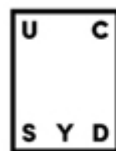


#2 Eksempel 4 fra 'Consume'



Overordnet tager undervisningsforløbet afsæt i FN's verdensmål for en bæredygtig udvikling. I forløbet tematiseres unge menneskers forbrug og prisen andre i tredjeverdenslande betaler for det.

Der skabes bevidsthed og der lægges op til refleksion over:

- egne behov og hvordan disse påvirker andre menneskers livs- og arbejdsvilkår
- FN's verdensmål
- muligheder for at handle ansvarligt i henhold til FN's mål for en bæredygtig udvikling

Forbindelsen mellem sprog og kultur skabes ved at undersøge sproget og den kulturelle kontekst man selv er en del af eller beskæftiger sig med, ved at researche for informationer, at reflektere over dem, over mulige konsekvenser og ens egne muligheder for at handle.

Spørgsmål, som bør stilles til tekster (udvidet begreb) og tasks/opgaver, er bl.a.:

- Hvilke leksikalske og grammatiske strukturer konnoteres med behov, forbrug, arbejdsvilkår, ansvar?
- Hvad kan ord afsløre om intentionerne bag informationerne, som kan findes i teksterne?
- Hvis stemmer høres? Hvis stemmer ikke?
- Hvis interesser tjenes her?

The screenshot shows a website interface with a navigation menu on the left and a main content area on the right. The navigation menu includes 'Index', 'Part 1', 'Part 2', 'Part 3', 'Part 4', and 'Teachers guide'. The main content area is titled 'Task 1 Fashion's environmental impact' and contains the following text:

You are going to read or skim the text below: Fashion's Environmental Impact.

When you have read it, you talk about it in your group and help each other with the vocabulary and with understanding the content of the text.

Fashion's Environmental Impact

<https://www.sustainyourstyle.org/old-environmental-impacts>

The fashion industry has a disastrous impact on the environment. In fact, it is the second largest polluter in the world, just after the oil industry. And the environmental damage is increasing as the industry grows.

However, there are solutions and alternatives to mitigate these problems. The first step lies in building awareness and willingness to change.

Source: Gigie Cruz-Sy / Greenpeace

FASHION & WATER POLLUTION

In most of the countries in which garments are produced, untreated toxic wastewaters from textiles factories are dumped directly into the rivers.

Wastewater contains toxic substances such as lead, mercury, and arsenic, among others. These are extremely harmful for the aquatic life and the health of the millions of people living by those rivers banks. The contamination also reaches the sea and eventually spreads around the globe.

Another major source of water contamination is the use of fertilizers for cotton production, which heavily pollutes runoff waters and evaporation waters.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

- Choose clothes made in countries with stricter environmental regulations for factories (EU, Canada, US...).
- Choose organic fibers and natural fibers that do not require chemicals to be produced.

Below the text are three infographic boxes:

- 20% OF INDUSTRIAL WATER POLLUTION** comes from textiles treatment and dying
- 200,000 TONS OF DYES** are lost to effluents every year
- 90% OF WASTEWATERS** in developing countries is discharged into rivers without treatment

Kilde: https://www.aeweb.dk/index.phtml?sek_id=21