

CNN News Highlights — Fast Fashion

1) accelerating this crisis	2) booming	3) environmental impact	4) hidden human toll	5) textile waste	6) trendy looks
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We begin with a story that may have many of us rethinking the ____ of our next outfits. The fashion industry or fast fashion industry has brought ____ from the runway to store shelves in record time, but it's also taking a big toll on our planet. Each year the world generates about 92 million metric tons of ____ and fast fashion is only _____. In India, all that discarded clothing is fueling a ____ billion-dollar recycling industry. But for some workers, it's coming at a cost of their health. Our Haneko Montgomery has more on the industry's _____.

1) charity bins	2) discarded	3) garments	4) relentless waves	5) thrift store	6) wardrobe
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In India's Panipat, the world's ____ is giving life. A million tons of ____ clothes get recycled here every year, arriving in _____. This is incredible. Look at this. This is unbelievable. This entire room is covered in clothing. Oh my gosh. This has a tag that says Goodwill. This is a ____ in the United States. A lot of the ____ are collected from ____ across places like the US, UK, and Japan, then sent thousands of miles across the world.

1) informally with little oversight	2) plumes of lint	3) shredded	4) sorted	5) suffocating	6) woven into rugs
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Once here, they're first ____ by color, ____, and spun into yarn. Then at another factory, they're ____ and carpets to be sold back to the countries the clothes first came from. In the US, they are working with brands like TJX, Walmart, Target, Hobby Lobby, and Kirkland. So basically, all the brands that every American has heard of.

Panipat's textile recycling industry is worth billions. Our investigation found this profitable fix for the world's and America's fast fashion waste comes at a sickening cost. Most factories operate _____. I've only been standing here for 5 minutes and look, I'm already covered in dust. The air workers breathe daily is ____ and inescapable. _____ enveloping them wherever they turn.

1) dying units	2) goggles	3) provided	4) shortens their lifespan	5) suffering	6) watchful eye
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But it's difficult to speak to workers under their employer's _____. So we go visit a local doctor who treats the worst of cases. Do people die from these diseases? If they inhale the same air daily on a daily basis, yes, it definitely _____. Subash has been in and out of hospitals for months. Are you in a lot of pain? Are you _____? Yes, it's painful. It's difficult to eat. It's difficult to walk, but quitting isn't an option. He has three kids to feed.

To understand why more isn't being done to protect the nearly a million workers this industry employs, we speak to the head of Panipat's dying association. He insists there's no real problem. So, while we've been in Panipat, we visited a few _____ where there were no masks, no _____, no gloves being worn. Why is that? "Uneducated. They are uneducated. That's why they don't wear masks. Everything is _____ by the boss."

1) breathless	2) damage extends far beyond	3) ecosystem	4) findings	5) rules enforced	6) seep into the surrounding environment
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But in every informal factory we visited, not once did we see these _____. Instead, we saw workers left _____ and exposed with nowhere else to go. But the _____ factory walls to an _____ that millions depend on. They use really hazardous chemicals to bleach textiles, but they don't have good drainage systems. So, the water is actually allowed to _____, poisoning the people and also the land here.

We've contacted several government agencies for comment on our _____. None replied. We thought we were giving these clothes a second life, but here they're costing people theirs and leaving them and their city buried in our waste.

Translation

我們的報導從一個可能讓我們重新思考下一件衣服對環境影響的故事開始。時尚產業，或稱「快時尚」產業，以創紀錄的速度將伸展台上的流行款式送到門市架上，但這同時也對我們的地球造成了巨大的負擔。全球每年產生約 9,200 萬公噸的紡織廢料，而快時尚正加速這場危機。在印度，這些被丟棄的衣物正推動著一個蓬勃發展、價值數十億美元的回收產業。但對某些工人來說，這是以健康為代價換來的。記者 Haneko Montgomery 將為我們報導這項產業背後隱藏的人道代價。

在印度的帕尼帕特 (Panipat)，這座「世界衣櫥」正在賦予舊衣新生命。每年有 100 萬噸被丟棄的衣服在這裡回收，如潮水般源源不絕地運達。這真的很不可思議。看看這個，簡直令人難以置信，整個房間都堆滿了衣服。我的天啊，這件上面還有 Goodwill 的標籤，那是美國的一家二手慈善商店。許多衣物是從美國、英國和日本等地的慈善回收箱中收集而來，接著跨越數千英里運送到這裡。運抵後，衣服會先按顏色分類、粉碎，然後紡成紗線。接著在另一家工廠，它們被織成地毯和塊毯，再賣回給最初丟棄這些衣服的國家。在美國，他們的合作對象包括 TJX、Walmart (沃爾瑪)、Target (塔吉特)、Hobby Lobby 和 Kirkland 等品牌。基本上，就是每個美國人都聽過的品牌。

帕尼帕特的紡織回收產業產值達數十億美元。我們的調查發現，這個為全球 (以及美國) 快時尚廢料提供的「獲利解方」，卻付出了令人作嘔的慘痛代價。大多數工廠採取非正式經營，缺乏監管。我才在這裡站了 5 分鐘，你看，我全身已經覆蓋了粉塵。工人每天呼吸的空氣令人窒息且無處可逃，無論轉向哪裡，都有漫天飛舞的棉絮將他們包圍。

但在雇主監視的目光下，很難與工人交談。因此我們去拜訪了一位治療重症個案的當地醫生。「人們會死於這些疾病嗎？」「如果他們每天都吸入同樣的空氣，是的，這絕對會縮短他們的壽命。」Subash 這幾個月來反覆進出醫院。「你感到很痛苦嗎？你在受苦嗎？」「是的，很痛苦。吃東西困難，走路也困難。」但辭職並不是一個選項，他還有三個孩子要養。

為了瞭解為何這項雇用了近百萬工人的產業，卻沒有採取更多保護措施，我們訪問了帕尼帕特印染公會 (Dyeing Association) 的負責人。他堅持認為沒有真正的問題。我們在帕尼帕特期間訪問了幾家印染單位，那裡沒人戴口罩、護目鏡或手套。為什麼會這樣？「沒受過教育。他們沒受過教育，所以才不戴口罩。老闆什麼裝備都有提供。」

但在我們走訪的每一家非正式工廠中，從未見過這些規定被執行。相反地，我們看到工人氣喘吁吁且曝露在危險中，無處可去。而這種損害遠遠超出了工廠圍牆，延伸到數百萬人賴以生存的生態系統。他們使用高危險的化學藥劑來漂白紡織品，卻沒有良好的排水系統，導致廢水直接滲入周遭環境，毒害了當地的人民與土地。

我們聯繫了數個政府機構尋求評論，但均未獲得回應。我們以為是在給這些衣服第二生命，但在這裡，它們卻在耗費他人的生命，並讓這群人與他們的城市埋沒在我們的垃圾之中。



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Answers

1) accelerating this crisis	2) booming	3) environmental impact	4) hidden human toll	5) textile waste	6) trendy looks
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We begin with a story that may have many of us rethinking the 3) environmental impact of our next outfits. The fashion industry or fast fashion industry has brought 6) trendy looks from the runway to store shelves in record time, but it's also taking a big toll on our planet. Each year the world generates about 92 million metric tons of 5) textile waste and fast fashion is only 1) accelerating this crisis. In India, all that discarded clothing is fueling a 2) booming billion-dollar recycling industry. But for some workers, it's coming at a cost of their health. Our Haneko Montgomery has more on the industry's 4) hidden human toll.

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In India's Panipat, the world's 6) wardrobe is giving life. A million tons of 2) discarded clothes get recycled here every year, arriving in 4) relentless waves. This is incredible. Look at this. This is unbelievable. This entire room is covered in clothing. Oh my gosh. This has a tag that says Goodwill. This is a 5) thrift store in the United States. A lot of the 3) garments are collected from 1) charity bins across places like the US, UK, and Japan, then sent thousands of miles across the world.

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Once here, they're first 4) sorted by color, 3) shredded, and spun into yarn. Then at another factory, they're 6) woven into rugs and carpets to be sold back to the countries the clothes first came from. In the US, they are working with brands like TJX, Walmart, Target, Hobby Lobby, and Kirkland. So basically, all the brands that every American has heard of.

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