

unit 5

Millions of Things To Share

"Spaces and exchanges"
What is the impact of the sharing economy on our lifestyles and traditional business?

Your Project

Pitch your sharing economy project

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Action!

Make a presentation about a collaborative service



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To access our audio resources, use our Flashcodes or go to our website:
www.ressources.hachette-education.com/boardingpass/Term/units/unit5.html



CULTURAL BACKGROUND

WHAT'S MINE IS YOURS

1

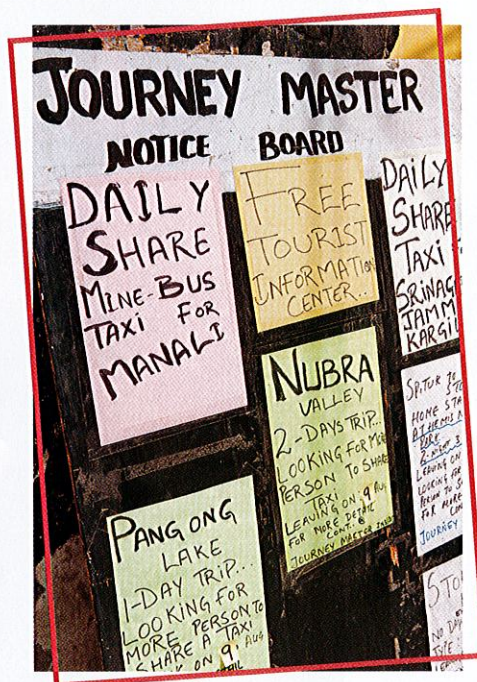
What Do You Know About... The Collaborative Economy?



Find the verbs (a to g) that correspond to the scenarios of the collaborative economy (1 to 7). Then give their French equivalents.

1. To give something to someone and get something in return.
2. To pay or receive a fixed amount of money for the use of a room, house, car, etc.
3. To exchange goods or services for other goods or services without using money.
4. To travel to work, school, etc., with a group of people in one car and share the cost.
5. To fund a project by raising money from a large number of people who each contribute a relatively small amount, typically via the Internet.
6. To take and use something that belongs to someone else for a period of time before returning it.
7. To give something to someone in exchange for money.

- a. barter
- b. rent
- c. borrow
- d. swap
- e. carpool
- f. crowdfund
- g. sell



2

The Benefits of the Sharing Economy



Audio 51



1. Give a definition of the sharing economy.
2. List the different trends that it includes.
3. What example illustrate what the sharing economy is?
4. Explain the benefits of the sharing economy.

3

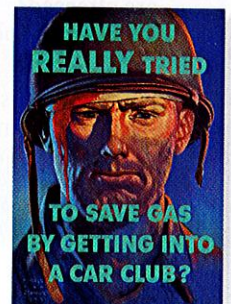
Sharing Is Not so New



During World War II, American citizens were encouraged to share cars in order to save gas—that could be used for war planes and ships to help win the war. Sharing cars or “carpooling” was a patriotic thing to do.

A “Food for Victory” campaign was also launched to prevent food shortages. Civilians were urged to grow their own vegetables and fruit. Some 20 million Americans planted “victory gardens” in their backyards, in empty lots, and on the rooftops of city buildings—and sharing food items became a patriotic duty.

Today, there is no world war going on and sharing is no longer considered a “patriotic” thing to do. But more and more people are turning to sharing because they are tired of consumption at all cost and are concerned about protecting the environment.



1. Explain the title of the text.
2. Explain why carpooling was a patriotic thing to do.
3. Give details on the “Food for Victory” campaign.
4. Say why people start sharing again nowadays.
5. Find the equivalents for the following words:
*guerre – essence – pénurie –
 exhorté – terrains vagues –
 à tout prix*

4

People at the Center of the Sharing Economy

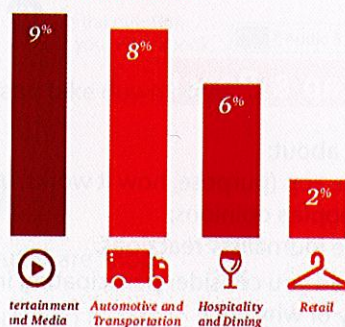


Trust, convenience and a sense of community are all factors in pushing adoption of the sharing economy forward. Thanks to consumer willingness to try mobile apps, there are lower barriers to entry when it comes to building brands and scaling up quickly—the innovation clock is now set to fast-pace, and will get even faster as consumers become more trusting of relationships tied to social sentiment and communities of users.



19% of the total US adult population has engaged in a sharing economy transaction

Percentage of US adults who have engaged in a sharing economy transaction

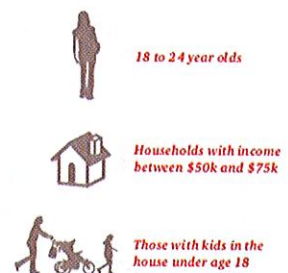


Of those consumers who have tried the sharing economy

57% agree “I am intrigued by companies in the sharing economy but have some concerns about them”

72% agree “I could see myself being a consumer in the sharing economy in the next two years”

Who is most excited about the sharing economy once they have tried it?



In pairs, ask each other questions about the diagrams.



Make a presentation about a collaborative service

Search the Internet for information about a collaborative service: date of creation; founder; function; cost; personal opinion. Then make a presentation to the class.



VIDEO FILE

LEFTOVER SWAP



TRAIN YOUR EARS



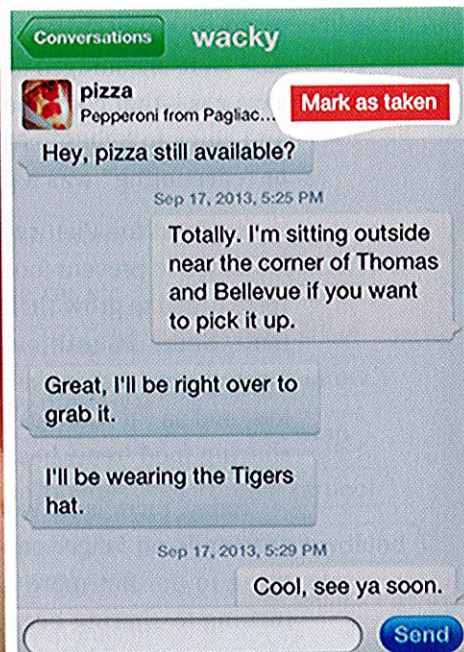
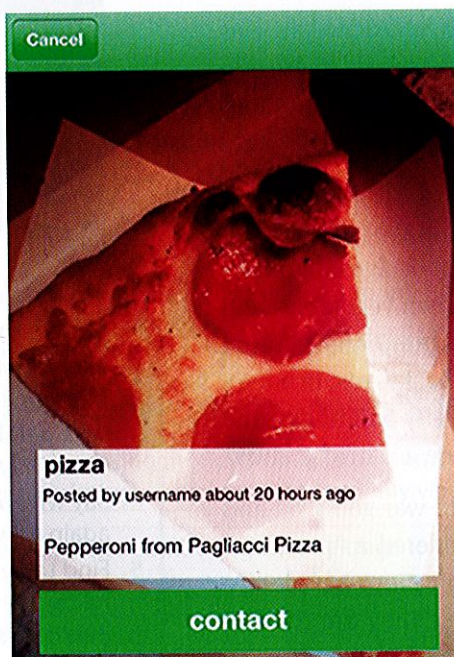
- Which syllables are stressed?
Listen and repeat.

Audio 52

leftovers • perishable •
homeless • company • location
• takeout • stranger

- Listen to the words from the Wordbox and repeat them.

Audio 53



Before you watch

- Look at the title and the picture. Check the meaning of "leftovers" and "swap" in the Wordbox and make guesses about the service provided by Leftover Swap.
- Guess how this app works and why it was created.

Now watch

B2

B1 Use the question sheet in your eWorkbook.

Video 03

- Discuss what you have understood.

Wordbox

Audio 53

Nouns

- can: boîte de conserve
- folks: gens
- leftovers: restes
- takeout: nourriture à emporter
- waste: ordures

Verbs

- swap: échanger
- upload: télécharger

Adjectives

- homeless: sans-abri
- perishable: périssable

Recap & React

- Talk about:
 - the app (purpose, how it works, users);
 - people's opinions;
 - the journalists' reactions.
- Would you consider participating in Leftover Swap? Why or why not?



Sum up the document in French.




Act out an interview

You are a journalist. Interview a Leftover Swap user to know more about his/her experience and feelings about the app. Work in pairs; practise and record yourselves.




SHARE SHOPS




1. Listen to these compound nouns and repeat them.  Audio 54

sewing machine • power tool •
garden spade • electric drill

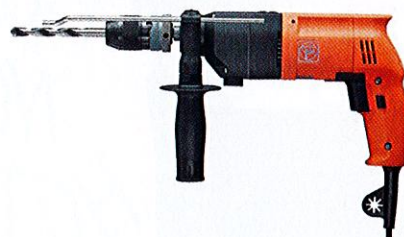
2. Read these words out loud. Mind the stress. Then listen to check, and repeat.

 Audio 55

expensive • particular •
membership • equipment •
community • popular • statistic

3. Listen to the words from the Wordbox and repeat.  Audio 56

I do not need a drill.
I need a hole in the wall



Before you listen

1. Look at the picture and make guesses about the service it promotes.
2. Considering the title, imagine what the recording is about.

Now listen


B2

B1 Use the question sheet in your eWorkbook.

 Audio 57 to 61

3. Listen to the document and take down notes.

Wordbox

 Audio 56

Nouns

- item: *article*
- sewing machine: *machine à coudre*
- spade: *pelle*
- tool: *outil*

Verbs

- lend: *prêter*
- need: *avoir besoin de*

Recap & React

4. Say what you learnt about Share Shop:
 - origin, location;
 - why it was created and how it works;
 - price;
 - items to be found;
 - customer's opinion.
5. Would you go to Share Shop if there was one in your city? Why or why not?

 Sum up the document in French.

Action!

Convince the City Council to open a share shop

Give a speech to the members of the City Council to convince them to open a share shop. Prepare your arguments. Then practise and record your speech.

TEXT FILES

1



Before you read

1. Compare the two photos. Say who these people are; what they are doing; what they may be saying.
2. Judging from the title and the pictures, make guesses about the content of the text.

Now read

B2

B1 Use the question sheet in your eWorkbook.

3. Read the text and check your guesses.

Recap & React

4. Talk about:
 - Airbnb: date of creation; service provided; number of users;
 - Celine Cooper's opinion on Airbnb;
 - the Quebec Government's plans.
5. Explain how the hotel industry feels about Airbnb. Say why.
6. Give two reasons why sharing services have quickly developed recently.
7. Explain the pros and cons of using Airbnb as a host, and as a traveler.

Work on

Words

1. Observe these compound nouns: home-sharing services (l. 17-18); car-sharing apps (l. 33-34). Say how they are formed. Then translate into English: *service de nettoyage de voiture, application de partage de photos, site d'échange de maisons, site de vente de vélos*.
2. What is the word "worldwide" (l. 36) composed of? Deduce what it means.
3. Say how these adjectives are formed and translate them into French.
unfair – unofficial – unprecedented

Sum up

1. Listen to our recorded summary only once.

Audio 63

2. Use the words below to write it.
 - Airbnb – website – rent – travelers
 - 2009 – cities
 - cheaper – hotels – personalized
 - hotel industry – unfair competition
 - sharing services – technology

The Airbnb Debate



Audio 62

Two weekends ago, my family hopped in the station wagon¹ and drove to Wakefield to spend a few days at a log cabin² we rented through the home-sharing website Airbnb. The host was gracious, the place was sublime and—best of all—the mini-vacation was affordable.

5 We are regular users of Airbnb. We've had positive experiences with it in many parts of the world [...]. The website brokers³ deals between those who have a place to rent out and people who want to rent it. Beyond the benefit of being able to choose a more personalized one-of-a-kind travel experience, the service is popular because many places can be

10 had for less than the cost of a hotel room.

We're not the only ones who think home-sharing is a great way to travel. The Airbnb website notes that they have listings in more than 34,000 cities and 190 countries worldwide. More than 35 million people have found accommodation through their services since it

15 launched in 2009. [...]

But there may be changes coming to the province. The Quebec government has plans to table a bill that would regulate online home-sharing services like Airbnb. [The] tourism Minister has said that Airbnb users should be subjected to the "same obligations" as hoteliers

20 and their guests. [...]

Although they have made reference to ensuring security and quality control for tourists (both valid concerns), the government appears primarily to be responding to arguments from the hotel industry that home-sharing hosts have an unfair advantage and cut

25 into their profits. [...]

Many hosts registered on home-sharing sites do it to generate a bit of extra money. Renting your primary residence a few times a year can go a long way in helping to cover rising municipal and school taxes, utility bills, renovation costs or condo fees⁴.

30 Airbnb fits into a broader global trend in which we've seen unofficial sharing and bartering economies [...]. Of course these kinds of alternative economic systems have always existed. The difference is that today the Internet facilitates them in unprecedented ways. Services like car-sharing apps—including controversial taxi-service Uber—[...] and online barter

35 marketplaces are proliferating against a backdrop of precarious employment conditions and economic insecurity worldwide.

Celine Cooper, www.montrealgazette.com, July 26th, 2015.

1. station wagon: *break (voiture)* 2. log cabin: *chalet* 3. broker: *négocié* 4. condo fees: *frais de copropriété*



Discuss holiday plans with a friend

You are planning a trip to New York with a friend. Discuss the pros and cons of using Airbnb.



2

Where Is the "Sharing" in the Sharing Economy?

Innovation... it's a bit like marriage, you know... After the initial wave of enthusiasm, problems start. Something similar is happening with the so-called "sharing" economy, popularized by the likes of Uber, Airbnb and Task Rabbit. While users still flock to these platforms, more and more people are starting to question the real benefits and the underlying motivations of the companies involved.

- 10 "I don't even know why they call it 'sharing economy' at all," the P2P¹ Foundation founder Michel Bauwens recently said. "They should call it 'selling economy', instead, since what is being done by Uber and Airnbn, has nothing to do with mutualizing resources, but only with selling and renting. Actually it's anti-sharing, because
- 15 they are commodifying resources that before would have been shared for free. Like, if you had a spare room in your house you would invite some friends and now you say, why should I share it for free, if I can make some money out of that?" [...]

- Corporations of course reject this unflattering portrait and
- 20 defend their own policies and regulations. [...]

Uber [...] believes its service is actually a way of making urban mobility more effective, allowing for fewer vehicles on road, and reducing the number of hours private cars stay parked, uselessly occupying public spaces.

- 25 The real question, however, is: where does all the value created by those companies go? As Bauwens was keen to point out, "If you use Uber in your city, a significant percentage of the revenues go to Silicon Valley." [...]

- Many point out that widespread usage of Airbnb is making
- 30 house prices soar² in some cities, as people prefer to rent, rather than to sell [...].

Federico Guerrini, *Forbes*, March 18th, 2015.

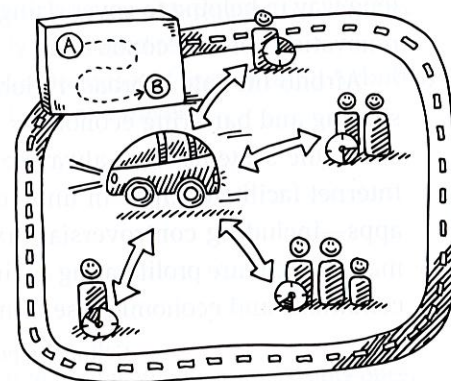
1. P2P (peer to peer): de particulier à particulier 2. soar: monter en flèche



1. Focus on the title and the picture and react.
2. Explain Mr. Bauwens' opinion on "sharing economy".
3. Say how Uber defends its own service.
4. Talk about the impact of Airbnb on the housing market.

Now discuss the links between text 1 and text 2.

5. Compare the points of view on the sharing economy presented in the two texts.



> Grammar Utiliser should et would See p. 92



Action!

Write an email to the editor of *Forbes Magazine*

You want to respond to the journalist's article (to either support it or criticize it). Write an email to the editor.



Pitch your sharing economy project

Step 1



Individually, interview your friends and family to find out what sharing project they would find useful in their daily lives.

In groups of two or three, discuss your findings and try to come up with an idea for a sharing economy project. ➤ **Action!** p. 89

You can visit the following websites for ideas:

- www.shareable.net/how-to-share
- www.collaborativeconsumption.com/directory
- <http://sharingsolution.com>

Determine who your project is for, if it will involve swapping, bartering, lending or renting and what kind of items or services it will include.

Step 2



Find a name and slogan for your project.

Get ready to pitch your project to the class: explain where you got this idea from and what the benefits would be for the community.

➤ **Action!** p. 90

Be prepared to answer questions from the audience.

Step 3



Each group prepares a poster or a PowerPoint presentation explaining the concept and purpose of their initiative. Then a representative gives a pitch in front of the class, trying to be as convincing as possible. ➤ **Action!** p. 87

➔ The class will decide which initiative they would like to support.

LANGUAGE WORKSHOP

GRAMMAR

Traduire la forme *V-ing* (Text File 1 p. 88)

➤ Précis grammatical pp. 214 et 216

- a. Home-sharing is a great way to travel.
- b. Quebec wants to crack down on the practice of renting rooms without a permit.
- c. They have made reference to ensuring security and quality control for tourists.
- d. Renting your primary residence can go a long way in helping to cover rising municipal and school taxes.
- e. We've seen unofficial sharing and bartering economies.

Rappelez-vous

- Dites à quoi peut servir la forme *V-ing* et donnez des exemples.

Allez plus loin

1. Identifiez la fonction grammaticale des formes *V-ing* dans les phrases a et e.
2. Traduisez ces phrases. Que remarquez-vous ?

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with nouns created from these verbs.
cook – book – use – eat – adopt – stay
 - a. Instead of ... a costly hotel, you could rent a flat on a home-sharing platform.
 - b. ... a lifestyle centered around collaborative consumption will reduce waste.
 - c. Celine Cooper loves ... Airbnb for family travel.
 - d. ... in someone else's home may seem odd the first time.
 - e. ... at home can save a lot of money as opposed to ... at restaurants.
2. Translate.
 - a. Elle préfère la location d'appartement sur Airbnb car elle adore vivre comme les locaux.
 - b. Je me souviens avoir vu un documentaire sur l'économie collaborative.
 - c. Laisser un avis sur l'hôte et l'appartement permet aux prochains utilisateurs de faire le meilleur choix.

Utiliser *should* et *would* (Text File 2 p. 90)

➤ Précis grammatical pp. 204 et 205

- a. They should call it "selling economy".
- b. They feel they shouldn't share their flats for free.
- c. He would like people to realize that the revenues go to Silicon Valley.
- d. In the past, when you had a spare room, you would invite some friends, but now you rent it out.

Rappelez-vous

- Quelles valeurs de *should* et *would* connaissez-vous ?
- Dites comment se construit un modal (formes affirmative, négative et interrogative).

Allez plus loin

1. Comment pourrait-on traduire *should* dans les exemples a et b ? Qu'exprime-t-il ?
2. Associez chacun des exemples c et d à son sens : soit habitudes ou actions répétées dans le passé, soit expression de l'hypothèse.

Exercises

1. Give five pieces of advice to someone who considers using Airbnb as a guest.
2. Complete the following sentences.
 - a. If there weren't so many listings on Airbnb ...
 - b. If Uber didn't exist ...
 - c. If there was a share shop in my city ...
3. Say if "would" refers to a situation that is not real or to something that happened regularly in the past. Then translate into French.
 - a. If you saw the flat we rented, you would be very surprised!
 - b. She would always reply within 30 minutes to all my questions about the reservation.
 - c. When he was a student he would travel using couchsurfing to save money.
 - d. I would never consider renting out personal items!
 - e. She was a very generous host: she would always leave a box of chocolates for her guests.



GRAMMAR GAME

The consequence chain story

One student says a sentence beginning with "if". Ex.: *If I didn't have class today...* The student next to him/her repeats the sentence and continues the story with one consequence. Ex.: *...I would still be in bed.*

The next student repeats the story and then gives the consequence of the consequence. Ex.: *My parents would get angry at me.* After five consequences, one student recaps the whole chain story and comes to a conclusion.

Exercises

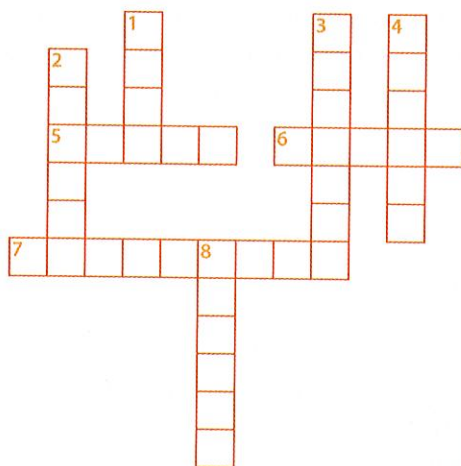
1. Pick the odd word out. Justify your choice.

- borrow – swap – barter – sell – lend
- expensive – economical – cheap – affordable
- carpool – mutualize – share – review

2. Fill in the blanks with words from the word bank.

- After you ... a flat on Airbnb, you can leave a ... about the host and the ... to give your opinion.
- BlaBlaCar is a ... service. To use it, you need to ... on the website and set a profile. It is usually ... than train tickets.
- During the recession, people tried to ... money and to ... less.
- I don't have an electric drill, could I ... yours on Saturday? I'll bring it back to you next week, ... me!

3. Copy and complete the crossword using the word bank.



Down

- to estimate the value of something; to evaluate
- the money that a person earns from work or business
- to exchange goods or services for other goods without using money
- to use something in a way that is not necessary or effective
- to take and use something that belongs to someone else before returning it

Across

- costing little money
- to believe that someone or something is good, honest
- a person that lives next to you or near you

Word bank

Nouns

- accommodation: hébergement
- app: application
- benefits: avantages
- company: société
- consumption: consommation
- cost: coût
- exchange: échange
- goods: biens
- income: revenu
- item: article
- neighbour: voisin
- ownership: propriété, possession
- rating: évaluation
- recession: crise économique
- rental: location
- revenue: chiffre d'affaires
- review: critique/avis

- skill: compétence
- trend: tendance
- trust: confiance

Verbs

- barter: troquer
- book: réserver
- borrow: emprunter
- carpool: faire du covoiturage
- consume: consommer
- lend: prêter
- need: avoir besoin
- own: posséder
- rate: évaluer
- register: s'inscrire
- rent: louer
- review: laisser un avis
- save: économiser

- sell: vendre
- share: partager
- swap: échanger
- trust: faire confiance
- waste: gaspiller

Adjectives

- affordable: abordable
- cheap: bon marché
- economical: économique
- expensive/costly: cher
- friendly: amiable, sympathique
- peer-to-peer: de particulier à particulier
- reliable: fiable
- underutilized: sous-utilisé
- worldwide: mondial



The Power of Crowdfunding

I Am Now the Employer of My Favourite Musician

I have signed up for Patreon, and I am funding singer-songwriter Amanda Palmer, with \$10 gifts every time she releases a new piece of content. I am one of (currently) 4,809 patrons; all signed up for different amounts, meaning that Amanda gets paid \$31,838.54 for each new song. With this money, she can pay her band, rent out recording studios, hire production teams for music videos, and manufacture and send out merchandise to her fans. She can also afford to live, without taking a part-time job or signing her soul away to a record label.

At this point, crowdfunding is hardly a new concept. What started off as a new way to raise money for charity (via sites like JustGiving and GoFundMe) quickly became a platform for artists, designers and entrepreneurs to source investment directly from ordinary people, rather than banks or venture capitalists. The most famous platform is probably Kickstarter, which has sponsored projects ranging from the full-length feature movie *Veronica Mars*, to innovative smartwatch Pebble [...]. Individual people on the internet now fund new technologies, albums, films, start ups, video games, books, live shows, and potato salad parties. To date, Kickstarter users have funded 86,322 projects and pledged \$1,754,004,099. [...]

Patreon is notably different from Kickstarter and other crowdfunding platforms. Rather than funding a one-off project, users (or rather, patrons) can sponsor an artist long-term, either paying per month or per piece of

content released. [...] They—we—are paying Amanda Palmer's salary, in \$1, \$5, or \$10 instalments. [...]

The implications of this are huge. Why not [fund] other content providers? What about funding medical labs working on new antibiotics and genome sequencing, technology companies enhancing 3D printing techniques, science researchers investigating graphene, and energy start ups making renewable energy economically viable? [...]

I am not the only one with this idea. Elon Musk, the pioneer behind PayPal, Tesla and SpaceX, has taken

crowdfunding a step further and is crowdsourcing his Hyperloop project, a transport system that will take 30 minutes to travel from San Francisco to Los Angeles (a journey which currently takes nearly 6 hours by car and 10 hours by train). 100 engineers all over the country have signed up to work on the project. Anyone with relevant skills or resources who wants to see the project happen can help support it, no lobbying government officials or pressuring corporations needed.

Rachel Cunliffe, www.capx.co,
June 8th, 2015.





Document 1 Exchange Your Skills for Free Services

Instead of paying for a service—whether you need an accountant¹ or carpenter or Spanish lessons—imagine you pay with something else: your own time. Each hour you give your skills to someone else, you earn an hour you can spend with someone else.

- 5 “It’s basically taking money out of the equation,” says Gabriele Donati, cofounder of the just-launched app TimeRepublik.

One of TimeRepublik’s users was a New York City-based stylist. Via the platform, a Burmese monk² who was leaving monastic life “hired” her to help him create a new look over Skype. With the time she earned, she hired a graphic designer

- 10 on the platform to make her a new logo. The monk earned his credits to pay the stylist by donating meditation lessons to someone in Italy.

Every service offered on the platform, from plumbing to dog walking to corporate law, is valued by the time someone spends rather than what someone would pay in the market economy.

- 15 [Donati] sees it as an alternative to a typical social network—one that brings people together to help each other out with whatever they need, and starts to build genuine³ connections. “People are tired of being on a platform where everybody creates fictional characters, posts pictures of their beautiful lives... but at the end of the day there’s no interaction whatsoever,” he says. [...]

- 20 After users exchange services a few times, they often end up as friends.

“Once you establish that relationship, then you don’t need to keep score⁴ anymore,” Donati says. “That’s the beauty of it.” [...]

For someone who’s unemployed, or a student trying to launch a career, it’s a way to create portfolio pieces or get help that they couldn’t otherwise afford.

- 25 TimeRepublik partnered with Italian universities to offer it to students, who are using it while the market economy flounders⁵. [...]

It’s also a way to bring together people who likely would never have met otherwise.

www.fastcoexist.com, October 9th, 2015.

1. accountant: *comptable* 2. monk: *moine* 3. genuine: *authentique* 4. keep score: *compter les points* 5. flounder: *battre de l’aile*

Questions Document 1

1. Say what you know about the app described in the text: names; services offered; what people pay with.
2. In one or two sentences, recap the concept of this app.
3. Pick out information about the five users mentioned: job; city; service needed; service provided.
4. Right or wrong? Justify with quotes from the text.
 - a. There is no money involved with this app.
 - b. The founder of the app enjoys social-networking sites.
 - c. You can only provide a service for someone living in the same city.

Document 2 My Experience in the Sharing Economy

Now [...] there are at least 10,000 companies in the sharing economy, allowing people to run their own limo services, hotels, restaurants, bridal-dress-lending outfits and yard-equipment-rental services.

5 To get here, we needed eBay, PayPal and Amazon, which made it safe to do business on the Web. We needed Apple and Google to provide GPS and Internet-enabled phones that make us always reachable and findable. The sharing economy [...] is the culmination of all our connectivity, our wealth,

10 our stuff. [...]

I turned myself into a corporation. Besides a rental-car company, I became a taxi driver, restaurateur and barterer. It's a lot of fun being a part of the

15 sharing economy.

I started by signing up¹ with Lyft, Uber's main competitor, to live out a lifelong fantasy of collecting people's stories and seeing seedy parts of the city as a taxi driver. After I passed the background check,

20 I went to a training session. [...]

All my passengers were great. We all gave each other five stars and never exchanged or even talked

about money, since it was all taken care of by our app before anyone got into my car, which made the whole thing even friendlier. I stayed out till 2:30 a.m. In one night, I made \$125 (80% of what my riders were charged). [...]

My corporation is doing so well, I've decided to expand and find out if I could be a restaurant chef. So, through a company called EatWith, I'm charging eight strangers \$35 each to dine at my house in Los Angeles. I email Grant Achatz, the chef at Alinea, one of the best restaurants in the world, for advice and follow most of it, cooking dishes I've made

35 many times and can prepare in advance (onion soup, short ribs, polenta, Brussels-sprout salad and chocolate bread pudding), and focusing more on hanging out with the guests than making the food. I'm pretty proud when my lone reviewer gives

40 me a full five stars for overall satisfaction, five for cleanliness and four for food.

Time, January 29th, 2015.

1. sign up: *s'inscrire*

Questions Document 2

- What has allowed the sharing economy to develop?
 - ... showed that secure online payments were possible.
 - ... provided a constant Internet access on our phones.
- What is Lyft? Choose the right answer.
 - a driving school
 - a delivery company
 - an app that connects people to non-professional drivers
- Quote from the text to justify these statements.
 - Lyft drivers are interviewed before they start.
 - Drivers don't get paid in cash.
 - Users can give their opinions on drivers.
 - Lyft takes a percentage of what the drivers make.

4. What is EatWith?

5. Give details on the journalist's experience with EatWith: place, price, number of guests, menu, reviews.

Questions Documents 1 and 2

- Choose the title that corresponds to both documents.
 - The Disadvantages of the Sharing Economy
 - No Money Involved in the Sharing Economy
 - Styles of Sharing
 - How To Share Goods (*des biens*)
- Compare and contrast the apps described in the two texts. To what extent are they similar or different?

Quelques conseils pour réussir

Pensez toujours à observer et exploiter le plus possible les sources, les titres et éventuellement la forme des documents.

Document 1

Ce document date de 2015 et est extrait d'un site Internet. Commencez par identifier les mots clés du titre. On nous parle ici d'une nouvelle application dans l'économie de partage. Que propose-t-elle ? En échange de quoi ?

Document 2

Ce document, de 2015, est tiré du site du *Time*. Regardez le titre : l'expression *my experience* vous donne un certain nombre d'indices. Reste à savoir de quelle expérience il s'agit : l'auteur a-t-il été client ou a-t-il proposé des services ?



EXPRESSION

A. Write an interview

You are a journalist. Interview a TimeRepublik user to know more about his/her experience and feelings about the app.

B. Give your opinion

Would you consider renting out your own room, your car or any personal item? Why or why not?

Méthode

Sujet A

■ Repérez la nature du sujet

On vous demande d'écrire une interview. Inutile de l'introduire par un passage narratif. Entrez directement dans le vif du sujet.

Vous savez ce qu'est l'application TimeRepublik et son concept, mais prenez l'habitude de toujours relire le texte concerné par le sujet d'écriture. Cela vous permet de faire des repérages qui pourront vous aider. Rien ne vous empêche de réutiliser quelques exemples du texte (ce qui montre votre capacité à sélectionner les éléments pertinents).

Ce sujet implique que vous maîtrisiez la forme interrogative au présent et au passé.

■ Structurez votre texte

Dressez une liste de questions. Il existe plusieurs types de questions :

- les questions qui introduisent le sujet (*Why/When did you...? Can you tell me about...?*);
- les questions qu'on pose pour demander plus de détails (*Can you give more details?; Do you have any examples? Could you say more about...?*);
- les yes/no questions (*Do you think...? Would you say that...?*).

La personne interviewée doit développer suffisamment ses réponses. Déterminez un rapide profil (nom, âge, ville, personnalité) et imaginez ses expériences avec l'application. Ont-elles été positives ? Cette personne recommande-t-elle l'application ou a-t-elle des réserves ?

■ Quelques mots utiles

<i>earn</i>	gagner
<i>exchange</i>	échanger
<i>free</i>	gratuit
<i>need</i>	avoir besoin de
<i>offer</i>	proposer
<i>save</i>	économiser
<i>skill</i>	compétence
<i>spend</i>	dépenser

Sujet B

■ Repérez la nature du sujet

Il vous est demandé de donner votre opinion sur un aspect de l'économie de partage (la location de biens personnels) et de la justifier.

Il vous faudra utiliser l'expression de l'hypothèse (avec *would*) puisqu'il s'agit d'une situation hypothétique. Pensez aux verbes qui expriment les goûts et aux adjectifs qui décrivent la personnalité et les sentiments.

■ Structurez votre texte

Ne commencez pas par donner une réponse immédiate à la question posée. L'articulation de votre texte et la présence d'enchaînements logiques sont des critères importants. Dressez une liste d'avantages et d'inconvénients. Imaginez ce que la location de biens personnels (voiture, appartement, objets, etc.) peut avoir de positif ou de négatif.

■ Quelques mots utiles

<i>affordable</i>	abordable
<i>belongings</i>	affaires/biens
<i>borrow</i>	emprunter
<i>economical</i>	économique
<i>expensive/costly</i>	cher
<i>generous</i>	généreux
<i>helpful</i>	serviable
<i>item</i>	article
<i>lend</i>	prêter
<i>need</i>	avoir besoin
<i>reliable</i>	fiable
<i>rent</i>	louer
<i>rental</i>	location
<i>responsible</i>	responsable
<i>selfish</i>	égoïste
<i>sociable</i>	sociable
<i>trust</i>	faire confiance
<i>willing to</i>	prêt à/disposé à

COMPREHENSION



Reducing Food Waste



www.londonlive.co.uk/news/2015-07-28/new-app-aims-to-be-the-answer-to-london-s-food-waste
(00:00 to 1:21)

1. Watch the video three times and take down notes.
2. Then write a report on it, in French.

EXPRESSION



"Spaces and exchanges"

What is the impact of the sharing economy on our lifestyles and traditional business?

• Prepare your presentation in note form

Step 1 Introduce the issue.

Explain what sharing means to you. Show that it is not a new thing.

Give a definition of the sharing economy and explain why it has risen in recent years.
Say what trends it includes.

➤ Cultural Background / Text File 1

Step 2 Give examples of sharing economy services.

Talk about sharing services, apps, websites or initiatives. Explain why they were created and how they work.

➤ Cultural Background / Video File / Sound File / Text File 1 / Technology Corner / Exam Training

Step 3 Explain the benefits of the sharing economy.

Talk about the positive experiences people can have thanks to collaborative consumption services.

➤ Cultural Background / Video File / Sound File / Text File 1 / Technology Corner / Exam Training

Step 4 Talk about the negative impact of what people call the sharing economy.

Explain how some projects are not really about sharing.

Describe the impact of the sharing economy on the hotel industry and the housing market.

Text File 1 / Text File 2

Step 5 Conclude.

Give your opinion on the sharing services you have studied and say which ones you would be willing to use. Justify your answer. Say which sharing service you would create if you were an entrepreneur.

Then answer the question: what is the impact of the sharing economy on your lifestyle and traditional business?

• Train yourself

Follow the steps above and speak for five minutes. If possible, add personal comments. Record yourself and listen to your presentation to improve it.

• Get ready for a conversation

Listen to the recording of your presentation and prepare yourself to justify, develop, and exemplify what you have said.