

# Hello





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2 Read the article. What's the most amusing or unusual hoax image you've seen? Do you think hoaxes are a problem? Why? / Why not?



Although technology has created an increase in hoax images, the first fake photo dates back to the 1830s. Some years later, a book claimed to show the surface of the moon – even though this wasn't actually photographed for another 100 years. An obsession with the spirit world led to a series of photos claiming to show ghosts and fairies, and 1960s interest in space travel produced numerous images apparently proving the existence of alien life. Nowadays, there is plenty of online evidence of our addiction to this visual trickery – there seems to be an endless demand for amusing images of monster cats, mutant squids, and friends posing with Hollywood stars. But there is a need for caution; with modern technology it can be almost impossible to tell the difference between what's real and what's fake.

- I agree to your opinion
  - I agree with MIA
- I have fun spending time with you



## **LEARN THIS!** Nouns + dependent prepositions

Some nouns are followed by certain prepositions, called dependent prepositions. The choice of preposition depends on the noun and its specific use and meaning. When a verb follows a preposition, we use the -ing form.

The trouble with putting images online is that anyone can see them.



Read the Learn this! box. Then find the nouns below in the text in exercise 2. Which prepositions are they followed by? addiction demand difference evidence existence increase interest need obsession

#### **Dictionary Strategy**

Some nouns can be followed by more than one dependent preposition. To decide which preposition is needed, consider the sense in which the noun is used. If you're not sure what preposition to use, always check in a dictionary.



#### This is a slide title

- 4 DICTIONARY WORK Read the Dictionary Strategy and the dictionary entry below. Answer the questions.
  - 1 Which two prepositions can follow 'evidence'?
  - 2 In what two ways is the information about dependent prepositions given?

evidence noun 1 [U, C] the facts, signs or objects that make you believe that something is true evidence (of sth) There is convincing evidence of a link between exposure to sun and skin cancer. The room bore evidence of a struggle. evidence (for sth) We found further scientific evidence for this theory.



# 5 Add the nouns to the table. Use a dictionary to help you.

belief dependence effect objection preference rise solution reason

-				
+ on	+ in	+ for	+ to	

## 6 Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences. Check your ideas in a dictionary.

- 1 a There's been a recent rise with / in cases of online fraud.
  - b Her rise to / for fame came with the release of her film.
- 2 a What's the matter with / of Tom? He looks terrible!
  - b This is a serious crime which is a matter for / on the police.
- 3 a His taste for / of travel led him to become an explorer.
  - **b** I really can't stand my parents' taste **with** / **in** music.
- 4 a We had a difference on / of opinion about where to go.
  - **b** Have you noticed a difference **for** / **in** Liv's behaviour?







7 USE OF ENGLISH Complete the text by writing one dependent preposition in each gap.

The 21st century has seen a huge rise 1\_\_\_\_\_ the number of images we are exposed to, along with an apparent addiction 2 watching news events as they happen. Some might argue that there's nothing the matter this, but the existence 4\_\_\_\_\_today's sophisticated image-editing software makes it hard for people to tell the difference 5\_\_\_\_ what's real and what's fake. Now experts have shared evidence 6 the negative effect of this kind of technology. It seems that even when we're aware that some images we see are false, they can have a dramatic effect our behaviour, from what we eat, to how we vote. And worryingly, we have little control over the false memories that these images can create in us.

>> Vocabulary Builder Nouns formed from phrasal verbs: page 120



# Listen carefully

- 8 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Read the statements and say whether you agree or disagree with them.
  - 1 There's no difference between creating amusing images and trying to deceive someone.
  - 2 I have no interest in images that try to deceive me.
  - 3 There's nothing wrong with looking at fake images.