

"Why we see faces everywhere"

GAP FILL

If you have ever imagined a face in an (1) _____ object, your brain is engaged in a (2) _____ called pareidolia. This is the tendency to see a (3) _____ or meaning in something, where actually there is nothing there. Seeing faces in everyday objects is a (4) _____ experience. Many of us perceive a smiley face in the clouds, in the (5) _____ of a cappuccino, or in an object as mundane as an electrical plug socket. Scientists from the University of Sydney in Australia conducted a study to (6) _____ whether our brain processes these illusory faces in the same (7) _____ it does with real human faces. Their research suggests there are some similarities in how we recognise both human and "(8) _____" faces.

inanimate
pattern
investigate
process
false
froth
way
common

In the study, 17 volunteers looked at a (9) _____ of illusory and human faces. They had to rate the (10) _____ of emotional attachment they felt upon seeing each one. The researchers' conclusion was that the same (11) _____ circuitry was involved in determining what was or wasn't a real face. Psychologist David Alais said: "We know these objects are not (12) _____ faces, yet the perception of a face lingers." He added: "We end up with...a (13) _____ experience that the object is both a compelling face and an object." Mr Alais said the brain sees two things at (14) _____, and that we focus more on the image of a face than the (15) _____ it is an object. He added: "The first impression of a face does not give (16) _____ to the second perception of an object."

neural
parallel
way
series
fact
truly
strength
once

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET 1

COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS



- Use the correct words to complete the sentences.

accept (v.)	to receive; to get	except	not a part of; not including (conjunction)
affect (v.)	to make a change in something	effect (n.)	a change in something
borrow (v.)	to take something for a short time and then return it	lend (v.)	to give something for a short time before getting it back
desert (n.)	a dry, sandy area	dessert (n.)	sweet food eaten after a meal
its (pos.pronoun)	belonging to something	it's (contraction)	contraction of it + is
your (pos.adj.)	belonging to you	you're (contraction)	contraction of you + are

- I don't have enough money. I need to (**borrow / lend**) borrow ten dollars.
- Would you like some (**desert / dessert**) _____ after dinner?
- A: What time is it? B: (**Its / It's**) _____ almost eight o'clock.
- I saw (**your / you're**) _____ brother at the shopping mall yesterday.
- The Sahara (**desert / dessert**) _____ is a very hot and dry place.
- (**Your / You're**) _____ late. What happened?
- If you need more money, I can (**borrow / lend**) _____ you ten dollars.
- I ate all the food (**accept / except**) _____ the broccoli.
- The new rules had a big (**affect / effect**) _____ on the company workers.
- My cat ate (**its / it's**) _____ food and then fell asleep.
- You should say "Thank you" when you (**accept / except**) _____ a gift.
- Will the rainy weather (**affect / effect**) _____ your travel plans?

Connectors / Linking words

Connectors / Linking words are very important because they indicate the relationship between ideas in sentences and paragraphs. They have different functions and positions in the sentences.

Subordinators are linking words that join clauses together and are used at the beginning or middle of a sentence.

Sentence connectors are placed at the beginning of a sentence.



I- Fill in the gaps with one of the linking words on the right. Some can be repeated.

- 1- She does her best at work, _____ most of her workmates are very lazy.
- 2- _____ her salary was so high, she bought a new car every year.
- 3- _____ does telework increase productivity, _____ it _____ cuts the costs of commuting every day.
- 4- _____ the position you applied for has been filled, we are going to keep your CV for future reference.
- 5- Some professionals post their work on the Net, _____ people all over the world can have access to it.
- 6- _____ I had a lot of money, I wouldn't invest in this country now.
- 7- _____ she starts coming on time, she will be fired.
- 8- She wanted to apply for a job in Australia, _____ she studied English hard.
- 9- _____ he was very tired, he stayed in his office till late to finish his work.
- 10- Applicants for this job should speak at least two other European languages _____ German.
- 11- She refused the job _____ the payment wasn't satisfactory.
- 12- She arrives early every day, _____ help her coworkers.
- 13- _____ being late, he was able to finish his work in time.
- 14- _____ the rise of unemployment, families have worse living conditions.
- 15- Some employers believe in incentive schemes, _____ they want their employees to be more productive.
- 16- Our company is doing well. _____ we aren't going to expand, _____ the economic crisis we are facing.
- 17- Taxes have gone up every year, _____ our salaries have gone down.
- 18- _____ our company is expanding we have to hire more workers.
- 19- We are interested _____ in costs _____ in the competition.
- 20- You can have a day off, _____ you finish all the work you have to do this week.
- 21- _____ Michael arrives late for a meeting, his boss will be angry.
- 22- Take my car to work, _____ there is a strike on public transport.
- 23- He _____ studies _____ looks for a job. He wants to go on living on his parents' expenses.

Neither...nor

Whereas

Besides

Therefore

Both...and

Due to

As

As long as

Even if

Because

if

Not only...but also

So that

Since

Although

Despite

In case

Nonetheless

Unless

In order to

Because of



4. Elephants are heavier than pigs. X

5. Bears are more rare than snakes. X

Comparative adjectives.

taller than

1. I am _____ (tall) my sister.
2. My mum thinks that cats are _____ (good) pets than dogs.
3. Cycling is one of _____ (dangerous) sports.
4. I want to have _____ (big) car.
5. A blue whale is _____ (heavy) twenty-five elephants.
6. You look _____ (thin) last month. Have you lost weight?
7. Bicycles are _____ (slow) cars.
8. She is _____ (nice) person I know.
9. What is _____ (good) film you've seen?
10. Computers are _____ (cheap) mobile phones.
11. Is your brother _____ (tall) you?
12. I think Spanish is _____ (easy) Japanese.
13. Our dog is _____ (nice) your dog.
14. Glass bottles are _____ (good) plastic bottles.
15. I think Rafael Nadal is _____ (good) tennis player
in Spain.
16. Sharks are _____ (dangerous) other fish.