**UNIT 6 - Fast Fashion**

**Vocabulary related to shopping**

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| **Lexical item** | **Synonym/Definition** | **Greek translation** |
| **fast fashion** | Inexpensive clothing produced rapidly by mass-market retailers in response to the latest trends | Μόδα αιχμής |
| **an array of** | An impressive display or range of a particular type of thing | Συλλογή, παράταξη |
| **irresistible deals** | Bargains impossible to refuse | Ακαταμάχητες προσφορές |
| **on offer** | Available for sale at a reduced price | Σε προσφορά |
| **new collections** | A new release of clothes produced by fashion house | Νέες συλλογές |
| **catwalk looks** | Appearances displayed on runway modeling | Η εμφάνιση της πασαρέλας |
| **celebrity styles** | Famous people’s looks | Το στυλ ντυσίματος των διασημοτήτων |
| **vibrant colors, prints and fabric finishes** | Bright dyeing, patterns and garment details | Ζωντανά χρώματα, πατρόν, φινιρίσματα υφασμάτων |
| **to get a product from design to shop floor** | The production of clothes from the stage of their creation up to the point of reaching the stores | Μεταφέρω προϊόν από το σχεδιαστήριο στο κατάστημα λιανικής |
| **Textile**  **Textile Industry** | A type of cloth or woven fabric | Είδος ρούχου ή ύφασμα  Κλωστοϋφαντουργία |
| **fabric** | Cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fibres | Ύφασμα (προϊόν ύφανσης ή πλέξης) |
| **garments** | Items of clothing | ενδύματα |
| **dyeing** | Colouring | Βαφή, βάψιμο |
| **fashion brands** | Clothes manufactured by a particular company under a particular name | Επώνυμα ρούχα |
| **supply chains** | The sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a commodity | Αλυσίδα εφοδιασμού |
| **genetically modified cotton** | Containing genetic material that has been artificially altered so as to produce a desired characteristic | Γενετικά τροποποιημένο βαμβάκι |
| **organic cotton** | Produced or involving production without the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, or other artificial chemicals | Βιολογικό βαμβάκι |
| **retailer** | A person that sells goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale | Έμπορος λιανικής |
| **fashionable** | Characteristic of, influenced by, or representing a current popular style, trendy | Της μόδας |
| **disposable** | Intended to be thrown away after use | Μιας χρήσης |
| **sewing and mending skills** | The practice of repairing acts on used clothes | Δεξιότητες ραφής και επιδιόρθωσης |
| **purchase** | Buy | αγοράζω |
| **seasonal sales** | Periods of the year when items are sold at a discount | Εποχικές εκπτώσεις |
| **charity shop** | A shop where second-hand goods are sold to raise money for a charity | Κατάστημα φιλανθρωπικής οργάνωσης |
| **in-store recycling points** | Places inside shops where you can leave used clothes to be collected and used again | Σημείο ανακύκλωσης εντός καταστήματος |
| **clothing** | Clothes, garments | ένδυση |
| **fibre types** | Different kinds of thread | Διάφοροι τύποι ινών |
| **spun, knitted, woven, dyed, finished, sewn and transported** | The procedure followed in the trade of clothes | Νηματοποιημένος, φτιαγμένος στη μηχανή με πλέξη, υφασμένος, βαμμένος, ολοκληρωμένος, ραμμένος, μεταφορά με μέσο |
| **outdoor clothing** | Clothes worn out of doors | Ρούχα που φοριούνται έξω από το σπίτι |
| **rationalize** | Reduce costs | Κάνω ορθολογική χρήση |
| **T-shirt range** | T-shirt variety | Ποικιλία κοντομάνικων μπλουζών |
| **consumer** | A person who purchases goods for personal use, buyer | καταναλωτής |
| **upcycling** | Reuse (discarded objects or material) in such a way as to create a product of higher quality or value than the original | Ανωκύκλωση, ανακύκλωση απορριμμάτων με στόχο προϊόν καλύτερης ποιότητας από το αρχικό |
| **customization** | The action of modifying something to suit a particular individual or task | Προσαρμογή μετά από τροποποίηση |
| **responsible disposal** | Have control over getting rid of something, dispensing with items in a considerate manner | Υπεύθυνη διάθεση αποβλήτων |

**Vocabulary related to the environment**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Lexical item** | **Synonym/Definition** | **Greek translation** |
| **have an impact on** | Have an effect on | Επιδρώ, επηρεάζω |
| **negative/devastating environmental impact** | Have a harmful effect on the environment | Αρνητικό/καταστροφικό περιβαλλοντικό αποτύπωμα |
| **water pollution** | Contamination of water with harmful substances | Μόλυνση υδάτων |
| **use of toxic chemicals** | Use of dangerous substances | Χρήση τοξικών χημικών ουσιών |
| **textile waste** | Fabric leftovers that end up in landfills | Απόβλητα κλωστοϋφαντουργίας |
| **polluter** | A contaminating factor | Ρύπος, πηγή ρύπανσης |
| **agriculture** | The practice of producing farming products | γεωργία |
| **hazardous** | Dangerous, risky | επικίνδυνος |
| **banned** | Prohibited, forbidden | απαγορευμένος |
| **strictly regulated** | Controlled with severe measures | Με αυστηρό νομικό πλαίσιο |
| **bio-accumulative** | A substance building up faster in an organism than can be excreted or metabolized | βιοσυσσωρεύσιμος |
| **excrete** | Separate or expel as waste | Απεκκρίνω, αποβάλλω |
| **disruptive** | Causing disruption, disturbing | Διασπαστικός, αποδιοργανωτικός |
| **carcinogenic** | Causing cancer | καρκινογόνος |
| **domestic washing-machines** | Electrical appliances for washing clothes used at home | Πλυντήρια οικιακής χρήσης |
| **increasing levels of** | Rising levels of | Αυξανόμενα επίπεδα |
| **sewage** | Waste water and excrement conveyed in sewers | απόβλητα |
| **minute microfibres** | Extremely small fibres | Λεπτές μικροϊνες |
| **waste water treatment plants** | Factories where littered water is treated to be used again (e.g. in irrigation) | Εργοστάσια επεξεργασίας λυμάτων |
| **Biodegrade/biodegradable** | Be decomposed by bacteria | Βιοδιασπώμαι/βιοδιασπώμενος |
| **waterways** | Specific places where water is located | Υδάτινες οδοί |
| **aquatic life** | Organisms growing or living in or near water | υδρόβια ζωή |
| **the food chain** | The route of specific elements through other living organisms before being consumed by humans | Τροφική αλυσίδα |
| **serious threat** | A major risk | Σοβαρή απειλή |
| **crop failure** | The destruction of products in farming | Απώλεια συγκομιδής |
| **pesticides** | Substances used in agriculture to prevent crop failure | ζιζανιοκτόνα |
| **at risk of drought** | Under the threat of severe dry weather | Σε κίνδυνο ξηρασίας |
| **exacerbate** | Make a problem worse | Επιδεινώνω, χειροτερεύω |
| **yield** | Crop production | αποδίδω |
| **resistant** | Having a quality that protects an item from harm | ανθεκτικός |
| **livestock** | Animals grown on a farm | Κτηνοτροφία, ζώα εκτροφής |
| **saturated** | Supplied beyond the point of satisfaction | κορεσμένος |
| **recycling** | Collecting used material and making it ready to use again | ανακύκλωση |
| **eco-friendly** | Not harmful to the environment | Φιλικός στο περιβάλλον |
| **virgin resources** | The original materials from which fabrics are made | Πρωτογενείς πόροι |
| **waste management** | The procedure of collection and disposal of rubbish | Διαχείριση αποβλήτων |

**Idioms**

***….*corners are likely to be cut:**Do something without real interest so as to save time or money, κάνωκάτιπρόχειρακαιγρήγορα

**makedo:** manage, τα καταφέρνω με όσα έχω

**Grammar**

**A. Modal verbs (Probability, possibility, Necessity)**

* **A modal verb is a type of verb that expresses possibility, permission, necessity, ability, obligation, and probability. Common modals include “can,” “could,” “must,” “should,” “would,” “will,” or “may,” but we'll explore them fully below. A modal verb comes before a main verb to alter its meaning. Semi-modal verbs can behave like modals or regular verbs — common examples include “need”, “dare”, “ought to”, and “used to”.**

**Examples:**

1. **Possibility**

Modal verbs can help you express the degree of likelihood that something will happen. For example:

* **Might:**There might be snow in December (weak possibility).
* **May:** It may be rainy next week (slightly stronger possibility than “might”)
* **Could:** He could be the winner of the contest (same as “might”)
* **Should:** There should be cake at the party (strong possibility)

1. **Probability**

Modal verbs can express how likely it is that something will happen:

* **Must:**He must be at home by now (strong probability).
* **Should:** I should have the report finished by Friday (moderate probability).
* **Might:** They might be at the party (uncertain probability).
* **Could:** It could rain at the weekend (hypothetical situation).
* **May:** He may bring a friend to the dinner (uncertain probability).

### Necessity

We use the following modal verbs to convey how important it is for something to happen:

* **Must:** I must complete my assignment by June.
* **Should:** I should go to bed early (usually a milder necessity).

We can also use the **semi-modal “need to”** for this purpose:

* **Need to:** We need to pick up the children soon.

# More about modal and semi-modal verbs:

[**https://www.wordtune.com/blog/how-to-use-modal-verbs**](https://www.wordtune.com/blog/how-to-use-modal-verbs)

**Writing**

**Proposal**

You are asked to write a proposal to the city council for the campaign regarding the impact of fast fashion on the environment. In your proposal you need to explain how fast fashion affects the environment and suggest ways to reduce its impact on it.

Remember to:

• Address the recipient : ex, To: The City Council

• Define your ***register and language***.

• ***Rephrase the topic*** in the introduction, don’t just copy. Refer to the ***controversial aspects of the topic***. The last sentence of the introduction must be an appropriate lead-in to the points discussed in the main body.

• Write ***two equally long paragraphs*** in the main body. In the first paragraph you explain the impact of fast fashion and in the second one you make suggestions for its reduction.

• Use ***linking devices to link the ideas smoothly between the paragraphs*** as well as within them. ***Study theexamples on p.62***

• In the conclusion you ***summarize*** the ideas presented without introducing new ones and ***state your opinion***.

• ***Check for grammar/ spelling/ punctuation mistakes.***