

Section C [25 marks]

Text 3

The article below is about fast fashion. Read it carefully and answer Questions 16 – 22 in the Question Paper.

- 1 It's tough to love our clothes and keep wearing them for longer when we are faced with a tempting array of newness on offer in the shops. However, before you head out into the January sales for those irresistible deals, spare a thought for the impact of fast fashion on the environment.
- 2 Fast fashion focuses on speed and low costs in order to deliver frequent new collections inspired by catwalk looks or celebrity styles. However, it is particularly bad for the environment, as pressure to reduce cost and the time it takes to get a product from design to shop floor means that environmental corners are more likely to be cut. Criticisms of fast fashion include its negative environmental impact, water pollution, the use of toxic chemicals and increasing levels of textile waste. 5 10
- 3 Vibrant colours, prints and fabric finishes are appealing features of fashion garments, but many of these are achieved with toxic chemicals. Textile dyeing is the second largest polluter of clean water globally, after agriculture. Greenpeace's recent Detox campaign has been instrumental in pressuring fashion brands to take action to remove toxic chemicals from their supply chains, after it tested a number of brands' products and confirmed the presence of hazardous chemicals. Many of these are banned or strictly regulated in various countries because they are toxic, bio-accumulative (meaning the substance builds up in an organism faster than the organism can excrete or metabolise it), disruptive to hormones and carcinogenic. 15 20
- 4 Polyester is the most popular fabric used for fashion. However, when polyester garments are washed in domestic washing machines, they shed microfibres that add to the increasing levels of plastic in our oceans. These microfibres are minute and can easily pass through sewage and wastewater treatment plants into our waterways, but because they do not biodegrade, they represent a serious threat to aquatic life. Small creatures such as plankton eat the microfibres, which then make their way up the food chain to fish and shellfish eaten by humans. 25 30
- 5 The devastating impact of toxic chemical use in agriculture, for growing cotton, was shown in a documentary called *The True Cost*, including the death of a US cotton farmer from a brain tumour, and serious birth defects in Indian cotton farmers' children. Cotton growing requires high levels of water and pesticides to prevent crop failure, which can be problematic in developing countries that may lack sufficient investment and be at risk of drought. 35
- 6 Most cotton grown worldwide is genetically modified to be resistant to the

- bollworm pest, thereby improving yield and reducing pesticide use. This can however also lead to problems further down the line, such as the emergence of “superweeds” which are resistant to standard pesticides. They often need to be treated with more toxic pesticides that are harmful to livestock and humans. 40
- 7 Textile waste is an unintended consequence of fast fashion, as more people buy more clothes and don’t keep them as long as they used to. The international expansion of fast fashion retailers exacerbates the problem on a global scale. Wardrobes in developed nations are saturated, so in order to sell more products, retailers must tempt shoppers with constant newness and convince them the items they already have are no longer fashionable. 45 50
- 8 Increasing disposable income levels over recent generations means there is less need to “make do and mend”, as it’s often cheaper and more convenient to buy new products than to have an item repaired. Busy lifestyles make many people more time-poor than previous generations, and with the loss of sewing and mending skills over time, there is less impetus to repair our garments. The rise of supermarket fashion that can be purchased alongside the weekly shop and the regular occurrence of seasonal sales make clothing seem “disposable” in a way it didn’t used to be. 55
- 9 There is interest in moving towards a more circular model of textile production which reuses materials wherever possible, yet current recycling rates for textiles are very low. Despite a long-established national network of charity shops and increasing numbers of in-store recycling points in UK high-street stores, three-quarters of Britons throw away unwanted clothing, rather than donating or recycling it. 60

Adapted from *The Environmental Costs of Fast Fashion* by Patsy Perry

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 16 – 22.

- 16** Quote two separate words in Paragraph 1 which suggest that fast fashion is alluring.

[1]

- 17** According to Paragraph 2, why is it important for fast fashion to be quick and economical? **Answer in your own words.**

[2]

- 18 What does the use of the word 'pressuring' (line 16) suggest about fashion brands' attitude towards removing the use of toxic chemicals in their products?

.....

.....

.....

[1]

- 19 Find a word in Paragraph 4 which has the same meaning as

(i) contribute
[1]

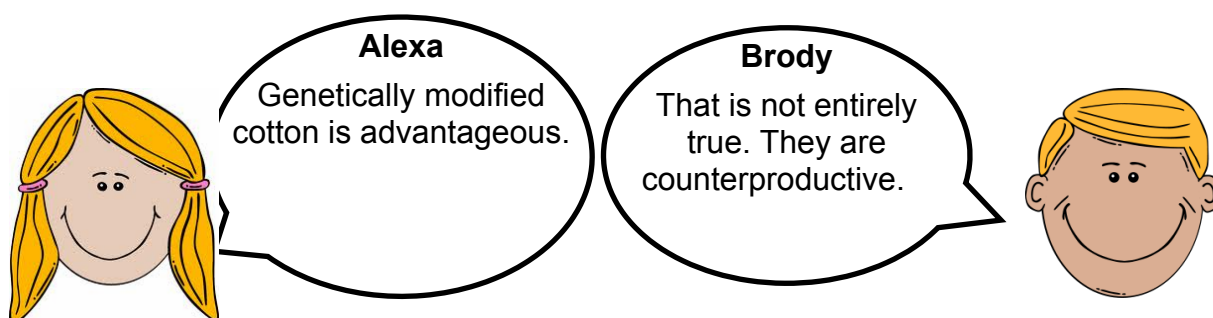
(ii) pose
[1]

- 20 With reference to paragraph 5, what do developing countries have a shortage of which makes it challenging to grow cotton there? **Answer in your own words.**

.....

..... [2]

- 21 Here is a part of a conversation between two students, Alexa and Brody, who have read the article.



- (i) Identify an example from Paragraph 6 that Alexa can give to support her view.

.....

.....

[1]

- (ii) How would Brody support his position with reference to Paragraph 6?

.....

.....

22 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the factors that contribute to the growth of fast fashion.

Use information from Paragraphs 7 and 8.

Your summary must be in continuous writing (not note form). It must not be longer than 80 words, not counting the words given to help you begin.

Fast fashion is fuelled by people and their habit of

[illegible]

.....

No of words:

[15]

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 16 – 22.

- 16** Quote two separate words in paragraph 1 which suggest that fast fashion is alluring. [1]

The two words are ‘tempting’ and ‘irresistible’.

X – spelling errors

- 17** According to paragraph 2, why is it important for fast fashion to be quick and economical? **Answer in your own words.** [2]

In order to supply / provide[1] frequent latest / up to date / fresh [1] collections.

Taboo words: deliver, new

**X – send / offer / launch / give / sell / release / produce (for deliver)
- not outdated / trendy / novel (for new)**

ED – ‘inspired by catwalk looks or celebrity styles’

- 18** What does the use of the word ‘pressuring’ (line 16) suggest about fashion brands’ attitude towards removing the use of toxic chemicals in their products? [1]

It suggests that they are resistant / indifferent / unbothered / unconcerned.

Accept – against / refuse / nonchalant / stubborn / reluctant / unwilling / do not care / do not wish to...

X – not fond / not so willing / hesitant / against their will / not serious about

- 19** Find a word in paragraph 4 which has the same meaning as

(i) contribute add [1]

(ii) pose represent [1]

BVSS EL EOY 3E Paper 2 Answer Key

- 20 With reference to paragraph 5, what do developing countries have a shortage of which makes it challenging to grow cotton there? **Answer in your own words.**
[2]

They have a shortage of a large / great / excessive quantity [1] of water and pesticides and adequate / ample / enough [1] investment / funding.

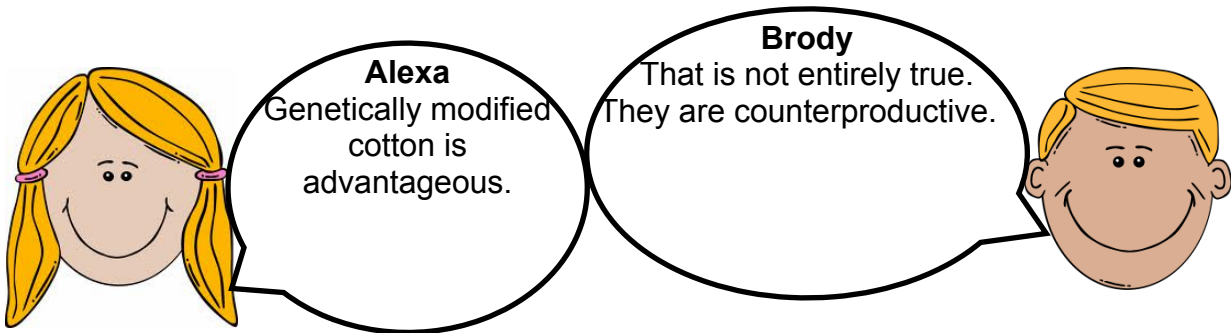
Taboo words: high levels, sufficient

Accept – a lot of water / large amount of water (for high levels)

X – need a lot of water / do not have a lot of water

X – lack proper funding / have insufficient investment / have inadequate investment

- 21 Here is a part of a conversation between two students, Alexa and Brody, who have read the article.



- (i) Identify an example from Paragraph 6 that Alexa can give to support her view.
[1]

Genetically modified cotton (is resistant to the bollworm pest, thereby) improves yield.

OR

Genetically modified cotton reduces pesticide use.

ED if both given.

Resistant to the bollworm pest – Not clearly stated as an advantage.

BVSS EL EOY 3E Paper 2 Answer Key

- (ii) How would Brody support his position with reference to Paragraph 6? [1]

More toxic pesticides have to be used to treat superweeds (which are resistant to standard pesticides).

X – More toxic pesticides have to be used to treat them / genetically modified cotton.

ED – ‘This can however also lead to problems further down the line, such as the emergence of “superweeds” which are resistant to standard pesticides. They often need to be treated with more toxic pesticides that are harmful to livestock and humans.

- 22 Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise the factors that contribute to the growth of fast fashion.

Use only information from paragraphs 7 and 8.

Your summary must be in continuous writing (not note form). It must not be longer than 80 words, not counting the words given to help you begin.

Fast fashion is fuelled by people and their habit of

	From the passage	Paraphrased
1	people <u>buy more clothes</u>	purchasing more clothes
2	and <u>don't keep them as long as they used to.</u>	and not holding on to them / retaining them as long as they used to.
3	The <u>international expansion</u> of fast fashion retailers	Fast fashion businesses have grown / spread / proliferated internationally
4	Retailers must <u>tempt shoppers with constant newness</u>	Retailers entice shoppers with continuous / sustained stream of new products
5	and <u>convince them the items they already have are no longer fashionable.</u>	and persuade them that what they have is no longer trendy .
6	<u>Increasing disposable income levels</u>	People have more extra money to spend .
7	it's often <u>cheaper and more convenient to buy new products</u> than to have an item repaired.	It is more affordable / inexpensive and trouble-free / less of a hassle to buy new clothes than to mend old ones.
8	<u>Busy lifestyles</u> make many people more time-poor than previous	People are too busy and do not have the skills to mend their clothes.

BVSS EL EOY 3E Paper 2 Answer Key

	generations and with the <u>loss of sewing and mending skills</u> over time, there is <u>less impetus to repair our garments</u> .	
9	The <u>rise of supermarket fashion</u> that can be purchased alongside the weekly shop	There is an increase in clothes that can be bought at supermarkets.
10	the <u>regular occurrence of seasonal sales make clothing seem “disposable”</u> in a way it didn't used to be	Seasonal sales happen / take place regularly, making clothing easily replaceable.