GRADE 10. UNIT 6. CHECK YOUR PROGRESS. FINAL EVALUATION.

1. READ THE TEXT AND COMPLETE THE TASKS THAT FOLLOW.

Our Consumer Society

Consumerism today affects every aspect of our lives, including where we live, what we eat, drink, wear, study, and work, as well as the entertainment media we choose to enjoy, such as books, films, music, the internet, and other things.

The simplest definition of consumerism is society's concern with acquiring goods or things, such as clothes, souvenirs, houses, cars, jewellery, and everything else under the sun. It is both a social philosophy and a behaviour that promotes consumerism in a neverending cycle, often even in excess of one's basic needs.

The Latin word "consumer" (which means "to use up, eat, or waste") is the root word of consumerism. Nowadays, there is a lot of using up, eating up, and wasting happening with fast food, fast fashion, and fast trends. But things weren't always this way. Our consumer society began around the 15th century, when trade between countries increased and the Western world had access to Eastern goods and vice versa.

The following 400 years would see significant manufacturing and industrial advances, producing more goods. Towards the end of the 19th century, consumerism was well on its way to becoming a significant driving force in the world economy. The 20th century, particularly after World War II, introduced new technology and many new items for us to consume.

We, as a society, began to desire new things to fill our modern needs, contributing to the rise of marketing. Marketing is the science and art of promoting and selling products and services to a broader audience. Marketing influences us constantly, so we tend to want the products other people use because we think they will improve us or that we have achieved some goal.

Consumption, however, has major side effects that affect individuals and the planet. Extreme consumption of anything leads to addiction, and it also has a negative impact on our environment, from unhealthy labour practices to severe pollution and the loss of our natural resources.

Our mental health is not protected either. Focusing on our need to consume, we ignore all our other needs and even our values. We become unhappy and unsatisfied with our lives, jumping from trend to trend and looking for validation from objects instead of real connections, mainly because we might have lost sight of what we truly want.

But is it all grim? And is there a way to cut down on excessive consumption? Monitoring buying attitudes and behaviours will help people buy less. It will also be beneficial to promote a circular economy that is more sustainable and encourages reuse and recycling. As long as we can find true meaning in what we consume, we will make significant progress towards solving this problem.

2. CHOOSE THE LETTER CORRESPONDING TO THE CORRECT VARIANT TO COMPLETE THE STATEMENTS.

a. Today's consumerism has an impact on …

A. natural resources B. all aspects of our lives C. labour market

b. In the Latin language, *consumer* means …

A. to use up, eat, or waste B. to eat C. to buy

c. … results from excessive consumption of something.

A. Money waste B. Circular economy C. Addiction

d. As we concentrate on our urge to consume, we neglect our …

A. basic needs B. morals C. relatives

3. IN THE TEXT, IDENTIFY THE MEANING OF THE WORDS. CHOOSE THE LETTER CORRESPONDING TO THE CORRECT VARIANT.

a. The word "trade" in the text means:

A. traffic B. commerce C. business

b. The word "validation" in the text is closest in meaning to:

A. demonstration B. admission C. acceptance

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4. Briefly answer the questions below, choosing the information from the text.

a. When did the age of consumerism start?

b. What changes in society did the 20th century bring about?

c. What side effects does consumption have?

d. What does circular economy encourage?

5. Match the halves of the sentences. Write the answers in the table below. One is extra.

a. Consumerism is defined

b. The trade between countries increased

c. We get dissatisfied because we may have forgotten

d. We are constantly influenced by marketing,

A. in the 15th century.

B. what we truly want.

C. as the way society is concerned with getting goods.

D. who we are.

E. so we tend to want the products other people are using.

a	b	c	d

6. Decide if the statements are true or false. Choose the correct variant.

a. Consumption was well on its way to becoming a substantial economic force in the 15th century.

b. Consumption has significant negative effects on both people and the environment.

c. Monitoring buying attitudes and behaviours will help people buy less.

7. Write the most important ideas in the order they come in the text. Fill in the table with the letter corresponding to the correct variant.

a. In the world of economics, consumerism becomes a huge driving factor.

b. The negative effects of consumption on individuals and the environment are severe.

c. Consumer culture is all around.

d. While marketing continues to impact people, they also help it grow.

1	2	3	4

8. What is the main idea of the text? Choose the letter corresponding to the correct variant.

a. Every economy in the world is built on the principle of consumerism.

b. Every nation will prosper as its consumerism grows.

c. Even if consumerism is growing quickly, we must keep an eye on it to reduce its negative impacts.



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