



Tecnicatura Universitaria en Programación

INGLÉS I

Unidad Temática N° 3: Afijos

Actividad Complementaria II

1° Año – 1° Cuatrimestre





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Suffixes

Common suffixes

Suffixes change the class of the root Word. For example, by adding the suffix –er, the verb *publish* becomes the noun *publisher*. Suffixes can tell you if a word is a noun, adjective, verb or adverb.

Suffixes for jobs:

-er *manufacturer* The two major **manufacturers** of processor chips are Intel and AMD.

webmaster

-eer *engineer* Greg is a **software engineer**, which means he writes computer programs.

auctioneer

-or animator He worked as a computer animator on Toy Story.
operator

-ant IT consultant She's a computer consultant and specializes in e-commerce, data protection and IT strategies.

IT assistant

-ian *technician* A **computer technician** installs, troubleshoots and upgrades hardware and software.

electrician

-ist *typist* Anyone who works as a **typist** may develop a problem with their hands.

scientist

Other common suffixes in ICT:

Nouns: -ion, -ment, -ics, -ity compression, management, robotics, electricity (activity, state)

Adjectives: **-able**, **-ible** (able to be) programmable (keyboard), convertible (format)

-ful (full of), -less (without) colorful, colorless (picture)



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Verbs: **-ize, -ise** (to make) synthesize (music – to make it with a synthesizer)

Word families

It is useful to know how to build up word families by adding suffixes. Look at these examples:

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
magnet, magnet ism	magnet ize	magnetic, magnetized	magnetic ally
recorder, recording	record	recordable, recorded	
digitiz er , digitiz ing	digitiz e	digital, digitized	digit ally

Adding a suffix may change the pronunciation. Look at how the stress changes in these words:

photographer photographic photographically

We love "wares"

The suffix –ware refers to products of the same type. In computing, software refers to programs executed by a computer, as opposed to the physical devices on which they run – the hardware. It is commonly used to form jargon terms for classes of software.

Freeware: available free of charge, but protected by copyright; it differs from "free software", which can be changed and distributed subject to license.

Shareware: distributed similarly to freeware, except that it requires payment after a trial period.

Malware: designed to infiltrate or damage a computer (e.g. viruses, Trojan horses, spyware).

Spyware: designed to monitor the actions of your computer and send this data via the Net.

Adware: devised to display advertisements; some includes spyware.

Groupware: enables a group of people connected to a network to work on the same project.



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1.	WI	nich IT professionals from section A above are described here?
	1.	A person who designs and maintains software application:
	2.	A person who gives expert, professional advice:
		A person who uses graphics software to make or edit animated pictures:
	4.	A person who is employed to type letters, reports and other documents:
	5.	A person or enterprise that produces goods in large numbers, using machines:
	6.	A specialist in the technical details of computers:
2.	Co	emplete each sentence using the word in brackets and the correct suffix
	fro	om section A above.
	1.	IBM's BlueGene is the most supercomputer. (POWER)
	2.	Most library databases are via the Internet.
		(ACCESS)
	3.	I'll email my report to you as an (ATTACH)
	4.	This book will show you how to your small business.
		(COMPUTER)
	5.	An optical disc allows data to be deleted and new
		data to be recorded on it. (ERASE)
	6.	The growth of the Internet has increased the need for effective data (SECURE)
	7.	The combination of and new textile materials has
		made it possible to create musical jackets and smart shirts that can read our
		heart rate. (ELECTRON)
	8.	Bluetooth is a technology designed to connect
		computers, mobile phones and other devices, replacing direct cable links.
		(WIRE)
	9.	Aircraft flight is used to train pilots. (SIMULATE)
3.	Lo	ok at the word families in section B above and complete these
		ntences with the correct word.



4.

Inglés I

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	MAGNET	DIGIT			
	Worl				
1.	From kitchen magnets to FAMILI	5. A video is			
	computer disks,	used to convert analogue video			
	plays a	into digital video files.			
	central role in the	6. Sound and pictures can be			
	technology of everyday life.	stored as on a			
2.	Hard disks are	CD.			
	storage devices.				
	RECOR	D			
3.	My digital voice has	s a storage capacity of 2 GB.			
	4. Blu-Ray Disc is a new optical disc format developed by				
	e electronic manufacturers.				
Lo	ok at section C above. What type of	software do these descriptions refer			
toʻ	•	 ·			
1.	Software that transmits data about	your Web surfing habits without your			
	consent:				
2.	Also known as "try before you buy" software:				
3.	3. Short for malicious software:				
4.	Collaborative software:				
5	Programs that you don't have to nay for:				



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Bibliografía

Marco Fabré, E. & S. Remacha Esteras. (2007). *Professional English in Use ICT* (Intermediate to Advanced). Cambridge, UK. Cambridge University Press.

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