Fast Fashion EXAMPLE

[Listening test questions]

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Date: April 2020
Time: 8.10 minutes
Level: ***** [B2/C1]

Video Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=msOMWibxyQo
PPT Download:
Check these words before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. Phenomenon.
2. An impact.
3. ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓
4. Big chain clothes companies / stores (▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓).
5. To be worn, to be discarded, to be traced back to.
6. ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓
7. Fabric, garment.
8. To ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓
9. A trend, trendy.
10. Unjust labour practices, inhumane working conditions.
11. Cotton, ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓, ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ fibres.
12. Microplastics.
13. To ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ clothes.
14. Toxic chemicals: cadmium, lead and mercury.
15. Dyeing processes.
16. Untreated ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓
17. To contaminate waterways.
18. ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓, carbon footprint.
19. To spin and weave fabric.
20. Greenpeace (a charity).
21. To throw ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓, to burn, ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ in landfill.
22. A rubbish truck.
23. The ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓.
24. Production and consumption cycle.
25. To ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ (idiom).

Student

Listening note-taking & questions

Time: *Approximately 1- 1:30 hours*

Prediction

- Read the title & try to predict the content of the lecture.
- Write down key terms & ideas.
- Check key vocabulary in a dictionary.

<u>Try to listen ONLY two times</u>

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]
1. Listen once & take notes.
2. <u>5 minutes</u> to tidy notes.
3. Listen again and add to notes (use a different colour pen).
4. Answer questions: <u>20-25 minutes</u>.
5. Check answers with the key &/or listen again to check answers.

Lesson #2: [medium]
1. Listen once & take notes.
2. Answer questions: <u>10-15 minutes.</u>
3. Listen again & answer the missed questions while listening.
4. <u>10 minutes</u> to tidy answers.
5. Check answers with the key &/or listen again to check answers.

Lesson #3: [easier]
1. Read questions & highlight key terms.
2. Listen once & answer questions while listening.
3. <u>5 minutes</u> to tidy notes.
4. Listen again & answer missed questions.
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers.
6. Check answers with the key &/or listen again to check answers.

Teacher

Listening note-taking & questions

Aim: *to develop the students' ability to listen to a 10 min+ lecture, to take notes and then use those notes to answer a range of test-type questions.*

Lesson Time: *Approximately 1:30-2:00 hours*

Lesson Plan

Lead in

- Ask students to discuss the title & predict the content of the lecture.
- Ask students to write down key terms & language from their discussion.
- Feed in / check key vocabulary.

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]
1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. <u>5 minutes</u> to tidy notes.
3. Listen again and add to notes (use a different colour pen).
4. Distribute questions. Set <u>20-25 minutes</u> to answer.
5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lesson #2: [medium]
1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. Distribute questions. Set <u>15 minutes</u> for answering the questions.
3. Listen again. Students answer the missed questions as they listen.
4. Give extra <u>10 minutes</u> to consolidate answers.
5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lesson #3: [easy]
1. Distribute questions. Students have <u>10 minutes</u> to look at the questions.
2. Students listen & answer the questions.
3. <u>5 minutes</u> to tidy answers.
4. Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
5. <u>5-10 minutes</u> to tidy answers.
6. 5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lecture on Fast Fashion

- Make notes under the headings in the table below.
- You will hear the lecture twice & then receive gap-fill questions.

Introduction Outline ▒▒▒▒▒▒▒▒	
History 1960s ▒▒▒▒▒▒▒▒ 1990s	
Negative effects ▒▒▒▒▒▒	
Negative effects Polyester & ▒▒▒▒▒▒▒▒ fibres	

Negative effects	
Cotton	
Negative effects ▒▒▒▒▒▒▒▒	
Negative effects ▒▒▒▒▒▒▒▒	
Summary Change Possible solutions	

Lecture on Fast Fashion

Using the notes you have made, complete the summary below.
Use no more than THREE words and/or a number for each space.

Introduction	• The lecture looks at the **1.** _____ of fast fashion, and ▨▨▨▨▨▨ **2.** _____it has had, and continues to have, on the ▨▨▨▨▨▨ us.
Outline	
▨▨▨▨▨▨	• Fast fashion is defined as ▨▨▨▨▨▨ available in the big clothing stores like **3.** _____ and H&M. These clothes are ▨▨▨▨▨▨ fashionable, but not made of very 4. _____. They are often only worn a ▨▨▨▨▨▨ being discarded.
History	• Fast fashion can be traced ▨▨▨▨▨▨ when buying cheaper clothes ▨▨▨▨▨▨ of the **5.** _____ and to differentiate yourself from the ▨▨▨▨▨▨.
1960s	
▨▨▨▨▨▨	• In the 1970s, a lot of manufacturing of both ▨▨▨▨▨▨ was **6.**_____to ▨▨▨▨▨▨ countries to reduce costs.
1990s	• In the 1990s big chain ▨▨▨▨▨▨ became international ▨▨▨▨▨▨ the 1990s also brought a ▨▨▨▨▨▨ in shopping: **7.** _____.
Negative effects	• Fast fashion has had extremely negative effects in a number of different contexts.
Different	• Unjust **8.** _____ and ▨▨▨▨▨▨ conditions are very ▨▨▨▨▨▨ connected to fast fashion.
▨▨▨▨▨▨	• However, this lecture will ▨▨▨▨▨▨ on the extreme negative impacts on the **9.** _____.
Negative effects	• Fast fashion is in the **10.** _____ most polluting ▨▨▨▨▨▨ world.
Polyester &	• According to Sandin and Peters (2018), **11.** _____ **%** of this clothing is made ▨▨▨▨▨▨ and other ▨▨▨▨▨▨ materials.
▨▨▨▨▨▨ fibres	• ▨▨▨▨▨▨ has created **12.** _____**%** of the microplastics in the world's oceans.
	• A Plymouth university researcher has found that these ▨▨▨▨▨▨ of cadmium, lead and ▨▨▨▨▨▨ in the **13.** _____.

| Negative effects

Cotton | • It is estimated that **14. _____ %** of fast fashion garments are made ▨▨▨▨▨▨.

• Cotton requires on average **15. _____** litres of water per year. One ▨▨▨▨▨▨ needs **16. _____** litres of water to produce which is equivalent to ▨▨▨▨▨▨ water for ▨▨▨▨▨▨ for nearly **17. _____** years.

• ▨▨▨▨▨▨ used in the production ▨▨▨▨▨▨ and **18. _____** ▨▨▨▨▨▨ flushed directly into rivers. |
|---|---|
| Negative effects

▨▨▨▨▨▨ | • The manufacturing of fast fashion has even more of an environmental impact on **19. _____.**

• Greenpeace (2020) state that the global emissions ▨▨▨▨▨▨ fashion ▨▨▨▨▨▨ **20. _____** tonnes of CO_2. This figure outweighs the ▨▨▨▨▨▨ of **21. _____** and shipping combined.

• Fast fashion industry is the **22. _____** biggest ▨▨▨▨▨▨ in the world. |
| Negative effects

▨▨▨▨▨▨ | • Twice as many garments were made in 2014 than in 2000, with more than **23. _____** billion being ▨▨▨▨▨▨ in 2014.

• On ▨▨▨▨▨▨ is now wearing a garment **24. _____** times before replacing it.

• Millions of tonnes of clothing ▨▨▨▨▨▨ is transported to ▨▨▨▨▨▨ countries. However, it cannot ▨▨▨▨▨▨ because the material quality is **25. _____.**

• Reuters News reported that **26. _____ %** of all fast fashion textiles ▨▨▨▨▨▨ and on average a rubbish ▨▨▨▨▨▨ clothes is burnt or dumped in ▨▨▨▨▨▨ **27. _____.** |
| Summary

▨▨▨▨▨▨

Possible solutions | • The lecturer says that the only way to change ▨▨▨▨▨▨ is to actually **28. _____** fast fashion.

• He states we should be more **29. _____** responsible for ▨▨▨▨▨▨ we buy. We ▨▨▨▨▨▨ companies who follow the model of the **30. _____.**

• Buy from companies that take ▨▨▨▨▨▨ of the whole production and **31. _____** cycle.

• In the future, ▨▨▨▨ see clothing products which involve sharing, **32. _____**, reusing, repairing and recycling. |

Lecture on Fast Fashion ANSWERS

Using the notes you have made, complete the summary below.
Use no more than THREE words and/or a number for each space.

Introduction	• The lecture looks at the **1. <u>dramatic rise</u>** of fast fashion, and the major **2. <u>environmental effects</u>** it has had, and continues to have, on the world around us.
Outline	
Definition	• Fast fashion is defined as cheap, chic clothes available in the big clothing stores like **3. <u>Zara</u>** and H&M. These clothes are inexpensive and fashionable, but not made of very 4. <u>**high-quality materials**</u>. They are often only worn a few times before being discarded.

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION…