

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



Criticisms of fast fashion include its negative environmental impact, water pollution and the use of toxic chemicals. So, how can consumers reduce the environmental cost of fast fashion when out shopping? Choosing an eco-friendly fabric is complex as there are pros and cons to all fibre types. Clothes labelled as being made from natural fibres are not necessarily better than synthetic ones. Choosing organic fabrics is better than choosing non-organic fabrics in terms of the chemicals used to grow the fibres, but organic cotton still requires high amounts of water and the negative impact of dyeing is higher than the impact of dyeing polyester. Recycled content is often best of all, as it reduces the pressure on virgin resources and tackles the growing problem of waste management. For example, Patagonia was the first outdoor clothing brand to make polyester fleece out of plastic bottles. From spring 2018, it will be offering only two fabric options of either 100 per cent organic cotton or a blend of recycled cotton and recycled polyester, recognising that even organic cotton has a negative environmental impact. The Love Your Clothes initiative from the charity Wrap gives information for consumers on each stage of the purchase process, from buying smarter to repairing items and making changes to meet new needs. It seems that the best thing we can do is to keep our clothing in use for longer and buy less new stuff.



(Words: 235)

| STATEMENTS | | A | B | C |
|------------|--|------|-------|---------------|
| | | TRUE | FALSE | NOT MENTIONED |
| 1. | Fast fashion has been accused only of causing water pollution. | | | |
| 2. | When buying clothes, it is not easy to choose the most environmentally-friendly fabric. | | | |
| 3. | The chemicals used to grow fibres are very expensive. | | | |
| 4. | A lot of water is needed to grow organic cotton. | | | |
| 5. | Dyeing polyester is more harmful than dyeing organic cotton. | | | |
| 6. | Recycling clothes has two major advantages. | | | |
| 7. | Patagonia has made polyester clothes by recycling plastic bags. | | | |
| 8. | Patagonia sells pure-cotton clothes at a higher price than blended-fibres clothes. | | | |
| 9. | The Love Your Clothes initiative gives advice on buying reasonably-priced products. | | | |
| 10. | According to the text, buying cheap clothes is the best thing we can do to reduce the negative environmental impact of fast fashion. | | | |

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each of the phrases below (11-20) with a word from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J).

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| A. | impact (n.) | B. | reduce | C. | complex | D. | toxic | E. | require |
| F. | content | G. | resource | H. | growing | I. | purchase (n.) | J. | process |

| | |
|------------|--|
| 11. | A series of actions that you take in order to achieve a result. |
| 12. | A powerful effect that something has on a situation or person. |
| 13. | The ideas that are contained in a piece of writing, a speech or a film. |
| 14. | The act of buying something. |
| 15. | Something difficult to understand because it consists of many different parts. |
| 16. | Poisonous or relating to poisonous substances. |
| 17. | To need something or to make something necessary. |
| 18. | To make something smaller in size or amount. |
| 19. | A useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization or person. |
| 20. | When something is increasing in size or quantity. |