B2 Seviye İngilizce Okuma Metni: The True Cost of Fast Fashion – Online

Konu: B2 Seviye İngilizce Okuma Metni: The True Cost of Fast Fashion · 11 soru

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Choose the correct answer. *(Doğru seçeneği işaretleyin.)*

1. A T-shirt that costs less than a sandwich may seem like a bargain, but its true price is often paid elsewhere. Over the past few decades, the clothing industry has been transformed by what is known as fast fashion: the rapid production of cheap, trendy clothes that are designed to be worn a few times and then replaced. Some brands now release new collections every few weeks, encouraging shoppers to buy far more clothes than previous generations did. The environmental impact is enormous. Growing cotton requires large amounts of water; one frequently quoted estimate suggests that around 2,700 litres are needed to make a single cotton T-shirt, roughly what one person drinks in two and a half years. Many cheap garments are made from polyester, a type of plastic produced from oil. Every time these clothes are washed, they release tiny plastic fibres that can end up in rivers and oceans. And because the clothes are low in quality and quickly go out of style, huge quantities are thrown away, often ending up in landfill or being burned. There is also a human cost. To keep prices low, much of the production takes place in countries where wages are extremely low and working conditions can be unsafe. Garment workers, the majority of whom are women, may work long hours for very little pay. So what can consumers do? Experts recommend buying fewer, better-quality items and wearing them for longer. Second-hand shops, clothes-swapping events and online marketplaces give garments a second life. Learning basic repairs, such as sewing on a button, can also extend the life of clothes. As the saying goes, the most sustainable garment is the one already in your wardrobe.

What is fast fashion, according to the text?

a) Expensive designer clothing

b) Rapid production of cheap, trendy clothes

c) Clothes made from recycled materials

d) Sportswear for runners

e) Traditional handmade clothes

2. What is said about polyester?

a) It is made from cotton.

b) It needs a lot of water to grow.

c) It is a type of plastic made from oil.

d) It never releases fibres.

e) It is the most sustainable fabric.

3. Why are huge quantities of clothes thrown away?

a) They are low in quality and quickly go out of style.
b) They are too expensive to keep.
c) Shops refuse to sell them.
d) They are too warm to wear.
e) Laws require it.

4. What is the “human cost” mentioned in the text?

a) Shoppers spend too much money.
b) Designers work too slowly.
c) Customers feel guilty.
d) Shops close down.
e) Garment workers may have low pay and unsafe conditions.

5. What does the final sentence suggest?

a) We should buy new clothes every season.
b) Old clothes should be burned.
c) The most sustainable choice is to keep wearing what we have.
d) Wardrobes should be bigger.
e) Second-hand clothes are unhealthy.

Fill in the blanks. *(Boşlukları doldurun.)*

6. A T-shirt that costs less than a sandwich may seem like a _____.

7. The _____ impact is enormous.

8. Much of the production takes place in countries where _____ are extremely low.

9. Learning basic repairs can also _____ the life of clothes.

Match the items. *(Eşleştirin.)*

10. Match the words from the text with their Turkish meanings.

1. bargain ( )	a) lif
2. garment ( )	b) uzatmak
3. fibre ( )	c) kelepir
4. landfill ( )	d) giysi
5. wage ( )	e) çöp sahası
6. extend ( )	f) ücret, maaş

Write your answers. *(Cevaplarınızı yazın.)*

11. How sustainable are your shopping habits? Describe one change you could make after reading the text.

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