

# The Cycle of a T-shirt

Watch the video and fill in the gaps with the missing information.

1. Annually, we sell and buy \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirts globally.
2. Cotton \_\_\_\_\_ are sown, irrigated and grown for the \_\_\_\_\_ balls they produce.
3. The cotton lint is pressed into \_\_\_\_\_-kilogram bales.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ litres of water are needed to produce the average T-shirt, enough to fill more than \_\_\_\_\_ bathtubs.
5. These \_\_\_\_\_ are carcinogenic, harm the health of \_\_\_\_\_ and damage surrounding \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Some T-shirts are made of organic cotton made without \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Those snowy \_\_\_\_\_ of yarn are called silvers.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is dipped into commercial bleaches and azo dyes.
9. Other harmful compounds and chemicals can cause widespread \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Human labour is still required to \_\_\_\_\_ them up into T-shirts.
11. Bangladesh employs \_\_\_\_\_ million people in the T-shirt industry, but they typically face poor conditions and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Apparel production counts for 10% of global \_\_\_\_\_ emissions.
13. By 2014, global production has been boosted by \_\_\_\_\_ % to around 80 billion garments each year.
14. In America, the average household holds nearly 400 loads of \_\_\_\_\_ per year.
15. The dramatic shift in clothing \_\_\_\_\_ has cost the environment the health of farmers and driven \_\_\_\_\_ human labour practices.
16. We could wash clothes less and \_\_\_\_\_ dry to save resources.
17. Instead of throwing them away at the end of their life, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ them as cleaning rags.