

Unit 6 - Fast Fashion



Fast fashion is the rapid production of cheap, trendy clothes that are quickly sold and often work only a few times before being replaced.

The pros:

- cheap and affordable
- trendy styles available quickly
- lots of variety and choice

The cons:

- causes environmental pollution
- creates a lot of waste
- often involves poor working conditions
- clothes may be low quality and not last long

Vocabulary

1. array of = ποικιλία από / σειρά
2. irresistible = ακαταμάχητος
3. impact = αντίκτυπο / επίπτωση
4. textile = ύφασμα
5. garment = ρούχο / ένδυμα
6. hazardous = επικίνδυνος
7. regulated = ελεγχόμενος
8. bio-accumulative = βιοσυσσωρευτικό
9. build up = αυξάνω -ομαι / συσσωρεύομαι
10. excrete = αποβάλλω
11. disruptive = που προκαλεί ταραχή
12. sewage = υγρά απόβλητα
13. pesticide = παρασιτοκτόνα
14. drought = ξηρασία
15. yield = σοδειά / απόδοση
16. livestock = ζώα, ζωντανά
17. devastating = καταστρεπτικός
18. tumour = όγκος
19. birth defect = εκ γενετής ελάττωμα
20. exacerbate = επιδεινώνω, χειροτερεύω
21. saturate = γεμίζω, κατακλύζω
22. sewing = ράψιμο
23. mend = επιδιορθώνω, ράβω
24. impetus = ώθηση
25. occurrence = περιστατικό / γεγονός, συμβάν
26. spun = γνέθω, κλώθω
27. knit = πλέκω
28. woven = υφαντός – weave (V) – wove - woven= υφαίνω
29. dye = βάφω / βαφή, μπογιά
30. initiative = πρωτοβουλία
31. rationalise = αιτιολογώ, δικαιολογώ
32. upcycle = αξιοποιώ, επαναχρησιμοποιώ
33. disposable income = διαθέσιμο εισόδημα

Vocabulary exercise

1. The company offers an _____ of products to suit every need.
a) initiative b) array c) yield
2. The film had a powerful _____ on the audience.
a) impact b) garment c) drought
3. Some chemicals are highly _____ and must be handled carefully.
a) woven b) hazardous c) knitted
4. These substances can be _____ in the body over time.
a) regulated b) bio-accumulative c) spun
5. Waste products are _____ through the kidneys.
a) excreted b) yielded c) mended
6. The new policy had a _____ effect on the market.
a) devastating b) sewing c) textile
7. Untreated _____ can pollute rivers and seas.
a) livestock b) sewage c) dye
8. The government has strictly _____ the use of pesticides.
a) saturated b) regulated c) spun
9. The drought reduced crop _____ significantly.
a) yield b) array c) occurrence
10. Farmers rely on healthy _____ for their income.
a) initiative b) livestock c) tumour
11. The storm had a _____ effect on the coastal villages.
a) devastating b) woven c) mended
12. Pollution levels continue to _____ in urban areas.
a) build up b) knit c) excrete
13. He tried to _____ his mistake, but it only made things worse.
a) rationalise b) sew c) dye
14. The charity launched an _____ to support sustainable fashion.
a) textile b) initiative c) occurrence
15. She managed to _____ her old clothes instead of throwing them away.
a) yield b) mend c) excrete
16. The fabric was carefully _____ by hand.
a) saturated b) woven c) regulated
17. The report highlighted a rare _____ of the disease.
a) impetus b) occurrence c) garment
18. The shocking news acted as an _____ for change.
a) impetus b) dye c) sewage

19. The colours were so intense that they seemed to _____ the entire fabric.

- a) knit b) saturate c) build up

20. Many brands now try to _____ materials instead of wasting them.

- a) upcycle b) spin c) yield

Grammar

Adjectives (επίθετα), τα χρησιμοποιούμε για να περιγράψουμε ουσιαστικά. Τα επίθετα μπαίνουν συνήθως πριν από τα ουσιαστικά που περιγράφουν. Δεν έχουν πληθυντικό αριθμό.

ex. She has written an interesting book about the subject.

Τα επίθετα επίσης δίνουν πληροφορίες για ρήματα όπως feel, look, seem, smell, sound και taste.

ex. Paul seems well, but he says he feels tired.

Adverbs (επιρρήματα), τα χρησιμοποιούμε για να δώσουμε πληροφορίες για ρήματα, επίθετα και άλλα επιρρήματα.

Για να σχηματίσουμε τα adverbs of manner (τρόπου), συνήθως προσθέτουμε την κατάληξη -ly στο επίθετο. Slow → slowly, glad → gladly

ex. Iris speaks slowly when she talks to foreigners.

Ορισμένα επιρρήματα τρόπου είναι ίδια με το επίθετο.

Early → early, far → far, fast → fast, hard → hard, high → high, last → last, late → late, low → low, long → long, straight → straight

ex. Nicola tried hard, but she didn't pass her driving test.

Ορισμένα επιρρήματα τρόπου είναι διαφορετικά από το επίθετο, good → well.

ex. The team play well and often win their matches.

Activity

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The negotiations progressed far more _____ than expected. (*slow*)
2. She gave a remarkably _____ presentation despite the lack of preparation. (*persuasive*)
3. The witness spoke too _____ for the audience to hear clearly. (*quiet*)
4. He was _____ mistaken if he thought the issue was resolved. (*grave*)
5. The athlete recovered surprisingly _____ after such a serious injury. (*quick*)
6. The committee reacted _____ to the unexpected allegations. (*cautious*)
7. The child was _____ injured in the accident, but is now stable. (*bad*)
8. She examined the contract _____ before signing it. (*close*)
9. His explanation was _____ structured and easy to follow. (*logical*)
10. The old professor still speaks English extremely _____. (*good*)

Prefixes είναι γράμματα που μπαίνουν στην αρχή μιας λέξης και αλλάζουν το νόημά της, συνήθως όχι το part of speech.

Example:

- happy → **un**happy
- legal → **il**legal
- agree → **dis**agree

1. Negative prefixes (άρνηση / αντίθετο νόημα)

Prefix	Meaning	Example
un-	not	unhappy, unfair
in-	not	inaccurate
im-	not (before p, m)	impossible, immature
il-	not (before l)	illegal
ir-	not (before r)	irresponsible
dis-	opposite / not	dishonest, disagree
non-	not	non-essential

2. Reversal / opposite action

Prefix	Meaning	Example
un-	reverse action	untie, unlock
de-	remove / reverse	deactivate, defrost
dis-	reverse	disconnect

3. Degree / intensity

Prefix	Meaning	Example
over-	too much	overwork, overreact
under-	too little	underpaid, underestimate
super-	above / extra	superhuman
hyper-	excessive	hyperactive

4. Time / order

Prefix	Meaning	Example
pre-	before	pre-war, prearranged
post-	after	postgraduate, post-war
ex-	former	ex-president

5. Quantity / size

Prefix	Meaning	Example
multi-	many	multicultural
mono-	one	monolingual
bi-	two	bilingual
mini-	small	minibus
macro-	large	macroeconomics

Answers

Vocabulary

1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-a, 6-a, 7-b, 8-b, 9-a, 10-b, 11-a, 12-a, 13-a, 14-b, 15-b, 16-b, 17-b, 18-a, 19-b, 20-a

Grammar

1-slowly, 2-persuasive, 3-quietly, 4-gravely, 5-quickly, 6-cautiously, 7-badly, 8-closely, 9-logically, 10-well