

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 belonging to something (pos.pronoun)	it's contraction of it + is (contraction)
your belonging to you (pos.adj.)	you're contraction of you + are (contraction)

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

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate adjective.

1. We expect to get the news in a few hours.

latest

last

2. The news from the border is very disquieting.

last

latest

3. The time I saw him he was in high spirits.

last

latest

4. Today is the day for receiving tenders.

last

latest

5. His house is to mine.

next

nearest

the next

.....

6. We will get off at the station.

nearest

next

.....

7. As soon as she finished one project, she started working on

next

the next

nearest

8. Both the tiger and the leopard are cats but the former is much larger than the

latter

later

latest

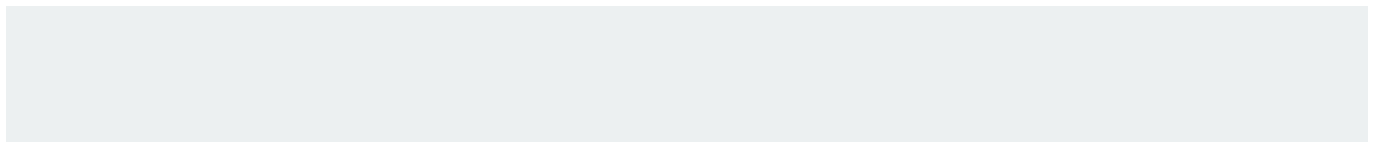
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9. This is the car I buy.

last

later

latest



4. Elephants are heavier than pigs. X

5. Bears are more rare than snakes. X

Comparative adjectives.

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

"Brain implants lets man write using thoughts"

GAP FILL

A man who cannot move his arms or hands has used his (1) thoughts to write on a computer screen. The man has been paralyzed from the (2) neck down for almost a decade. Scientists from Stanford University in the USA implanted two (3) tiny sensors into the man's brain. The scientists gave this (4) method two names - "brain-to-text" and "mindwriting". The man wants to (5) remain anonymous, so scientists have called him T5. He became paralyzed after suffering a spinal cord (6) injury ten years ago. The implants have allowed T5 to use his mind to write. He can write 90 (7) characters (about 18 words) per minute. This is five words slower than the average person writing a text (8) message on a smartphone.

The mindwriting system is very (9) simple, but it involved a lot of advanced technology. Scientists asked T5 to (10) imagine holding a pen and then writing a sentence on a paper. The sensors in T5's brain (11) detected the activity in his brain as he imagined writing. A computer decoded (12) this activity into text on a screen. The scientists used a special (13) algorithm to do this. Professor Jaimie Henderson, a Stanford University researcher, hopes this research could help (14) millions of paralyzed people, and those who have lost the ability to speak, to write again. He said: "The (15) goal is to restore their ability to communicate by text." This technology may one day help anyone to write at the (16) speed of thought.

method
injury
thoughts
message
tiny
characters
neck
remain

this
millions
simple
speed
detected
goal
imagine
algorithm