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The prefixes e- and cyber

The e- prefix means electronic and we add it to activities that take place on computers or online, for example: e-business/ e-commerce: business conducted over the internet.

Other examples include e-card, e-learning, e-zine, e-voting, e-signature, e-assessment, e-cash, e-book and e-pal.

There are often spelling variations with or without a hyphen, so always check your dictionary.

The cyber- prefix comes from cybernetics and we use it to describe things related to computer networks, for example: cybercafé – an internet café. Other examples include: cybercrime, cyberculture, cyberslacker and cyberspace.

Suffixes

They change the class of the root word. For example, by adding the suffix –al, the noun digit is changed into the adjective digital. Suffixes can help you tell if a word is a noun, an adjective or a verb.

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

When using suffixes, always check in your dictionary to see if you need to change any other letters

Scan - scanner (double n)

Collocations

Verbs and nouns often go together in English to make set phrases, for example, access the internet. These word combinations are called collocations, and they are very common. Learning collocations instead of individual word can help you remember which verb to use with which noun. Here are some examples:

- Perform operations
- Do research
- Make calls
- Send texts
- Display data
- Write letters
- Store information
- Complete exercises
- Carry out transactions



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