

Free time activity?

Mundano: Pimp my ... trash cart?

ted.com (October 2014)

I Vocabulary

Match these words to their definitions

1. waste
 2. to provide
 3. to acknowledge
 4. beyond
 5. to appeal
 6. crowd-funding
 7. healthcare
 8. huge
 9. prejudice
 10. income
 11. boundaries
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- a. the money you earn
 - b. to entice
 - c. limits
 - d. massive
 - e. medical service
 - f. to the further side
 - g. admit
 - h. participative financing
 - i. bias
 - j. give
 - k. trash

II Comprehension

Watch the TED video conference and answer these comprehension questions

https://www.ted.com/talks/mundano_pimp_my_trash_cart?language=fr

1. What is a 'catador'?
2. What does the ninety percent figure refer to?
3. Define 'carroças' using your own words.
4. According to the speaker, what did his project bring to the 'catadores'?

5. Explain the expression: 'Pimp my ... Carroça'? What is it? What does it refer to?
6. Define crowdfunding. How much is this type of financing compatible with this project?
7. How are volunteers needed?
8. Why are superheroes mentioned in this video-conference?

III Discussion

- How about art: is it a free time activity or a standard job?
- Giving one's personal time to help an association cannot be considered a hobby

IV Grammar:

1. What's the difference between 'Will' and 'be going to'?

Will + infinitive	Be going to + infinitive
<p>A decision at the moment of speaking:</p> <p>Julie: There's no milk. John: Really? In that case, I'll go and get some.</p>	<p>A decision before the moment of speaking:</p> <p>Julie: There's no milk. John: I know. I'm going to go and get some when this TV programme finishes.</p>
<p>A prediction based on opinion:</p> <p>I think the Conservatives will win the next election.</p>	<p>A prediction based on something we can see (or hear) now:</p> <p>The Conservatives are going to win the election. They already have most of the votes.</p>
<p>A future fact:</p> <p>The sun will rise tomorrow.</p>	
<p>For promises / requests / refusals / offers:</p> <p>I'll help you tomorrow, if you like.</p>	

2. More examples:

(The phone rings) Julie: **I'll get** it! ('I'm going to get it' is very strange, because it makes us think that Julie knew the phone was going to ring before it did).

I'm going to go on holiday next week. ('I'll go on holiday next week' makes it sound like you've only just decided at that minute. Of course, this is possible, but normally we plan our holidays more in advance!).

3. Other points about the future:

We use the present continuous tense for definite future arrangements. Often, it doesn't really matter if we choose 'be going to' or the present continuous. In the following example, there is really very little difference in meaning:

I'm going to the cinema tonight.

I'm going to go to the cinema tonight.

We use the present simple tense in two cases. First, we use it for a timetabled event in the future, like public transport or the start of a class:

My train **leaves** at six tonight.

His class **starts** at 9am tomorrow.

Second, we use it after certain words, when the sentence has a future meaning. These words are: **before / after / as soon as / until / when**:

I'll call you when I **get** home.

She's going to study after she **finishes** dinner.

Please drink some water as soon as you **complete** the race.

4 Exercise (see next page)