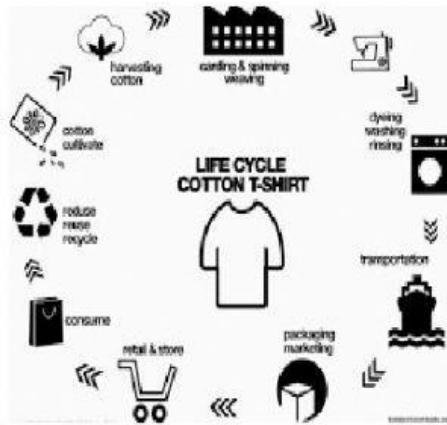


## The life cycle of a T-shirt

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



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BiSYoqb\\_VY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BiSYoqb_VY)

1. Annually, we sell and buy T-shirts globally.
2. Cotton are sown, irrigated and grown for the bolls 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 pollutants can be carcinogenic, harm the health of , and damage surrounding ecosystems.
6. Some T-shirts are made of organic cotton, made without and insecticides.
7. Those snowy of yarn are called slivers.
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 low wages.
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 does nearly 400 loads of per year.
15. This 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, , recycle, or reuse them as cleaning rags.

