Overconsumption and waste

Navn: _____

Klasse: _____

Indholdsfortegnelse

Engelsk

> ✒ **Læs teksten, og svar derefter på spørgsmålene.**

Overconsumption and "deinfluencing"

Fast fashion has become increasingly popular in recent years. With more advanced production methods available, retailers are able to produce and distribute clothes fast enough to align with current fashion trends.

The consumers' growing spending power, as well as their desire to get new fashion at a moment's notice, is part of the reason why the fashion industry has become a multibillion dollar industry. The fast fashion industry has made stylish clothing more affordable, which democratizes fashion and evens the playing field for consumers.

However, while fast fashion benefits the consumer and the fashion brands, the production process has been linked to pollution, waste, low wages, and unsafe work environments. The factories are often placed in developing countries, where the workers are underpaid and overworked. Additionally, quick production prioritizes quantity over quality and encourages a "throw-away" consumer mentality.

Most of the clothes produced every year end up in landfills when it is no longer in season. Companies want to maximize on current trends in the fashion industry, but they often sacrifice sustainability and quality in the process.
This, coupled with the fact that most people don't repair torn clothes, but prefer to buy new, leads to massive waste in the production of clothing.

The rise of minimalism and the increased focus on sustainability of fashion and beauty, as a result of overconsumption, have sparked a new trend on social media. Influencers are making "deinfluencing" videos where they dissuade consumers from buying overhyped beauty products and subscribing to "micro-trends". It functions as an honest review where the influencers can express regret over the purchase of an overpriced product, or as a way to shine a light on overconsumption and saving money.
The honesty of these reviews has rarely been seen before with beauty and fashion influencers, but it can help them appear more trustworthy in the public eye, where they are normally paid to praise and endorse products.

Overconsumption and waste

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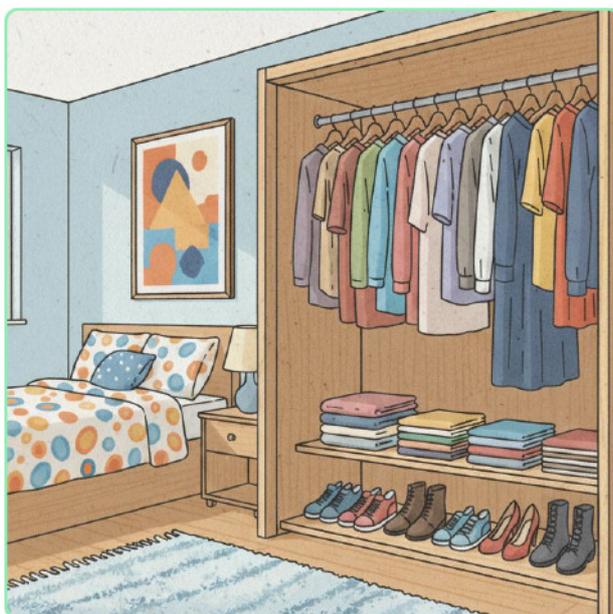
✂ Sæt X ved det rigtige svar.

Which trend started as a response to overconsumption?

☐ Fast fashion

☐ Sustainability

☐ Deinfluencing

Where do most new clothes end up after a season ends?

☐ In your closet

☐ In landfills

☐ In charity shops

Who is leading the deinfluencing trend?

☐ Influencers

☐ Employees from fashion brands

☐ Waste collectors

What is a benefit of fast fashion?

☐ Designer clothing becoming accessible

☐ Clothes being more affordable

☐ Improvements in clothing quality

How is fast fashion produced?

☐ In well-regulated factories

☐ In factories with dangerous conditions

☐ In smaller local factories

What is a "throw-away" mentality?

☐ Buying new clothes instead of repairing them

☐ Donating new clothes to charity shops

☐ Being indecisive


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Engelsk

> ✂️ Læs teksten, og sæt streg under de rigtige ord i parenteserne.

Plastics

Have you ever wondered how much plastic there is in this *(world, mouth, shoe)*? Food wrapping, plastic bags, plastic bottles, plastic containers of every sort. Plastic is everywhere in our daily life because it is very cheap and easy to produce. More than 350 million tonnes of plastic are produced every year – and the demand for plastic will only *(fall, cry, increase)* as the earth gets more populated.

Why is plastic a bad thing, you might ask? Plastic is bad because too much of it ends up in nature and in our *(bath tubs, seas, volcanoes)*. Did you know it takes at least 450 years for some kinds of plastic to decompose in nature? For other types of plastic it may take more than 1000 *(years, minutes, seconds)*!

Tonnes of plastic, and trash in general, float around in our seas, harming animals, as many of which mistake it for *(fire, food, friends)*. Animals, like humans, cannot eat let alone digest plastic and will get extremely sick or even suffocate. Sea turtles are large consumers of jellyfish – imagine a plastic bag floating around *(on the ground, underwater, in the air)*. For a sea turtle, this looks exactly like a jellyfish.
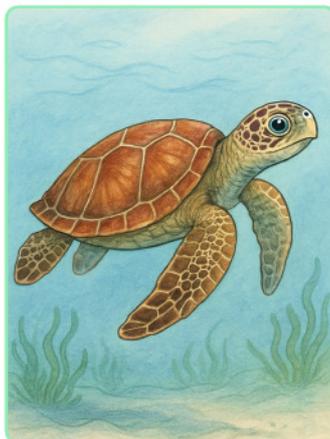
✂ **Læs teksten fortsat fra sidste side, og sæt streg under de rigtige ord.**

Fish and marine animals get caught in plastic as well. They will die of starvation or as prey to predators, because they cannot get away.

Furthermore, too much plastic and trash in the waters will block the sunlight for fish and plants who are depending on it. Coral reefs are *(yelling, thriving, dying)* because they do not get enough *(attention, sun, water)* and fish find new homes. Imagine a world without colourful coral reefs, fish and beautiful sea turtles – this is the future, unless humans do something.

Fortunately, there is a way: recycling. When you recycle a *(plastic bottle, T-shirt, banana peel)* or any other plastic product, it is reused and made into a new plastic product. The demand will still increase, but a lot of products can be made from recycled plastic! This will help *(the king, the moon, nature)* and all the animals – and humans, too.
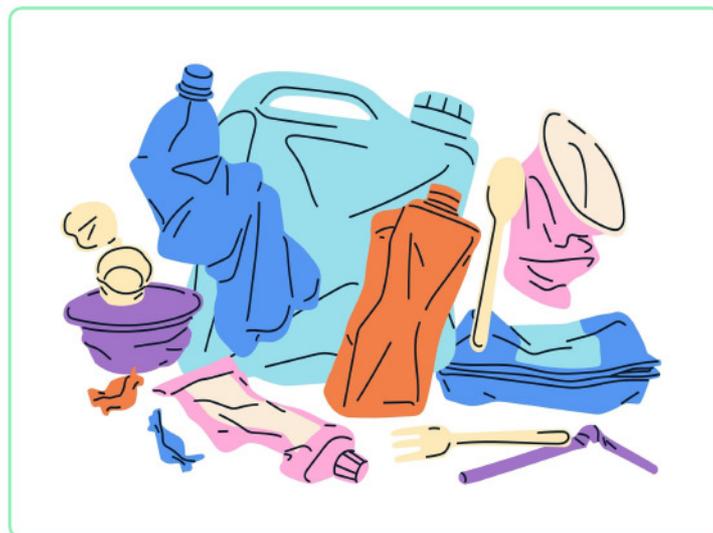
Article on waste sorting

Your school has recently installed a new set of trash cans to encourage students to sort waste and recycle. Write an article for your school newspaper, where you consider the pros and cons of this change, how the students have reacted to this change and how it might impact their relationship to recycling.

An article focuses on a specific topic, person, or issue. Articles are non-fiction texts that commonly appear in newspapers, magazines, and on websites. They can appear in various ways, such as the news rapport, feature article, or the opinion piece (op-ed).

The feature article is allowed to be more personal than the traditional newspaper article, as it combines facts, interviews, and opinions to provide a nuanced perspective on a specific topic.