THE PROBLEM WITH FAST FASHION

In the early _____s, clothing prices _____ as mass production _____. Garment _____ began to open in _____ _____, allowing the _____ in the Unites States to increase _____ by using cheap _____. Many _____ workers are not paid a _____ and work in dangerous conditions, and child _____ definitely still exists.

Aside from the human dangers, the environment is also taking a hit : the clothing industry is the second highest polluter of clean water. The global cotton industry uses more pesticides than any other crop in the world. This _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____. _____ are used to make polyester, which is now the most commonly used _____ in our clothing, and it can take hundreds of years to break down.

Over 70 million trees are logged every year and turned into fabrics like rayon.

Coal burnt operators _____ pollute the _____ and the toxic run-off from those

_____ can make rivers too dangerous for human contact.

The average American is now generating 82 pounds of textile waste every year. Some clothes are

donated and some are _____ but eventually end up in _____.

Our constant need for new things and instant gratification has changed our outlook on clothes. What we

used to cherish for their quality has become _____ items that we replace next month.

Fast fashion is a compromise that comes at a _____ human, social and environmental

_____. It's time to recognise this _____ of the world's fashion _____ and work in

collaboration to reduce it, by being more conscious about how our clothes are made and where they end up.

Start the conversation. Incite change.

Choose the correct translation for these words from the text.

décharge   déchets   échelle (de grandeur)   énorme   jetable   prix

cost : _____   disposable : _____

huge : _____   landfill : _____

scale : _____   waste : _____