





EJERCITACIÓN MÓDULO 3 – Clase 1

1. Prefixes

1.1 Complete the gaps using some of the prefixes given above:

e-business	e-commerce	e-card	e-learning
e-zine	e-voting	e-signature	e-assessment,
e-cash	e-book	e-pal	cybercafé
cybercrime	cyberculture	cyberslacker	cyberspace

1.	A is an employee who uses his company's internet
	connection during work hours to chat with friends, play games, etc.
2.	An is a postcard sent via the Internet.
3.	An is a small magazine or newsletter published online.
4.	In a you can use computers with internet access for a fee.
5.	Examples of include internet fraud, digital piracy, theft of
	confidential information, etc. der de tu Vida
6.	In the future, all elections will be carried out using
7.	You can now sign legal documents online using an
8.	will revolutionise the way we take exams.
9.	can be used on some websites instead of real money to make
	purchases. It reduces the risk of fraud.
10.	. An is like the paper version, but in digital form.



2. Suffixes

2.1 Use suitable suffixes to make adjectives or nouns from these words. In some cases, you can make more than one word. Use a dictionary if necessary

Common adjectival suffixes are:	Common noun suffixes are:	
-y, -able, -ible, -ive, -al, -ed, -ful, -ic, -less, -	-er, -or, -ion, -tion, -ation, -ment, -ness, -ity,	
ing	-ant, -logy, -ing, -y, -ure, -sion.	

- 1. Colour
- 2. Profession
- 3. Photograph
- 4. Wire
- 5. Blur
- 6. Innovate
- 7. Expose
- 8. Underexpose

2.2 Complete these senten	ces with the word in brackets	and one of these	noun suffixes: -tion,
-er, -logy, -ness, -ing. Use a	dictionary to help you.		

1.	Kodak is a (manufacture) of photographic and imaging
	equipment.
2.	To avoid red eyes, use the camera's red eye (reduce) feature.
3.	(Crop) a photograph means cutting out the parts of an image
	you don't need.
4.	The (sharp) is a combination of resolution and acutance – the
	ability to represent clear edges.
5.	Digital (techno) is evolving so rapidly that some cameras have a
	resolution of 12 megapixels – that's 12 million pixels.



3. Collocations

3.1 Match the verbs 1-5 with the nouns (a-e) to make collocations

1 - give	a - money
2 - keep	b - a PIN
3 - access	c - databases
4 - enter	d - presentations
5 - transfer	e - records

3.2 Use the collocations given to complete these sentences
1. Thanks to WI-FI, it's now easy to from cafés, hotels, park
and many other public places.
2. Online banking lets you between your accounts easily and
securely.
3. Skype is a technology that enables users to over the Interne
for free.
4. In many universities, students are encourages to using
powerpoint in order to make their talks more visually attractive.
5. The web has revolutionized the way people with sites such
as Google and Wikipedia, you can find the information you need in seconds.
6. Cookies allow a website toon a user's machine and late
retrieve it; when you visit the website again, it remembers your preferences.
7. With the latest mobiles phones, you can with multimedia
attachments – pictures, audio, even video.



RESPUESTAS

1. Prefixes

1.1 Complete the gaps using some of the prefixes given above:

1.	A cyberslacker is an employee who uses his company's internet
	connection during work hours to chat with friends, play games, etc.
2.	Ane-card is a postcard sent via the Internet.
3.	An e-zíne is a small magazine or newsletter published online.
4.	In a cybercafé you can use computers with internet access for a fee.
5.	Examples of cybercrime include internet fraud, digital piracy, theft of
	confidential information, etc.
6.	In the future, all elections will be carried out using e-voting
7.	You can now sign legal documents online using ane-signature
8.	e-learning will revolutionize the way we take exams.
9.	e-cash can be used on some websites instead of real money to make
	purchases. It reduces the risk of fraud.
10.	. An e-სიიk is like the paper version, but in digital form.



2. Suffixes

2.1 Use suitable suffixes to make adjectives or nouns from these words. In some cases, you can make more than one word. Use a dictionary if necessary

- 1. Colour= colourable, coloured, colourful, colourless, colouring, colourant
- 2. Profession=professional
- 3. Photograph=photographable, photographer
- 4. Wire=wireless
- 5. Blur= blurred, blurriness
- 6. Innovate=innovative, innovator, innovation,
- チ. Expose= exposed, exposing
- 8. Underexpose= underexposed, underexposing

2.2 Complete these sentences with the word in brackets and one of these noun suffixes: -tion, -er, -logy, -ness. Use a dictionary to help you.
6. Kodak is a manufacturer of photographic and imaging equipment.
7. To avoid red eyes, use the camera's red eye reduction feature.
8croppίng a photograph means cutting out the parts of an image you don't
need. Es ser lider de tu vida
9. The sharpness is a combination of resolution and acutance – the
ability to represent clear edges.
10. Digital technology is evolving so rapidly that some cameras have a
resolution of 12 megapixels – that's 12 million pixels.



3. Collocations

3.1 Match the verbs 1-5 with the nouns (a-e) to make collocations

1 - d
2 -a
3 - c
4 - b
5 - e

3.2 Use the collocations given to complete these sentences

1.	Thanks to WI-FI, it's now easy to Perform operations from cafés,
	hotels, parks and many other public places.
2.	Online banking lets you Carry out transactions_ between your
	accounts easily and securely.
3.	Skype is a technology that enables users toMake calls_ over the Internet
	for free.
4.	In many universities, students are encourages to Display data using
	powerpoint in order to make their talks more visually attractive.
5.	The web has revolutionized the way people Do research with sites
	such as Google and Wikipedia, you can find the information you need in seconds.
6.	Cookies allow a website to Store information_on a user's machine and
	later retrieve it; when you visit the website again, it remembers your preferences.
チ.	With the latest mobiles phones, you can Send texts with multimedia
	attachments – pictures, audio, even video.