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# VOCABULARY MASTER

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- PHRASAL VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS
- GLOSSARY WITH SAMPLE SENTENCES
- +500 EXERCISES
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**Selin SAYGIN KAYA**



**PEGEM YAYINLARI**

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definitely  
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invalidate  
bear  
migrate  
vanish  
estimate



**Selin Saygın KAYA**

**VOCABULARY MASTER YKS-DİL / YDS / YÖKDİL**

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## ÖN SÖZ

### **Kelime Nasıl Öğrenilir?**

İngilizce sınavlarda kelimenin öneminin ne kadar büyük olduğunu hepimiz biliyoruz. Çok kelime bilmek, okuduğunu doğru ve tam anlamak demektir. Bu da sınavlarda daha yüksek sonuçlar elde etmemizi sağlar. Sınavlarda işimize yarayacak stratejiler öğresek de bir dili düzgün bir şekilde öğrenmek ve bu sınavlarda başarılı olmak için mutlaka kelime bilginizin fazla olması gerekir. Ancak kelime çalışmak her ne kadar önemli olsa da nasıl çalışacağımızı bilmezsek vakit kaybına ve hatta eziyete dönüşebilir.

Bu kitaptaki kelime çalışmalarının da temelini oluşturmak adına aşağıda verilen adımları uygulayabilirsiniz:

**Sadece ezberden kaçınin.** Sayfalarca kelime listelerinin yanına Türkçe anlamlarını yazıp, bu listeye bakarak ezber yapmaya çalışmak oldukça yorucu bir çalışma yöntemidir. Ancak kelimeleri kısa süreli hafızaya almak veya daha önceden öğrendiklerimizi tekrar etmek adına diğer yöntemlerle birleştirerek etkili hale getirilebilir. Bu kitaptaki kelime listeleri, kelimeleri kısa süreli hafızaya almak ve daha sonra testler içerisinde karşılaştığınızda zorlanmamanız için bir temel oluşturacaktır.

**Kelimeleri eş anlamlarıyla öğrenin.** İngilizce sınavlarda kelimenin sadece Türkçe anlamını bilmek yeterli olmayacaktır. Çünkü özellikle YDT/YDS gibi sınavlarda yakın anlam veya eş anlamlı bilgisi gerektiren sorular çokça sorulmaktadır. Farklı kelimelerin benzer anlamlarını bilmek kelimenin anlamının hafızada daha sağlam yer etmesini sağlar. Bu kitapta kelime listelerinde Türkçe karşılığının yanı sıra sınavlarda sıkça kullanılan eş anlamlıları da verilmiştir. Kelimenin eş anlamlısını bilmek hem kelime dağarcığınızı geliştirecek hem de paragraf ve yakın anlam soruları gibi bölümleri de daha rahat yapmanızı sağlayacaktır.

**Bağlam içinde öğrenin.** Bol bol okuyun. Çünkü okurken farkında olmadan yeni kelimelerle karşılaşır, bildiklerinizi hafızanıza yerleştirir ve bilmediklerinizin de anlamlarını sözlükten ararken öğrenmiş olursunuz. Düzenli olarak her gün 1 makale ya da haber yazısı okursanız ciddi ilerleme kaydedersiniz. Çünkü kelimeler en iyi bağlı buldukları metinden öğrenilir. Eğer kelimeleri metin üzerinden öğrenirseniz hangi kelimelerin birlikte sıkça kullanıldığına ve hatta hangi prepositionları (edatları) aldığına aşina olursunuz böylece kelimenin bağlı bulunduğu öbekler zihninizde canlanır ve hangi kelimenin nerede ve nasıl kullanıldığını daha kısa sürede öğrenirsiniz. Bu kitapta metin içerisindeki öğrenimi arttırmak için ilk etapta parçaların içerisine kelime yerleştirme alıştırmaları konulmuştur. Böylece hem okuma yapacak hem de kelime dağarcığınızı geliştireceksiniz.

**Kelime kartları hazırlayın.** İngilizce kelime hafızanızı genişletebileceğiniz başka bir yol her daim yanınızda taşıyabileceğiniz kelime kartları hazırlamaktır. Yeni kelimeleri öğrenme alışkanlığı kazanacağınız bu kartlar sayesinde, gün içerisinde istediğiniz her yerde kelime çalışması yapabilirsiniz. Kartları hazırlarken kelimeleri cümle içerisinde ve eş anlamlılarıyla (synonym) birlikte kullanmayı unutmayın. Kitaptaki kelime listelerinden yararlanarak kendi kelime kartlarınızı oluşturabilirsiniz.

**Tekrar yapın.** Unutmayın ki kelime çalışmasının en önemli adımı bol bol okumak, ikincisi ise bolca tekrar etmektir. Bilim insanlarının yaptığı araştırmaya göre kelimeleri uzun süreli hafızaya göndermek için 1 saat sonra, 1 gün sonra, 1 hafta sonra, 1 ay sonra ve 6 ay sonra tekrar etmek gerekmektedir. Bu kitapta kelimeleri sürekli takip etmenizi sağlamak için çeşitli alıştırmalar ve testler yer almaktadır. Böylece aynı kelimelerle 1. testte veya 14. testte karşılaşabilirsiniz.

Sabırlı olun. Bu sizin için uzun bir süreç olacak. Kelime öğrenmek öyle bir iki günde halledilebilecek bir şey değildir. Sistemli ve sürekli tekrara dayalı bir çalışma gerektirir. Düzenli bir şekilde kelime çalışması yaptığınızda birkaç hafta sonra okuduklarınızı daha iyi anladığınızı fark edeceksiniz. Öğrenme sürecine pozitif ve motive bir şekilde yaklaşmalısınız.

**Selin SAYGIN KAYA**

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## PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Learning prefixes and suffixes will not only build your vocabulary but can make unfamiliar English words a lot less frightening.

A prefix is a letter or a group of letters that we add to the beginning of a word. Prefixes change the meanings of words. For example, the prefix un- (or u-n) can mean “not,” “remove,” or “opposite.” Adding un- to the word “happy” gives you the word “unhappy,” which means not happy.

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
an-	without	anarchy, anecdote, anemia
ante-	before	antenatal, anteroom, antedate
anti-	against, opposing	antibiotic, antidepressant, antidote
bene-	well, good	benefit, benefactor
bi-	two	bilingual, bicycle, binocular
circum-	around	circumstance, circumvent, circumnavigate
co-	with	co-worker, co-pilot, co-operation
de-	off, down, away from	devalue, defrost, derail, demotivate
dis-	opposite of, not	disagree, disappear, disintegrate, disapprove
em-, en-	cause to, put into	embrace, encode, embed, enclose, engulf
epi-	upon, close to, after	epicentre, episcopate, epidermis
ex-	former, out of	ex-president, ex-boyfriend, exterminate
extra-	beyond, more than	extracurricular, extraordinary, extra-terrestrial
fore-	before	forecast, forehead, foresee, foreword, foremost
homo-	same	homosexual, homonuclear, homoplastic
hyper-	over, above	hyperactive, hyperventilate
il-, im-, in-, ir-	not	impossible, illegal, irresponsible, indefinite
im-, in-	into	insert, import, inside
infra-	beneath, below	infrastructure, infrared, infrasonic, infraspecific
inter-, intra-	between	interact, intermediate, intergalactic, intranet
macro-	large	macroeconomics, macromolecule
mal-	bad	malfunction, malform, maltreat, malnutrition

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
<b>micro-</b>	small	microscope, microbiology, microfilm, microwave
<b>mid-</b>	middle	midfielder, midway, midsummer
<b>mis-</b>	wrongly	misinterpret, misfire, mistake, misunderstand
<b>mono-</b>	one, singular	monotone, monobrow, monolithic
<b>non-</b>	not, without	nonsense, nonentity, nondescript
<b>omni-</b>	all, every	omnibus, omnivore, omnipotent, omnipresent
<b>para-</b>	beside	parachute, paramedic, paradox
<b>post-</b>	after	post-mortem, postpone, post-natal
<b>pre-</b>	before	prefix, predetermine, pre-intermediate
<b>re-</b>	again	return, rediscover, reiterate, reunite, recycle
<b>semi-</b>	half	semicircle, semi-final, semiconscious
<b>sub-</b>	under	submerge, submarine, sub-category, subtitle
<b>super-</b>	above, over	superfood, superstar, supernatural, superimpose
<b>therm-</b>	heat	thermometer, thermostat, thermodynamic
<b>trans-</b>	across, beyond	transport, transnational, transatlantic
<b>tri-</b>	three	triangle, tripod, tricycle
<b>un-</b>	not	unfinished, unfriendly, undone, unknown
<b>uni-</b>	one	unicycle, universal, unilateral, unanimous

A suffix is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word. Suffixes are commonly used to show the part of speech of a word. For example, adding “ion” to the verb “act” gives us “action,” the noun form of the word. Suffixes also tell us the verb tense of words or whether the words are plural or singular.

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
<b>NOUN SUFFIXES</b>	<b>(İsim yapan ekler)</b>	
-acy	state or quality	democracy, accuracy, lunacy
-al	the action or process of	remedial, denial, trial, criminal
-ance, -ence	state or quality of	nuisance, ambience, tolerance
-dom	place or state of being	freedom, stardom, boredom
-er, -or	person or object that does a specified action	reader, creator, interpreter, inventor, collaborator, teacher
-ism	doctrine, belief	Judaism, skepticism, escapism
-ist	person or object that does a specified action	Geologist, protagonist, sexist, scientist, theorist, communist
-ity, -ty	quality of	extremity, validity, enormity
-ment	condition	enchantment, argument
-ness	state of being	heaviness, highness, sickness
-ship	position held	friendship, hardship, internship
-sion, -tion	state of being	position, promotion, cohesion
<b>VERB SUFFIXES</b>	<b>(Fiil yapan ekler)</b>	
-ate	become	mediate, collaborate, create
-en	become	sharpen, strengthen, loosen
-ify, -fy	make or become	justify, simplify, magnify, satisfy
-ise, -ize	become	publicize, synthesize, hypnotize
-y	characterized by	dainty, beauty, jealousy
<b>ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES</b>	<b>(Sıfat yapan ekler)</b>	
-able, -ible	capable of being	edible, fallible, incredible, audible
-al	having the form or character of	fiscal, thermal, herbal, colonial
-esque	in a manner of or resembling	picturesque, burlesque, grotesque
-ful	notable for	handful, playful, hopeful, skillful
-ic, -ical	having the form or character of	psychological, hypocritical, methodical, nonsensical, musical
-ious, -ous	characterized by	pious, jealous, religious, ridiculous
-ish	having the quality of	squeamish, sheepish, childish
-ive	having the nature of	inquisitive, informative, attentive
-less	without	meaningless, hopeless, homeless
-y	characterized by	airy, juicy
<b>ADVERB SUFFIXES</b>	<b>(Zarf yapan ekler)</b>	
-ly	related to or quality	softly, slowly, happily, crazily, madly
-ward, -wards	direction	towards, afterwards, backwards, inward
-wise	in relation to	otherwise, likewise, clockwise

### A. Write a prefix or suffix to complete the sentence.

1. The kids were very \_\_\_\_\_ happy when their soccer game was rained out.
2. Mom had to \_\_\_\_\_ heat the oven before she could bake the cake.
3. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ read the question so that I could understand it.
4. The firefighter was fear \_\_\_\_\_ as he ran into the burning house to save the little kid.
5. We had to be \_\_\_\_\_ ware of snakes while we were hiking through the woods.
6. She was the young \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the whole family.
7. The ground was complete \_\_\_\_\_ covered with snow after the blizzard.
8. The lights added a magic \_\_\_\_\_ touch to the play.
9. Callie had to \_\_\_\_\_ tie her shoes so she could take them off.
10. Our teacher told us to be care \_\_\_\_\_ with the pottery we made.
11. The black dog was small \_\_\_\_\_ than the brown one.
12. The farm \_\_\_\_\_ took the hay into the barn.
13. The boy was \_\_\_\_\_ honest when he told the teacher he finished his work.
14. The plane ran out of fuel \_\_\_\_\_ flight.
15. This year the employ \_\_\_\_\_ rates are expected to rise.

### B. Write a prefix or suffix to complete the sentence.

1. Kids are generally self \_\_\_\_\_ about their toys, especially when they are new.
2. Before we moved the closet, we had to \_\_\_\_\_ mantle it.
3. The medicine will probably weak \_\_\_\_\_ the immunity first before showing its full effectiveness.
4. My friend always finds it difficult to make decisions. He is very \_\_\_\_\_ decisive.
5. Killing another person is usually illegal and \_\_\_\_\_ moral.
6. My father brought a new grill that is port \_\_\_\_\_ to take on a picnic.
7. I had to take my car to the service due to \_\_\_\_\_ functioning.
8. The valid \_\_\_\_\_ of your credit card will expire next month.
9. Paul used to be an attent \_\_\_\_\_ student but now he spends his time chatting during class.
10. The police is suspici \_\_\_\_\_ of the husband for the murder of the woman.
11. The king \_\_\_\_\_ will be reborn when the prince claims the throne.
12. The young sculpt \_\_\_\_\_ gain much credit for his delicate work despite his age.
13. Ancient city remained \_\_\_\_\_ known for centuries until the first settlers came.
14. The accountant made a huge mistake in fisc \_\_\_\_\_ reports, causing almost a disaster.
15. The relation \_\_\_\_\_ between this year's and last year's results are insignificant.



## WORD FORMATION EXERCISES

Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into each gap.

### 1. Similar Sisters

Although my two sisters have \_\_\_\_\_ (**DIFFER**) mothers, we are definitely \_\_\_\_\_ (**LIKE**). This is not just a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ (**APPEAR**) though we are small with curly hair and have a \_\_\_\_\_ (**TEND**) to overeat and put on weight. The \_\_\_\_\_ (**RESEMBLE**) goes much further than that. Throughout our \_\_\_\_\_ (**CHILD**) we were brought up to be very adaptable and our \_\_\_\_\_ (**ABLE**) to accept change is another characteristic we share. Another would be \_\_\_\_\_ (**SHY**). We all hate parties where you have to walk into a \_\_\_\_\_ (**ROOM**) of strange faces. We are all interested in wearing \_\_\_\_\_ (**FASHION**) clothes and we often share our clothes. \_\_\_\_\_, (**FORTUNE**) this causes arguments. We really should come to some \_\_\_\_\_ (**AGREE**) about who can borrow what

### 2. Make Money from Being on TV

You can make a career from \_\_\_\_\_ (**REAL**) television. Some of these television programmes will pay for an \_\_\_\_\_ (**APPEAR**) on their shows, others will reward the \_\_\_\_\_ (**WIN**). Your \_\_\_\_\_ (**SUCCEED**) depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ (**PERFORM**) you make, because these shows are all about \_\_\_\_\_ (**ENTERTAIN**). You may even get a chance to appear on other shows. One star of *Castaway*, for example, has a regular job in a big London \_\_\_\_\_ (**MUSIC**). However, there are \_\_\_\_\_ (**ADVANTAGE**) too. In a programme like *Pop Idol* you have to beat the other \_\_\_\_\_ (**COMPETE**) and in shows like *Big Brother*, the \_\_\_\_\_ (**PRODUCE**) will be filming you around the clock. At some stage you will probably be saying something you are not \_\_\_\_\_ (**PARTICULAR**) proud of. Nobody other than the \_\_\_\_\_ (**CONTEST**) will know how serious the situation was. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ (**FORTUNE**) you may become famous, but it will not be the kind of \_\_\_\_\_ (**FAMOUS**) you want.

### 3. Eiffel Tower

One of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ (**CONSTRUCT**) in the world must be the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It was built between 1887 and 1889 by Gustav Eiffel, whose design was the entry \_\_\_\_\_ (**WIN**) in a \_\_\_\_\_ (**COMPETE**) for a new monument for the Paris \_\_\_\_\_ (**EXHIBIT**) held in 1889.

The huge iron tower was an \_\_\_\_\_ (**AMBITION**) idea for its time and it was the \_\_\_\_\_ (**TALL**) building in the world until the 1930s. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (**CENTRAL**) situated in an area called Champs-de-Mars, and you get an amazing view of the \_\_\_\_\_ (**SURROUND**) city of the top.

\_\_\_\_\_ (**SURPRISE**), not everyone is impressed by the Eiffel Tower, and it has received a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (**CRITIC**) from many Parisians who think it is ugly and \_\_\_\_\_ (**ATTRACT**). But for thousands of tourists who visit Paris every year, its \_\_\_\_\_ (**POPULAR**) will always remain assured.

### 4. Our Changing Way of Life

Change happens \_\_\_\_\_ (**CONSTANT**) as the last 50 years have proved. Some changes, such as air travel, the Internet and mobile phones, provide ease and \_\_\_\_\_ (**CONVENIENT**). Others, like access to education, have had a deeper impact.

Nothing has had a bigger influence on our lives than recent changes in education. Fifty years ago, education was considered by some an \_\_\_\_\_ (**NECESSARY**) luxury. Nowadays, however, education isn't just a privilege for the \_\_\_\_\_ (**CHOOSE**) few. Young men and women from all areas of life are becoming \_\_\_\_\_ (**PROFESSION**) and improving their quality of life. This will be \_\_\_\_\_ (**BENEFIT**) to future generations because a better-educated society is a fairer and more skilled one.

\_\_\_\_\_ (**IRONY**), however, the change from rural to urban living that drove people to cities in search of better opportunities has led to several modern-day problems. City dwellers have become less \_\_\_\_\_ (**HEALTH**). They no longer eat fresh farm food, and instead, prefer ready meals and fast food. Urban \_\_\_\_\_ (**RESIDE**) no longer exercise by working the land. They use their cars instead of walking.

Even though we are so \_\_\_\_\_ (**TECHNOLOGY**) advanced, we are also \_\_\_\_\_ (**FOOL**). We destroy our forests, build more cars and roads, and eat rubbish. \_\_\_\_\_ (**ENVIRONMENT**) will all tell you that the future looks bleak. More change is on the way and, unless we change the way we think, the next fifty years will be very difficult.