LIVEWORKSHEETS - B1 INTERACTIVE PRACTICE

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Subtopic: Fast Fashion and Clothing Choices - Buy Less, Wear Longer | Grades 8-9 | B1

Target vocabulary: fast fashion, textile waste, garment, durable, repair, second-hand, clothing swap, production process

Task 1. Vocabulary match

Match A-H with meanings 1-8.

Words	Meanings
A. fast fashion	1. a piece of clothing
B. textile waste	2. the different stages used to make a product
C. garment	3. made to last for a long time
D. durable	4. clothing and fabric materials that are thrown away
E. repair	5. an event where people exchange clothes they no longer need
F. second-hand	6. used or owned by someone before
G. clothing swap	7. a system that produces new clothing styles quickly and cheaply
H. production process	8. to fix something so it can be used again

Task 2. Reading A - Before a T-shirt reaches your wardrobe

Read the new text and choose the best answer. Correct answers are shuffled.

A T-shirt may look simple in a shop, but it has already passed through many stages before someone buys it. The production process can include growing or making fibres, turning them into fabric, colouring the material, sewing the garment and transporting it to shops. Water, energy and other resources are used during these stages.

Fast fashion encourages companies to offer new styles very often and at low prices. This can make it tempting to buy clothes that are not really needed. If a garment is worn only a few times and then thrown away, the resources used to make it have supported a very short period of use. Choosing fewer items and wearing them for longer can reduce the need for constant replacement.

1. What is included in a garment's production process?
   A) Only selling the item
   B) Only sewing the item
   C) Making materials, producing fabric, sewing and transport
   D) Only washing the clothes
2. Why can fast fashion encourage more buying?
   A) New styles appear often and prices can be low.
   B) Clothes are never advertised.
   C) Garments always last for decades.
   D) Shops sell only second-hand clothes.
3. What is one problem with wearing a garment only a few times?
   A) It becomes more durable.
   B) It always turns into second-hand clothing.
   C) It uses no resources.
   D) Resources were used for an item with a very short useful life.
4. Which choice can reduce frequent replacement?
   A) Buying a new item every week
   B) Wearing existing clothes for longer
   C) Throwing away clothes after one use
   D) Ignoring care instructions
5. What is the main idea of the text?

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A) Clothing has no environmental connection.
B) Only transport matters in clothing production.
C) Buying fewer clothes and using them longer can be more responsible.
D) Fast fashion always reduces waste.

Task 3. Reading B - A second life for clothes

Read the text and choose the best answer. Correct answers are shuffled.

Clothes do not need to be thrown away as soon as they have a small problem. A loose button, a short tear or a broken zip may be possible to repair. Looking after clothes correctly and choosing durable items can also help them stay useful for longer.

When a garment no longer fits, another person may still be able to use it. People can buy or sell second-hand clothes, donate useful items or take part in a clothing swap. These choices keep clothes in use instead of sending them directly into textile waste.

Schools can support these habits by organising exchange events or simple repair workshops. Families can also check what they already own before buying something new. Small decisions like these can make clothing consumption more responsible.

1. What should someone consider when a button comes off a shirt?
   A) Throw the shirt away immediately
   B) Try to repair it
   C) Buy three new shirts
   D) Turn it into textile waste
2. Why are durable clothes useful?
   A) They are designed to last longer.
   B) They must be replaced quickly.
   C) They can only be worn once.
   D) They always cost nothing.
3. What can happen at a clothing swap?
   A) People destroy old clothes.
   B) Only shops sell new garments.
   C) People exchange clothes they no longer need.
   D) People learn the production process in a factory.
4. How can second-hand clothing reduce waste?
   A) It gives a garment another period of use.
   B) It makes clothes less durable.
   C) It increases the need for new production.
   D) It prevents all repairs.
5. What can schools do to support responsible clothing habits?
   A) Ban all clothing.
   B) Organise swaps or simple repair activities.
   C) Tell students to buy more fast fashion.
   D) Throw away unwanted clothes immediately.

Task 4. True or False

Choose T or F.

1. A garment can use water and energy before it reaches a shop. T / F
2. Fast fashion usually means producing new styles very slowly. T / F
3. Repairing small damage can help clothes stay in use longer. T / F
4. Second-hand clothes have always been newly produced for the current owner. T / F
5. A clothing swap can give unwanted clothes another user. T / F
6. Durable clothing is designed to last longer. T / F

Task 5. Complete the sentences

Use each target word or phrase once.

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fast fashion | textile waste | garment | durable | repair | second-hand | clothing swap | production process

1. A jacket, T-shirt or pair of trousers is a _____.
2. Clothes that are strong and made to last are _____.
3. Fixing a small tear is one way to _____ a piece of clothing.
4. A shirt bought from a charity shop may be _____.
5. An event where students exchange clothes is a _____.
6. Thrown-away clothes can become _____.
7. The stages of making, sewing and transporting an item are part of its _____.
8. Frequent low-cost collections are often connected with _____.

Task 6. Choose the most responsible option

Read each situation and choose the best response. Correct answers are shuffled.

1. Your jeans have a small tear near the pocket.
   A) Throw them away immediately.
   B) Buy two new pairs.
   C) Hide them and never wear them again.
   D) Repair the tear and continue using them.
2. You need a jacket for one school event.
   A) Buy an expensive jacket and throw it away later.
   B) Check whether you can borrow or buy second-hand first.
   C) Buy several different jackets.
   D) Ignore what you already own.
3. Several students have useful clothes they no longer wear.
   A) Organise a clothing swap.
   B) Put all clothes in the rubbish.
   C) Buy more fast-fashion clothes.
   D) Cut every garment into pieces.
4. You are choosing between two similar T-shirts.
   A) Choose the one that seems more durable and useful.
   B) Choose the one you plan to wear once.
   C) Buy both without checking.
   D) Choose only because it is part of a new trend.
5. A usable jumper no longer fits you.
   A) Send it directly to textile waste.
   B) Keep buying the same size.
   C) Donate, sell or exchange it.
   D) Damage it so nobody else can use it.

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