices could help to alleviate.
- B. show the likely global consequences of a possible food shortage caused by industrial farming practices.
- C. show how pests and disease are less effectively resisted by crops grown in the industrial farming model.
- D. give an example of how public debate has had little effect on the agricultural practices of the North.
- E. give an example of how Native farming practices and industrial farming practices derive from different climatic conditions.

**35. The passage states that which of the following is true of the small number of potato varieties that account for most of the potatoes produced on Earth currently?**

- A. They are grown in the Andean region.
- B. They all require very similar soil and climate conditions.
- C. They are no longer suited to their environment.
- D. They are based on genetic material from crops developed by indigenous peoples.
- E. They make optimal use of available soil and water resources.

**36. As it is used in the passage, the underlined word fabricated most nearly means:**

- A. woven.
- B. falsely stated.
- C. fully clothed.
- D. manufactured.
- E. unwrapped.



## TEXT COMPREHENSION 2

In the 16th century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favour. After he was dismissed from service by the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain.

A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near 50 degrees S latitude. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today it is known as the Strait of Magellan.

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian now known as the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after 98 days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease.

Later, Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and 17 sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

**37. Magellan lost the favour of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. entanglement
- B. discussion
- C. negotiation
- D. problem
- E. None of the above

38. One of Magellan's ships explored the \_\_\_\_\_ of South America for a passage across the continent.

- A. coastline
- B. mountain range
- C. physical features
- D. islands
- E. None of the above

39. The passage was found near 50 degrees S of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Greenwich
- B. The equator
- C. Spain
- D. Portugal
- E. Madrid

40. In the spring of 1521, the ships crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ now called the International Date Line.

- A. imaginary circle passing through the poles
- B. imaginary line parallel to the equator
- C. area
- D. land mass
- E. Answer not available

### TEXT COMPREHENSION 3

Nicholas Sarkozy was one of the most influential leaders in Europe in 2000s. However, during a campaign visit to one of the important cities in France on March 1, he abruptly found engulfed by a crowd of locals that he thought they had come to cheer him. Instead, they shouted insults at him and made him seek refuge in a local pub. In addition to this bad event, another hostile horde jeered him at a stop town. After all, he is the man who rallied a NATO – led coalition to intervene in Libya. His aim was to prevent the likely slaughter of civilians in the rebel – held parts of the country and to lead to ouster of Dictator Muammar Gaddafi. Furthermore, he helped spearhead the coordinated bank rescues across the European Union in response to the financial crisis which started in 2008. Moreover, he partnered with Angela Merkel, who is still the German Chancellor, to persuade European leaders to fund bailouts for countries on the verge of defaulting into their debt. This was the measure which might have saved Euro and prevented a worldwide financial meltdown. So why did this globally respected leader lose in the last election? The answer lies in the famous quotation: "Nobody is indispensable."

41. As we can understand from the passage that the writer of the text \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. finally gave the answer to the question of why Sarkozy couldn't succeed in the last election
- B. thought that Sarkozy was not a significant ruler when he was in office
- C. criticized his partnership with Angela Merkel
- D. did not understand why Sarkozy took part in a NATO led coalition to intervene Libya
- E. was happy to give examples of political failures

42. According to the passage, Sarkozy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. regretted that he had taken his voters for granted before election
- B. could have saved Euro thanks to the measures taken
- C. never hid his admiration and hunger for success in France and Europe
- D. and Merkel differ in that he gave importance to a modernized French Presidency, whereas she gave importance to a rich European Union
- E. was blamed for the death toll although his aim was to rescue the civilians in Libya



43. What is meant by the phrase in the passage, “to lead to ouster of Dictator Muammer Gaddafi” is

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to defend Gaddafi no matter what he cost was
- B. to help allied forces find the dictator Muammer Gaddafi and his family
- C. to take revenge on the dictator Muammer Gaddafi as he had ordered Sarkozy to give his money back
- D. to guide and direct others to pull down the dictator Muammer Gaddaf
- E. to bring the civilians out of the ruling party of the dictator Muammer Gaddafi

44. As stated in the passage that when Sarkozy visited one of the important cities in France, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all the ministers of the cabinet accompanied him in his campaign
- B. nobody expected such a crowd of supporters in that city
- C. a group of people protested him noisily and he had to go into a nearby local pub
- D. some of the people in that group started to applaud him to express their approval and praise;
- E. he had already been ready for the protestors thanks to the early warning of French Intelligence Service

#### TEXT COMPREHENSION 4

Among predatory dinosaurs, few flesh-eaters were bigger, faster and nastier than the "tyrant lizard" of popular imagination, the Tyrannosaurus Rex. At least, that is what we have been led to believe. Now research suggests that, far from being the Ferrari of dinosaurs, Tyrannosaurus Rex, whose ferocious reputation has fascinated generations of schoolchildren, was in fact a cumbersome creature with a usual running speed of twenty-five kilometres an hour. This is a mere snail's pace compared with modern animals such as the cheetah. Unlike some of the predators of today's African savannah, which can change direction almost immediately, the dinosaur would have had to turn slowly or risk tumbling over. And while a human can spin forty-five degrees in a twentieth of a second, a Tyrannosaurus would have taken as much as two seconds, as it would have been hampered by its long tail. Thankfully, however, all its prey, such as triceratops, would have been afflicted with the same lack of speed and agility. The findings were reached after researchers used computer modelling and biomechanical calculations to work out the dinosaur's speed, agility and weight. They based their calculations on measurements taken from a fossil dinosaur representative of an average Tyrannosaurus and concluded the creatures probably weighed between six and eight tonnes. Calculations of the leg muscles suggest that the animal would have had a top speed of forty kilometres an hour, which is nothing compared to a cheetah's one hundred kilometres an hour. It is sobering to reflect, though, that an Olympic sprinter runs at about thirty-five kilometres an hour, not sufficient to outrun a Tyrannosaurus, should Man have been around at that time!

45. Being known as the ‘Ferrari of dinosaurs’ means Tyrannosaurus Rex:

- A. wore shoes.
- B. was a quick and agile creature.
- C. was a hunting machine.
- D. was the most ferocious of dinosaurs.
- E. None of these.

46. In turning, a Tyrannosaurus would have been hampered by:

- A. its weight.
- B. its bulky leg muscles.
- C. its overall size.
- D. its tail length.
- E. All of the above.

**47. In calculating the size, speed and agility of Tyrannosaurus Rex, scientists used:**

- A. examination of fossils.
- B. biomechanical calculations and computer models.
- C. comparisons with modern animals.
- D. A and B together.
- E. B and C together.

**48. The overall theme of the passage is:**

- A. Because it was cumbersome, Tyrannosaurus Rex was lucky to survive.
- B. Tyrannosaurus Rex's speed and agility were still superior to those of other dinosaurs.
- C. Tyrannosaurus Rex's fierce reputation is now laid to rest.
- D. Compared to modern predatory animals, Tyrannosaurus Rex was slow and cumbersome.
- E. None of these.

### **TEXT COMPREHENSION 5**

My Job at a Summer Camp, by Charlie Rose Every year I work at a summer camp for kids and I really enjoy seeing the children do things they never thought they could do. Nearly all the kids know how to swim and play table-tennis before they come, but things like rock climbing are new experiences for most. Some of them are very nervous, but after a bit of encouragement, they agree to try and they all get to the top in the end, which makes them feel great. The kids stay several weeks and some do miss home. You might expect it to be the really young ones who feel like that the most but it's actually the ten- to thirteen-year-olds. We don't let them use their mobile phones all the time. First we tell them they can phone home after lunch. Then when they ask again, usually after dinner, we say it's a bit too late to phone and suggest doing it the next day. Most children are fine in a couple of days and at the end of their stay, it's amazing how many come and thanks us because they have had a great time. It's not just the children who get lonely. We get parents who are on the phone the whole time, asking how their child is getting on, which is quite unnecessary. Often their son or daughter will be busy, playing games or doing something else, so we have to tell parents to ring back another time. Some kids arrive dressed in smart, designer, new clothes and they sometimes argue when we tell them to change into something they won't mind getting dirty, but before long they realise what we mean.

**49. What is the writer trying to do in this text?**

- A. describe how children make friends at a summer camp
- B. suggest how parents should choose a summer camp for children
- C. explain what it is like for children at a summer camp
- D. advise children how to behave at a summer camp
- E. describe how it feels for parents to send their children to summer camp

**50. What does the writer say about rock climbing at the camp?**

- A. Some children already know how to do it.
- B. Some children prefer to swim or play table-tennis.
- C. Some children refuse to take part.
- D. Some children find it more enjoyable than they expected to.
- E. Some children implies that they will never try it again

**51. What surprises the writer about the children who stay at the camp?**

- A. The youngest ones find it hard to be away from home.
- B. They complain if they cannot phone their parents.
- C. They miss meal times with their parents.
- D. They seem grateful for their experience here.
- E. They cry almost every night.

**52. What does the writer think about some parents?**

- A. They should visit their children instead of phoning them.
- B. They don't need to keep on phoning the camp.
- C. They shouldn't allow their children to bring phones to camp.
- D. They need to be reminded to phone their children.
- E. They should also do things to have fun while they are children are away.

## TEXT COMPREHENSION 6

For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given texts.

**53. In the Persian tradition, whenever one faces a difficulty or a fork in the road, or even if one has a general question in mind, one would hold that question in mind, and then ask the Oracle of Shiraz Hafiz for guidance. ---- Upon reflection in the mirror of Hafiz's Ghazal, one would be inspired with an answer, a guidance or a direction. Traditionally, the first line upon which the eyes of the reader fall, would give the answer to the direct question, and the rest of the Ghazal would give further clarification.**

- A. Themes of his ghazals are the beloved, faith, and exposing hypocrisy and his influence in the lives of Iranians can be found in many other readings.
- B. According to one tradition, before meeting his patron, Hajji Zayn al-Attar. Hafiz had been working in a bakery, delivering bread to a wealthy quarter of the town.
- C. The question of whether his work is to be interpreted literally, mystically or both, has been a source of concern and contention to western scholars.
- D. More often than not, Hafiz, in his own enigmatic way would sing to the questioner and, through the song, would get the questioner to look in the mirror of his/her soul.
- E. Iranian families usually have a Divan of Hafiz in their house and when they get together during Nowruz or Yalda open the Divan randomly and read the poem of that page.

**54. Sometimes education kills creativity, stifles imagination, and destroys curiosity and all in the name of learning. It is too standardized and it reduces students to test taking machines. It forgets connections between intellect and feeling, and neglects the imagination. ---- But he believes that the talents of many, many children are needlessly squandered by forms of education that are modelled after factories rather than, say, a good jazz concert.**

- A. That's what Sir Ken Robinson says and he knows that there is also some good education today.
- B. Average student today is no more different from a car that was manufactured on an assembly line.
- C. In higher education today a central problem lies in the excessive specialization of academic disciplines.
- D. A good teacher must always remember that there are three phases to education: romance, precision, and generalization.
- E. The very aim of education at its best is to provide people with ways of finding beauty in their lives.

**55. ---- However, some countries such as the USA have been closing coal-fired power plants for the last 10 years. Plans for more than 1500 new coal-fired power plants have been called off since 2000. A group of scientists dove deeply into the broader economics of the industry and the detailed finances of individual power plants to investigate the reasons for this decline. The main reasons are construction costs, popular natural gas and aging power plants which burn coal.**

- A. In winter, most of the European countries have difficulty in paying heating bills due to high costs of natural gas.
- B. Russia and other Asian countries have been negotiating with European countries regarding the price of natural gas for the last 3 months.
- C. Because we will run out of fossil fuels in the future, we will have to find alternative ways.
- D. Scientists claim that hydrogen, which is a flammable colourless gas, will be much more popular in the future.
- E. Although countries have declared a war on coal, they are likely to use it in the next 50 years.

**56. Nowadays an organization in Europe is becoming more and more popular. Founded by 12 countries in Western Europe in 1954, the European Organization for Nuclear Research is an international organization whose aim is to operate the largest physics laboratory in the world. -- With 20 member countries and 7 observes, one of which is Turkey, it has conducted numerous experiments in the northwest suburbs of Geneva of the French - Swiss border. Although the acronym CERN originally stood in French for Conseil Europeen pour la Recherche Nucleaine, the name changed to the current Organisation Europeenne pour la Recherche Nucleairein 1954.**

- A. Indeed, the main function of this organization, known as CERN, is to provide the particle accelerators and other infrastructure needed for high energy physics research.
- B. However, Tim Berners - Lee and Robert Cailliau began the World Wide Web as a CERN project in 1989.
- C. Even so, the new Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is much more successful than the previous experiments.
- D. For instance, most of the roads on the CERN campus are named after famous physicists such as Richard Feynman and Albert Einstein.
- E. Although Yugoslavia was one of the founding states of CERN in 1954. It left in 1961.

▪ **END OF THE TEST**