

Before we listen

Activity 1

KEY WORDS

Read the sentences (1-6). The words in bold are used in the TED Talk. First guess the meaning of the words. Then match the words with their definitions (a-f). **Extra:** What is the American form of the underlined words?

- 1 The lake was **contaminated** with waste from the nearby factory.
- 2 fitted a **filter** to the tap to remove some of the chemicals.
- 3 If drinking water isn't **sterile**, it can cause stomach problems.
- 4 The dangerous chemicals were absorbed through tiny **pores**.
- 5 When you have **diarrhoea**, it's important to drink plenty of water.
- 6 Viruses are typically 20 to 400 **nanometres** when measured around the middle.

- a completely clean and free of germs
- b a medical condition that causes stomach pain and frequent production of liquid rather than solid waste
- c one thousand-millionth of a metre
- d a device that can clean things that pass through it, for example air or water
- e holes
- f made unclean, containing chemicals, poison, or other harmful substances

Activity 2

AUTHENTIC LISTENING SKILLS + ORAL SKILLS

Signposts

Signposts are words and phrases that speakers use to explain the structure of their talk to the audience. Signposts guide the audience through the talk by calling attention to what is going to happen next, or to what has just happened. For example:

- I'd like to start today by talking about...
- Now that I've explained...,
- I'd like to tell you a little more about...

 Listen to extracts 1 and 2 from the TED Talk. What signpost expressions can you identify?

 Listen to sentences 3, 4 and 5. Write down the signposting expressions the speaker uses to introduce what he's going to talk about.

NOW WATCH THE VIDEO

Activity 3



a Watch the **first part (0.00-3.22)** of the talk. Answer the questions.

1 What medical condition, caused by drinking contaminated water, does Pritchard talk about?

2 Why do we (and governments and aid agencies) 'switch off' in discussions about the global need for clean water around the world?

3 In the Asian tsunami, what was the alternative to drinking contaminated water?

4 After Hurricane Katrina in the USA, how many days passed before clean water arrived?

5 What does Lifesaver filter out that other filter systems can't?

b Complete the description of Pritchard's demonstration. Then watch the **second part (3.23-5.56)** of the talk again and check your answers.

audience - pond - demonstration - poo - filter - pump - leaves - water

For his _____ Pritchard takes water from two rivers, his garden _____ and a sewage plant. He then adds some _____ and soil and

also some rabbit _____. At this point, the contaminated _____ looks filthy and the _____ clearly thinks it's disgusting. He then puts the filthy water in the Lifesaver, pushes the _____ a couple times to push the water through the _____, and produces sterile water.

c Watch the **third part (5.57 to the end)** of the talk again. Complete the sentences with the missing facts.

- 1 One Lifesaver filter cartridge purifies _____ litres of water.
- 2 After a disaster, people usually have to go to _____ to get clean water.
- 3 The traditional way of transporting water is _____.
- 4 When people use Lifesaver, the water is transported by _____.
- 5 The Lifesaver jerry can purify _____ litres of water.
- 6 By providing clean water, we could save the lives of _____ million kids each year.

Activity 4

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Watch the clips from the TED Talk. Choose the correct meaning of the words (the teacher will share the screen for this activity)

Speaking. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Can you think of something you did as a child to the dismay of your parents or teachers?
- 2 In your town or city, where do people congregate when they want to relax and socialize?
- 3 What problems in the world are self-perpetuating? Think of issues associated with poverty and wealth, crime and punishment, and disease.

Final Analysis

What is Michael Pritchard's main message?

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| 1 Relief operations after natural disasters need to be greatly improved. |
| 2 By providing the Lifesaver bottle, the UK government could save a lot of foreign-aid money. |
| 3 Providing safe, affordable drinking water for everyone on Earth could save millions of lives. |