

M8 Cards

Print on green paper!

Question 1

Name 3 natural fibers!

Question 2

What is a “free production zone”?

Question 3

What does a “living wage” mean?

Question 4

Take a guess! The legal minimum wage (EUR/month) in Bangladesh

is:

- 1) 142
- 2) 527
- 3) 57

Question 5

Name 3 natural fibers!

Question 6

Name a city in which a “Fashion Week” takes place!

Question 7

Which country does the company “H&M” come from?

Question 8

How much did you pay for your last article of clothing that you purchased yourself?

Question 9

“Made in...” is printed on the tag of your T-shirt – where does your shirt come from?

Question 10

How many thousand people work in the textile industry in Austria?

- 1) 15,985
- 2) 7,758
- 3) 4,249

Question 11

Which country has a higher percentage of women in the textile industry, Bangladesh or Austria?

Question 12

What is the minimum wage (EUR/month) in Austria for the textile industry according to collective bargaining agreements?

- 1) 1,500
- 2) 2,000
- 3) 1,250

Print on yellow paper!

Question 1

How many million tons of cotton are produced yearly?

- 1) 15
- 2) 25
- 3) 50

Question 2

Name 3 countries that belong to the largest cotton producers worldwide!

Question 3

What percentage of viable agricultural land is used for cotton cultivation?

- 1) 2,4 %
- 2) 16,7 %
- 3) 5,3 %

Question 4

How many liters of water are consumed in the production of 1 kg of cotton?

Question 5

How often is cotton sprayed with insecticide, herbicide, and fungicide each season?

- 1) 3 - 5
- 2) 10 - 15
- 3) 20 - 25

Question 6

What percentage of cotton worldwide is cultivated organically, without the use of toxic chemicals?

- 1) Less than 0.5 %
- 2) More than 5 %
- 3) Around 15 %

Question 7

In the case of large cultivation areas (e.g. in the U.S.), pesticide is applied by plane. What is one consequence of this form of pesticide dispersal?

Question 8

Find someone in your class who is wearing an article of clothing made from 100% cotton!

Question 9

How many million people in developing countries live directly from the production and processing of cotton?

- 1) 83
- 2) 114
- 3) 170

Question 10

Cotton fiber is worldwide the most important raw material for textiles.

What percentage of textiles are made from cotton?

- 1) 25 %
- 2) 48 %
- 3) 63 %

Question 11

Which statement is correct?

In the cultivation of cotton,

- 1) three times
- 2) seven times
- 3) nine times

as much pesticide is employed as with flax or linen cultivation.

Question 12

Is 100 % cotton really 100 % cotton?

Print on orange paper!

Question 1

What percentage of additives and finishing agents used in textile finishing remain on the clothing treated?

- 1) 10 %
- 2) 30 %
- 3) 60 %

Question 2

What does "textile finishing" mean?

Question 3

What percentage of the dyes produced worldwide each year are used to dye textiles?

- 1) 25 %
- 2) 50 %
- 3) 75 %

Question 4

Where can you find so-called "Sumangali"?

Question 5

What does "knitting" mean in garment production?

Question 6

With which machine is thread made from fabric?

Question 7

Find the care instructions in one of your articles of clothing! What do these symbols mean?

Question 8

How many different chemicals are used in textile finishing?

- 1) 10 - 20
- 2) 200 - 400
- 3) 800 - 1.000

Question 9

What percentage of chemicals end up in the wastewater in the textile finishing process?

- 1) 5 %
- 2) 60 %
- 3) 90 %

Question 10

How many bathtubs full of water are used in the production of one pair of jeans?

- 1) 14
- 2) 55
- 3) 140

Question 11

What is the dye called that is used mostly in BLUE textiles?

Question 12

Which article of clothing is often "sandblasted"?

Print on purple paper!

Question 1

How old are the women and girls on average who sew our clothes?

Question 2

What is a “maquila”?

- 1) An exotic fruit
- 2) A name for Spanish dancers
- 3) A name for textile factories in Latin America

Question 3

A woman who applies to work in a “maquila” needs seven different documents. Can you name some of these?

Question 4

How much does a textile worker earn in Bangladesh?

Question 5

What is “Rana Plaza”?

Question 6

How much does a textile worker in Bangladesh earn from a pair of jeans that costs 30 EUR? Some info: A textile worker earns 0.6% of the sale price of a pair of jeans!

Question 7

Do all textile workers work in factories?

Question 8

What does “cottage industry” mean?

Question 9

Find someone in your class who is wearing an article of clothing “made in Bangladesh”.

Question 10

Do you know a brand that produces “fair” clothing?

Question 11

Do you know a label that means that this article of clothing was produced under “fair” conditions?

Question 12

What percentage of her wages must a textile worker in Asia spend on food?

- 1) 20 %
- 2) 50 %
- 3) 70 %

Print on blue paper!

Question 1

How many articles of clothing does a German give to a used clothing drive each year, on average?

- 1) 6
- 2) 10
- 3) 15
- 4) 19

Question 2

Most of the used clothing collected in Europe is sold to Africa. What are TWO arguments FOR the transport of used clothing to Africa? Discuss!

Question 3

Most of the used clothing collected in Europe is sold to Africa. What are TWO arguments AGAINST the transport of used clothing to Africa? Discuss!

Question 4

Name an alternative to used clothing collection!

Question 5

What do you call it when you “upgrade” old pieces of clothing?

Question 6

How many litres of water are required to produce one T-shirt?
1) 20 2) 200 3) 20.000

Question 7

Textile consumption worldwide (kg/person) – match the countries to the correct numbers:

- 1) U.S.; 2) Austria; 3) Colombia;
4) China; 5) Global average
a) 3; b) 7.7; c) 11; d) 17; e) 26

Some info: Textiles include clothing, carpets, and decorative fabrics

Question 8

Do you know which material USED TO be employed in button production?

Question 9

Look around your classroom for a second-hand clothing article!

Question 10

What does “second hand” mean?

Question 11

Find a “fair trade” label in your classroom.

Question 12

Can you find someone in your house whose clothing bears the “GOTS”-label?

Print on red paper!

1

It's not only just the U.S. and India who produce cotton –Uzbekistan does as well, for example. If you answer this question correctly, you may journey ahead to Uzbekistan! If you don't know the correct answer, you'll stay where you are.

Many people live from cotton plantations in Uzbekistan, but they pay for it with a significantly lower life expectancy. On average, an Uzbek will reach the age of 66.5 years. How long do Uzbeks from cotton-producing regions live? 38-44 years, 43-45 years, or 60-62 years?

2

India is one of the most populous countries in the world. If you answer this question correctly, you may journey ahead to India. If you answer this question wrong, you must go back 5 steps!

How many people live in India? (as of 2017)

- 1) 2.7 billion
- 2) 1.3 billion
- 3) 90 million

3

On the table, you'll find a piece of fabric, a sewing needle, a button, and some thread.

Try to sew on the button. The game will keep going for the time being.

Were you able to sew on the button within one round? If so, jump ahead to El Salvador! If not, head back to China!

4

About 11,000 liters of water is required to produce one pair of jeans. Calculate your class's total water consumption! If you answer the question correctly, you may move ahead 3 fields. Ask your teacher if your result is correct!

Tip: Count the number of pairs of jeans in the class and multiply.

Print on white paper

1. Design

Most design studios are located in Europe and North America. Here, new collections are composed and production decisions made – which fabric, which color, how it will be produced, what this piece should cost etc.

2. Cotton cultivation

Most textiles are made from cotton. Cotton is largely cultivated on big plantations but also by small-scale farmers. It requires many chemicals to grow well.

3. Spinning

After cotton has been harvested, the stuff requires processing. It is then spun into fine yarn or wool. Before, spinning wheels were used. Today, the process is largely automated.

Your task: Twirl together a string from the scraps of cotton wool!

4. Weaving

The fine yarn or thick wool will now be worked into large balls of material. This material then undergoes weaving with the help of a loom. Yet there are many different methods for making fabric from yarn!

5. Textile finishing

In order to bring out special qualities in a fabric, it is treated with different chemicals. These fabrics become particularly soft, water-repellent, or wrinkle-free, as a result.

6. Sewing

After the finishing process, the fabrics are sewed into pieces of clothing. In the largest factories, this is done by piece-work. This means that each worker completes one small step, for example only one stitch, then passes the piece on to the next worker.

7. Completion

Buttons and care instructions are also sewed on in the factories. Pieces of clothing are packed and readied for transport, as well.

Your task: Each of you folds a shirt from paper, following the instructions of your travel guide!

8. Transport

Since most pieces of clothing are not consumed in the country where they are produced, they travel half-way around the world before ending up in a shop. Often, they go by plane or by cargo ship.

9. Production of buttons and notions

Special items, called notions (twists of yarn, buckles, pins, and zippers), that are needed for mass production are produced in Europe!

10. Production of pesticides and dyes

Even the chemicals needed in textile production are often produced in countries like Germany.

Your task: Come up with an advertising slogan for an environmentally friendly and fair brand!

11. Consumption

After the items have made it to the shops, they are purchased by shop customers. A profit margin is added to the sale price. The workers involved in production earn about 0.6% of this final price.

12. Waste management

Many pieces of clothing are worn only for a time and are then discarded – most of the used clothing goes to Africa, to large textile markets. Everything that is not sold is recycled or burned.



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