

The life cycle of a T-shirt

Watch / listen to this TED Ed talk
and fill in each gap with words or numbers.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BiSYoeqb_VY

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

