



**UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA
DE LA SANTISIMA CONCEPCION**
FACULTAD DE EDUCACION
Pedagogía Media en Inglés

LEXICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AFFIXATION PROCESSES IN CORPUS

Student's Name: María José Verdugo Vilches

Sec. 01

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Physical keys could take away the pain of passwords.

By Hal Hodson

Taken from: <https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg22029474-800-physical-keys-could-take-away-the-pain-of-passwords/>

We are **hopeless** at computer security: “password” and “123456” are still the most common passwords, despite being trivial for anyone to guess. Many of us use the same login for many accounts because remembering multiple complex passwords is a pain.

What if you could simply use a real object to log in? So-called physical key authentication is already used by staff at Facebook, and Google is planning to roll it out to its users in 2014. Some of these keys or **“tokens”** will rely on their physical structure to make them **unclonable**, and could be used not just for computer logins but also to verify the authenticity of products that are prone to counterfeiting, such as wine.

[...]

Each Opal token is the size and shape of a bar of hotel soap, and contains a microchip with tiny **imperfections** that arise during manufacturing and are unique to itself. The device’s battery, activated by shaking, lasts for two years. You shake the device again to have it pair with a nearby computer or tablet via Bluetooth. “As long as your device is within three feet of Opal, you are good to go,” says Tony Le Verger, Verayo’s director of strategy. “You don’t even know that two-factor authentication is going on in the background.” The computer or tablet reads the Bluetooth signal bouncing off the Opal and, if it matches a **predetermined** pattern, accepts you as a trusted user.

[...]

A variation on this approach is being developed by Roarke Horstmeyer and colleagues at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. Their system uses light scattered through liquid crystals, which has the advantage of offering much more scope for **randomness** than a silicon chip. A device the size of a USB key, for example, requires gigabytes of data to characterise its properties.

[...]

Sleeping daredevil: The first dream hacker

By David Robson

Taken from: <https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg22029480-700-sleeping-daredevil-the-first-dream-hacker/>

It was a dangerous undertaking, but the Marquis d’Hervey de Saint-Denys was nothing if not daring. Walking along the street, he entered the **tallest** building he could find, and climbed to a window in its highest room. **Tranquillity** settled on him as he paused a moment to admire the “perfection” of the scene below. Then he jumped.

Confusion followed, but within a minute he was back on the ground, apparently unscathed. “I found myself in the square in front of a cathedral, among a curious crowd which had gathered around a dead man,” he wrote. “They told me that the man had thrown himself from the cathedral tower, and I saw his body being carried away on a stretcher.”

[...]

His work lay forgotten for more than a century. Now we are **rediscovering** just how prescient many of his ideas were, and [...]

Mind-reading light helps you stay in the zone

By Hal Hodson

Taken from: <https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg22029484-500-mind-reading-light-helps-you-stay-in-the-zone/>

With a click of a mouse, I set a path through the mountains for drone #4. It’s one of five fliers under my control, all now heading to different destinations. Routes set, their **automation** takes over and my mind eases, bringing a moment of calm. But the machine watching my brain notices the lull, decides I can handle more, and drops a new drone in the south-east corner of the map.

The software is keeping my brain in a state of full focus known as flow, or being “in the zone”. Too little work, and the program notices my attention start to flag and gives me more drones to handle. If I start to become a frazzled air traffic **controller**, the computer takes one of the drones off my plate, usually without me even noticing.

The system monitors the workload by pulsing light into my prefrontal cortex 12 times a second. The amount of light that oxygenated and deoxygenated haemoglobin in the blood there absorbs and reflects gives an indication of how mentally engaged I am. Harder brain work calls for more oxygenated blood, and changes how the light is absorbed. Software interprets the signal from this functional near infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) and uses it to assign me the right level of work.

[...]

Prefixes

Sample	unclonable
Rule	un- + adj = adj
Meaning	not
Other examples	uncertain, unfair, unreliable.

Sample	imperfections
Rule	im- + noun = noun
Meaning	without
Other examples	impartiality, imbalance.

Sample	predetermined
Rule	pre- + adj = adj
Meaning	previously
Other examples	predestined, preadapted.

Sample	rediscovering
Rule	re- + verb = verb
Meaning	To be (verb) again
Other examples	reapplying, reagreeing.

Sample	deoxygenated
Rule	de- + verb = verb
Meaning	The opposite process of
Other examples	deforest, dethrone.

Suffixes

Sample	hopeless
Rule	noun + -less = adj
Meaning	without
Other examples	speechless, helpless, friendless.

Sample	tokens
Rule	noun+ -s = noun
Meaning	More than one
Other examples	phones, books, computers.

Sample	randomness
Rule	adj + -ness = n
Meaning	The quality of being
Other examples	darkness, kindness, dryness.

Sample	tallest
Rule	adj + -est = adj
Meaning	The most
Other examples	prettiest, biggest, happiest.

Sample	tranquillity
Rule	adj + -ity = noun
Meaning	The quality of being
Other examples	purity, oddity.

Sample	automation
Rule	verb + -ion = noun
Meaning	The process of
Other examples	Domination, creation, allusion.

Sample	controller
Rule	verb + -er = noun
Meaning	The person who
Other examples	driver, fighter, dreamer.

Sample	harder
Rule	adj + -er = adj
Meaning	More
Other examples	smaller, funnier, uglier.