

UNIT

Responsible Consumption

Unit Goals

- Understand information about consumption
- Discuss tips of responsible shopping
- Read about people's shopping habits
- Write about shopping habits and trends
- Promote the concept of sustainable shopping



LESSON 1

Lead-in

Sitcom: *How Much Do You Want?*



Scene 1

A. Check each statement true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Bob is selling his camera. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Bob has three cameras. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The camera for sale is a digital camera. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Paul bargains hard for the camera. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Marie buys the camera. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Answer questions about the correct amount of money.

- How much does Bob want for the camera?

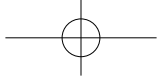
- How much does this camera cost in a store?

- How much does Paul want to give Bob for the camera?

- What is Paul's final offer?

- What is Bob's final offer?

- How much does Marie give Bob?



LESSON 1

Listening

Part ①

Prices



Listen to the conversations about shopping. Then complete the chart.

Conversation	Items	Prices	Comments on prices
1		_____ pesos	
2		_____ pounds	
3		_____ euros	
4		_____ dollars off	

Part ②

In an Electronics Store



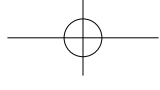
Listen to the following conversations carefully and answer the questions based on what you hear.

Conversation 1

1. If the woman focuses on camera quality, which brand does the man recommend?
A. Max10. B. Pego. C. TrueSight.
2. What does the woman care about besides camera quality?
A. Battery life. B. Print quality. C. Manual controls.

Conversation 2

3. What does the man want to buy?
A. A mobile phone. B. A digital camera. C. A portable printer.
4. What is the general print quality of portable printers like?
A. Excellent. B. Very bad. C. OK.



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Conversation 3

5. Which camera is recommended for beginners?
 - A. TrueSight.
 - B. EliteView300.
 - C. Max10.
6. What feature(s) does EliteView300 have?
 - A. Wide range of manual controls.
 - B. Excellent low-light performance.
 - C. Both A and B.

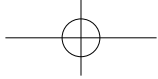
Part ③

It's All About Responsible Consumption.

Listen to the following conversation carefully and answer the questions based on what you hear.



1. What does Wang Song try to avoid when buying products?
 - A. Locally sourced goods.
 - B. Products with excessive packaging.
 - C. Plastic bags.
2. What has Alice started using to reduce waste?
 - A. Reusable bags and containers.
 - B. Biodegradable single-use bags.
 - C. Minimalist packaging.
3. What is also crucial besides environmental protection in terms of consumption?
 - A. Low price.
 - B. Social responsibility.
 - C. Supply chain.
4. What has Alice been doing to make sure her purchases align with her values?
 - A. Buying from well-known brands that emphasize quality and prestige.
 - B. Buying products that are certified as eco-friendly and sustainably produced.
 - C. Buying from the companies with ethical practices and fair trade policies.



LESSON 1

5. What do Wang Song and Alice plan to do together?
- A. Just keep their own good consumption habits.
 - B. Only support local brands.
 - C. Advocate the importance of responsible consumption.

Part 4

I Don't Want It Either.

Read the following statements before listening to the passage. And then, check whether each statement is true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM).



	T	F	NM
1. Mrs. Jones was a housewife.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The dress was made of cotton.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The price of the dress was 14 pounds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Mr. Jones thought the dress was expensive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Nobody else liked the dress.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 5

I Liked My Job.

Listen to a short passage and then answer the following questions according to what you hear.



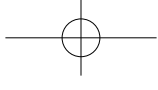
1. Where did Lee work?

2. When was the traffic worst in Beijing?

3. What kind of trip was the most profitable according to Lee?

4. What was the most interesting customer like?

5. How much was the largest tip Lee had received?



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Speaking

Ask for a Recommendation

► Conversation Model

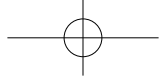


Read and Listen

- A: Hi, I'm searching for a digital camera. I want to get one that's not too expensive. Which model do you recommend?
- B: Well, the X80 here is the most budget-friendly one we have. It only has very basic features.
- A: Oh, I understand. Could I have a look at the one next to it?
- B: Of course. That model costs \$395 and it has a better overall performance.
- A: Gosh, that's a little bit higher than what I'm ready to pay.
- B: May I ask how much you would like to spend?
- A: No more than \$350.
- B: Well, we've got some other models in your price range.
- A: But I really like this one. I can give you \$360. What do you say?
- B: How about \$370?
- A: OK. That sounds fair. I'll go with this one.

► Conversation Pair Work

Ask for recommendation and bargain the price. Use the Conversation Model to create a new conversation, changing the prices to local currency if you wish.



LESSON 1

Reading

Topic Preview

A. Complete the following blanks according to the information from a travel guide.

When you're in TORONTO ...

CREDIT CARDS

Most stores and restaurants in Toronto accept credit cards, and many smaller businesses now do as well. However, it's still a good idea to carry some cash for places that may not accept cards.

MOBILE PAYMENT

Mobile payment has witnessed significant growth and development in Canada in recent years. Apple Pay and Google Pay are among the most popular mobile payment options.

TIPPING

It's customary to leave a tip of 15–20% at restaurants and for taxi fares. For larger groups, a service charge may already be included in the bill. Also, tip hairdressers and hotel staff for their services.

BARGAINING

In Toronto, bargaining is generally not customary in most retail stores. However, you may negotiate prices at flea markets or when purchasing big-ticket items like cars or furniture.

CHANGING MONEY

While banks offer reliable exchange rates, you may find better rates at currency exchange offices or through online services. Always compare rates before exchanging money.

ATMs

You can withdraw cash 24/7 from ATMs (also called bank machines in Canada) located at banks, convenience stores, and other public places. Be aware of potential fees for using non-bank ATMs.

1. _____: machine where you put your card in and take money out
2. _____: leaving money for your waiter or waitress after you eat in a restaurant
3. _____: a method for making payments or transferring funds using a mobile device
4. _____: asking for a lower price
5. _____: trading money from one country for money for another country
6. _____: small plastic cards that can be used to buy something now and pay it later

B. Do you usually bargain for a lower price when you go shopping? Are you a good bargainer? Tick where it is OK to bargain.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> at department stores | <input type="checkbox"/> at convenient stores | <input type="checkbox"/> at supermarkets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> at grocery stores | <input type="checkbox"/> at free markets | <input type="checkbox"/> at restaurants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> at hotels | <input type="checkbox"/> ... | |

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Text A



Can You Give Me a Better Price? — Bargaining Customs Around the World

Para. 1 Bargaining customs are very different around the world. Few tourists would go shopping in another country without knowing the exchange rate. However, many travelers do not learn anything about the local shopping customs of the place they are visiting before spending money. Understanding when it is OK to bargain can save you a lot of money and make your shopping experience much more enjoyable.

Para. 2 In some countries and regions, bargaining is an important part of the shopping culture. In others, bargaining is not done at all. Here is a bargaining guide for some countries and regions around the world:

Morocco: Bargaining is always expected in the shopping markets. Here bargaining is more than just getting the best price. If you go into a shop and agree to the first price a seller offers, the seller may not be happy. For Moroccans, bargaining is a form of entertainment; it is a game of skill, a little bit of acting, and it is a chance to chat about the weather, business, and family. So be sure to have fun and try to get a better price!

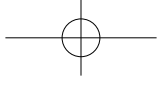
Switzerland: Bargaining is not the custom here. Shop clerks can almost never give you a lower price. However, some hotels may give you a lower rate during the less popular times of the year. It cannot hurt to ask.

Tahiti: Bargaining is not appropriate in the South Pacific. In fact, it is considered disrespectful to ask for a better price. In the food markets, sellers will even take their fruits and vegetables back home with them, rather than give a discount!

Comprehension Check

Now read the following sentences. Check true (T), false (F), or not mentioned (NM) in the box given below.

	T	F	NM
1. Bargaining customs are similar around the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Generally, market sellers in Morocco love to bargain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. In Switzerland, it is OK to bargain for a cheaper hotel room.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. It cannot hurt to ask a fruit seller in Tahiti for a lower price.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



LESSON 1

Text B



Warm-up

1. What do you think are the possible reasons for the significant increase in clothing consumption?
2. What might be the negative impacts of a rapidly growing fashion industry?



Reading Strategy: prediction

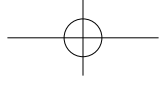
When you read an article, look at the title and the pictures to help you predict what the article could be about.

Practice

Read the article title, and try to figure out what kind of fashion is “fast fashion”? Talk about the potential problems brought by fast fashion.

The Problems Brought by Fast Fashion

- Para. 1** There's nothing quite like new clothes, is there? The UK certainly loves them. According to a report by the Environmental Audit Committee (EAC), the UK consumes five times more clothes today than it did in the 1980s. That's more than any other nation in Europe and amounts to around 26.7 kgs per person. This results in 235 million garments going to landfill — victims of fast fashion.
- Para. 2** Fast fashion is defined as “an accelerated fashion business model” involving “increased numbers of new fashion collections every year”, “quick turnarounds” and “lower prices”, according to the EAC. Globalisation means that attire is made in countries where labour is cheaper. This saving is passed on to consumers, who then consider the garb they own disposable — easily replaceable with something more on-trend. And that creates problems.
- Para. 3** First, there's the environmental cost. Manufacturing any kind of textile costs resources. For example, synthetic fibres, which are made from plastic, have a larger carbon footprint than natural ones. Natural fibres, although more carbon-efficient, still require more water



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to grow. Further resources are used as the cloth is dyed, made into clothing and transported to retail for sale. Secondly, the fast-fashion industry is under pressure to put the latest trending items on shelves fast, which can lead to workers being exploited and forced to labour in poor working conditions. In countries such as Bangladesh,



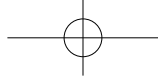
Ethiopia and the Philippines, workers are paid wages that are insufficient to live on. One worker in Ethiopia told the BBC that they had to deal with intolerable conditions, such as withheld overtime payments, verbal abuse, and unsanitary toilets.

Para. 4 So what can be done in the UK to reduce clothes waste? The EAC has recommended eighteen improvements to the UK government, from increasing tax on purchases to fund recycling centres to introducing more sewing lessons in schools, encouraging a make-do and mend attitude when things become worn-out.

Comprehension Check

A. Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about new clothes in the UK?
 - A. British people like buying new clothes.
 - B. British people buy the most new clothes in the world.
 - C. British people buy five times more clothes than they did in the 1980s.
 - D. Many clothes are turned into rubbish and buried underground.
2. The underlined word “disposable” in Para. 2 most probably means _____.
 - A. suitable for being thrown away
 - B. difficult to replace

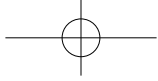


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- C. of high quality
D. out of fashion quickly
3. Which of the following statements about the fast-fashion industry is TRUE based on the passage?
- A. The process of making fast-fashion products consumes fewer resources compared to traditional fashion.
B. Retailers in the fast-fashion industry always ensure quick delivery without any negative impacts.
C. The fast-fashion industry's need to quickly stock trendy items can cause harm to workers.
D. Natural fibres require less water to grow compared to synthetic fibres.
4. What is the author's attitude toward fast fashion?
- A. Supportive.
B. Critical.
C. Neutral.
D. Indifferent.

B. Based on the information in the reading, check the statements that are probably true. Think and explain.

1. The low cost of producing new fashion collections every year results in quick turnarounds of the garments.
-
2. Natural fibers are more environmentally friendly than synthetic fibers.
-
3. Increasing taxes on clothing purchases could help reduce clothes waste by discouraging excessive consumption and funding recycling initiatives.
-



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Writing

Tipping

Step 1 Reading

Read a short paragraph about tipping.

In many Western countries, tipping is a sign of appreciation when services are performed. A tip is normally expected by the porter who carries your baggage, by taxi drivers and by those who serve you in hotels and restaurants.

Step 2 Opinion Poll

What are your opinions about tipping? Take the opinion poll, and then compare your answers with your classmates'.



OPINION POLL

	I agree	I disagree	I'm not sure
1. Tipping is the best way to show appreciation for good service.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. When you're visiting another country, you should always follow its tipping customs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. If the service is not good, you shouldn't tip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Restaurant bills should always include a service charge.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Step 3 Group Work

On the notepad, write some suggestions for showing appreciation for good service in your country. If tipping, explain how much to tip. In small groups, compare your notes. Does everyone agree?

waiters / waitresses: _____

taxi drivers: _____

hotel maids: _____

baggage porters: _____

others: _____

Step 4 Writing

Write your opinion in 80–100 words about whether people should leave a tip.



LESSON 2

Lead-in

Sitcom: *How Much Do You Want?*



Scene 2

A. Read each question and tick the correct answer.

- What was the amount of the dinner bill?
A. \$10. B. \$50. C. \$100. D. \$150.
- How much tip did Marie initially think was not enough?
A. \$5. B. \$10. C. \$15. D. \$20.
- What percentage of the bill did Marie suggest they should tip?
A. 10%. B. 15%. C. 20%. D. 25%.
- Why did Marie think they should tip more?
A. The food was very delicious.
B. The restaurant was very fancy.
C. They usually received good service and came often.
D. The waitress asked for a higher tip.
- Who finally gave the tip?
A. Marie. B. Paul.
C. Mr. Evans. D. Marie and Paul tipped together.

B. Check whether each statement is true (T) or false (F).

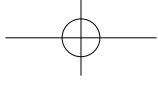
- Paul thought the food was good.
- The service was not good as Paul expected.
- Paul paid for the dinner with credit card.
- Marie mistook somebody else for Mr. Evans.
- The waitress was unhappy with the tip.

T

☐☐☐☐☐

F

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Listening

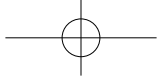
Part 1

What to Do with My Laptop?



Listen to the conversation between Wang Tao and Sara carefully and choose the best answer to each question.

1. What was Wang Tao planning to do?
 - A. Upgrading his current laptop.
 - B. Selling his old laptop.
 - C. Buying a new laptop.
 - D. Repairing his old laptop.
2. Why didn't Wang Tao choose to upgrade his current laptop?
 - A. It was too expensive to upgrade.
 - B. It was outdated.
 - C. He didn't like its brand.
 - D. There were no upgrade services available.
3. What did Sara suggest about choosing a laptop brand?
 - A. To choose the cheapest one.
 - B. To choose the most popular one.
 - C. To choose the ones that prioritize sustainability.
 - D. To choose the ones with the most colorful designs.
4. According to Sara, how can one extend the life of a laptop?
 - A. By using it less frequently.
 - B. By choosing a model with upgradable components.
 - C. By cleaning it regularly.
 - D. By buying a laptop with a big battery.
5. What should Wang Tao do with his old laptop according to Sara?
 - A. Donate it to someone who needs it.
 - B. Return it back to the factory.
 - C. Recycle it properly through relevant services.
 - D. Give it to a friend for free.



LESSON 2

Part ②

Any Tips for Being a More Responsible Consumer?

Answer the following questions based on the conversation between Han Mei and Mark.



1. What does Mark do to be a more responsible consumer in terms of packaging?

2. According to Han Mei, what is a good way to reuse and recycle?

3. Why does Mark support local businesses?

4. What small change has Han Mei started to make?

5. What can energy-efficient appliances do according to Mark?

Part ③

Shopping Addiction

Listen to the passage about shopping addiction and choose the best answer to each question.



1. According to the passage, the following may affect our buying EXCEPT _____.

A. ourselves B. advertisers C. politicians D. our superiors

2. Buying can help shopping addicts to feel _____.

A. anxious B. depressed C. noble D. satisfied

3. It is reported that about _____ percent of the US population has shopping addiction.

A. 6 B. 16 C. 26 D. 60

4. When do people normally develop their shopping addiction?

A. In their early teens. B. In their late adulthood.
C. In their late teens. D. In their thirties.

5. The writer's attitude toward shopping addiction is _____.

A. supportive B. objective C. critical D. sarcastic



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Part 4 Online Shopping



You will hear a passage about online shopping, which is based on the following notes. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear.

Online shopping has become a popular way of purchasing goods in the 1. _____.

Advantages

- **Time-saving**

No need to travel to 2. _____, search for parking spaces or wait in long checkout lines.

Can place an order at any time (24/7) with a few 3. _____ on devices.

- **Wider range of choices**

4. _____ products from all over the world. For example, can find unique jewelry from different countries without leaving home.

Drawbacks

- **Inability to physically examine products**

The 5. _____ may not match the online description.

- **Slow 6. _____**

Especially during busy seasons like holidays.

Security concerns

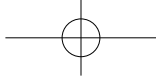
Worries about online security during payment.

Suggestions for a better experience

Shop from trusted 7. _____.

Read product descriptions carefully.

Check 8. _____.



LESSON 2

Part 5

Men and Women's Shopping Habits



Listen to a passage about the different shopping habits between men and women. Then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Men put the priority of price over need.
- _____ 2. Men are less likely to be influenced by the persuasion of others.
- _____ 3. A woman will try on a lot of clothes unless she finds something that everyone thinks suits her.
- _____ 4. Women enjoy long hours of shopping.
- _____ 5. Women decide to try on some clothes very quickly.

Speaking

It's the Best!

► Conversation Strategy: making comparisons

It is quite common to make comparisons in conversations. Comparatives are used to compare two things. You can use sentences with **THAN**, or you can use a conjunction like **BUT**. Superlatives are used to compare more than two things. Superlative sentences usually use **THE**, because there is only one superlative.

Pair Work

Discuss the questions with a partner.

1. In your own city or town, what is ...

- the best restaurant?
- the nicest hotel?
- the most expensive department store?
- the most unusual market?
- the most interesting museum?

2. Where can you buy ...

- the least expensive fruits and vegetables?
- the nicest flowers?
- the best electronics products?
- the most unusual souvenirs?
- the most avant-garde clothes?

For example:

“The Savoy Hotel has the biggest rooms and the best food, but it's too expensive.”

“The Central Market is not so expensive, but the food there is not so tasty. The fruits and vegetables at the Old Town Market are much better and cheaper.”

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Reading

Topic Preview

Read the information and then discuss the following question.



- Do you think economic growth, consumption, and sustainability are contradictory to one another?

Text C

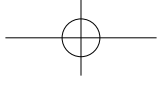


Pre-reading Questions

1. In what ways does the current economic and social structure encourage material consumption? Do you think the current consumption mode creates problems for the world?
2. What alternatives could be proposed to reduce the dependence on excessive material consumption?

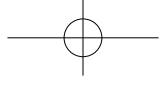
Anti-consumption in a World in Crisis

Para. 1 We live in a world based on material consumption. It's a world where businesses are challenged to grow every quarter and where the market mobilizes consumers to "shop 'til they drop."



LESSON 2

- Para. 2** But such consumption has consequences. The world is warming, wildfires are spreading, glaciers are melting, and sea levels are rising. Weather-related calamities are causing widespread damage, which is having particularly negative effects on vulnerable and underprivileged populations.
- Para. 3** Given the correlation between material consumption and climate change, it seems clear what we can do to solve our current crises: We can create an anti-consumption (AC) culture. AC is a voluntary attitude and behavior aimed at reducing the unnecessary exploitation of resources. AC behaviors minimize rather than grow, decelerate rather than accelerate, simplify rather than complexify, reuse rather than waste.
- Para. 4** AC is not a new concept. Socrates and his pupil Plato warned us that material excess is a burden on human lives and has destructive effects on human virtue. Aristotle declared that material excess destroys courage and temperance, while essayist Henry David Thoreau argued that leading lives dominated by excessive consumption is deeply unfulfilling and ephemeral.
- Para. 5** Contemporary activist Duane Elgin warns that people who live in such a way ultimately reach a point of saturation, where they suffer from overload, debt, stress, and anxiety. They also lose their ability to find joy and pleasure in simple activities, such as taking a walk or talking with loved ones.
- Para. 6** The world's collective struggle to “keep up with the Joneses,” while managing the debt and anxiety that result from the dogged pursuit of “more,” has created broad consequences. Research has shown that promoting a consumption-based culture leads to resource depletion, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, rising temperatures, worsening air quality, reductions in available freshwater, increasingly extreme weather events, and pandemics.
- Para. 7** Such effects, in turn, increase poverty and inequality. In short, the U.N. warns that a failure to address climate change “could reverse progress made in reducing inequality among countries.”
- Para. 8** We are still far from solving these large global problems. However, we are seeing more individuals and organizations call for a large-scale return to an AC mentality — what Elgin calls “voluntary simplicity.”
- Para. 9** For example, the United Nations is drawing attention to overconsumption and presenting imperatives to lessen human pressures on natural systems through not only the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), but also its *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*

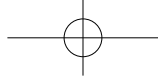


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Development. At the center of this agenda are the U.N.'s 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which set out grand challenges to protect the natural environment and promote the sustainability of our health, society, and planet.



- Para. 10** Hitting these benchmarks will be a challenge when, as emphasized in a 2021 article about Canadian author J. B. MacKinnon, humans are consuming resources 1.7 times faster than the planet can generate them. The most direct path to achieving these goals is simple: Buy less, don't waste.
- Para. 11** "Many people would like to see the world consume fewer resources, yet we constantly avoid the most obvious means of achieving that," says MacKinnon. "When people buy less stuff, you get immediate drops in emissions, resource consumption, and pollution, unlike anything we've achieved with green technology."
- Para. 12** Anti-consumption research has shown that AC behaviors not only have obvious benefits for the planet, but also can motivate individuals and help spur institutional change. When people reduce their consumption, they are challenging the power of consumption culture and the omnipresence of mass media. A person who becomes an anti-consumer is making both a personal and a political decision grounded in a desire to make a difference.
- Para. 13** In a 2007 paper of H  l  ne Cherrier and Jeff Murray, the two university professors explore how anti-consumers prioritize social interactions over products as they embrace simple living and make the voluntary shift from a *having* mode of existence to a *being* mode of existence. This group has learned to prioritize creative production over frivolous consumption in a quest for pleasure, well-being, and meaning.
- Para. 14** Anti-consumers are often skilled, experienced, and knowledgeable — and many have launched politically motivated organizations devoted to the AC movement. There's the Media Foundation,



LESSON 2

dedicated to helping nonprofits become more sustainable. An actor named William Talen created the character of Reverend Billy in the 1990s as a way to liberate people from lives driven by consumerism. Today, these AC organizations spread their message through social media, podcasts, marketing tools, and web-based campaigns. They use strategies of persuasion and rhetorical framing to mobilize the public in a fight against materialism.

Para. 15 However, whether personally or politically motivated, consumers can do only so much to minimize their consumption. Our neoliberal systems maintain the illusion that consumers can solve societal problems through their (anti-)consumption choices. Unfortunately, a neoliberal ideology prioritizes competition, individualism, and growth rather than collaboration and solidarity. It embeds consumption within our societal norms, (sub) cultures, regulations, and everyday lives.

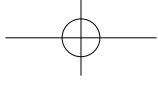
Para. 16 As future business leaders, our students will be the ones who can redesign our systems and markets. They will have the power to move the burden of change off of consumers and onto corporations. It's up to us to ensure they exert that power in ways that solve, rather than worsen, the problems society faces.

(852 words)

Understanding the Organization of the Text

Read the text again and then complete the missing parts of the text outline.

- I. Introduction of the current world of material consumption and its 1. _____. (Paras. 1–2)
- II. The concept of 2. _____ and its historical background. (Paras. 3–5)
 - A. The definition is given. (Para. 3)
 - B. Ancient philosophers reminded people of the impact of 3. _____. (Para. 4)
 - C. Contemporary activists such as Duane Elgin also give warning to people. (Para. 5)
 - D. Research has shown the results of 4. _____. (Paras. 6–7)
 - E. Individuals and organizations call for a large-scale return to 5. _____. (Paras. 8–11)
- III. The role and characteristics of anti-consumers and their organizations. (Paras. 12–14)
- IV. Limitations of relying only on consumers and the hope for future 6. _____. (Paras. 15–16)

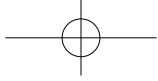


UNIT 8 Responsible Consumption

Comprehension Check

Choose the best answer to each question based on your understanding of Text C.

1. What is the main consequence of material consumption according to the text?
 - A. Economic recession.
 - B. Climate change.
 - C. Population decrease.
 - D. Cultural homogenization.
2. Anti-consumption behaviors are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. Maximizing growth.
 - B. Minimizing waste.
 - C. Decelerating consumption.
 - D. Simplifying life.
3. Who among the following is NOT mentioned as a warning about the negative effects of material excess?
 - A. Socrates.
 - B. Aristotle.
 - C. Henry David Thoreau.
 - D. Jeff Murray.
4. What does the United Nations do to address overconsumption?
 - A. Ignore the issue.
 - B. Only rely on the IPCC.
 - C. Present imperatives.
 - D. Encourage more consumption.
5. Anti-consumers are likely to _____.
 - A. prioritize trade over social interactions
 - B. embrace a *having* mode of existence
 - C. launch organizations against consumerism
 - D. support neoliberal ideology



LESSON 2

Writing

Over-consumption

Step 1 Reading

Over-consumption has become a global phenomenon, driven by factors such as consumerism and the rise of fast fashion. It has raised concerns about its environmental and social impacts. Addressing over-consumption requires a shift in individual habits, corporate practices, and government policies.

Step 2 Group Work

What are your opinions about the impacts of over-consumption and the suggestions for reducing the negative effects of over-consumption? Compare your answers with your classmates.

Step 3 Writing

Write your opinion in 120 words about the impacts of over-consumption, and suggest ways to address these issues.

Step 4 Peer Feedback

Meet with the partner again. Read each other's writing. After reading it, complete the Peer Feedback Checklist. Then give it to your partner.

PEER FEEDBACK CHECKLIST

1. Is the article persuasive?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, write why. If no, suggest ways to make it persuasive.

A. _____

B. _____

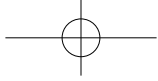
C. _____

2. Is the article clear?

☐ ☐

If no, point out the parts that are not clear and suggest ways to make them clearer.

A. _____



UNIT 8 Responsible Consumption

B. _____

C. _____

3. Is the wording in the article correct?

☐☐

If no, circle the words that are used incorrectly.

4. Are there any misspelled words and incorrect punctuation?

☐☐

If yes, circle the misspelled words and the incorrect punctuation.

Step 5 Rewriting

Tell your partner to revise his or her writing based on your feedback. Revise your own paragraph based on your partner's feedback.

Step 6 Public Presentation

Invite three to five students through "lucky draw" and ask them to read their writings to the whole class.



LESSON 2

Extended Exercises

Error Correction

This part consists of one passage. In it there are altogether 8 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Shopping malls are places where each and every customer satisfies their all types of requirements under one roof. In another words, a shopping mall means a complex consisted of a variety of shops of different products. They save the time of customers as all types of shops are in one area and complex.

People do not have to go anywhere and just a click solves the problem of shopping. Sometime consumers get incentives and gift vouchers while shop online. High level of convenience, broader selection, late information about the product and nominal price are the main points making online shopping malls diversify. Not only products but various services are also available on the Internet. Air tickets, train tickets, movie tickets can be easily booked online with any hassles and difficulties.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Translation

Translate the following statements from Chinese into English.

1. 我们应当坚决抵制生产一次性产品。

2. 可持续的购物习惯与环境保护之间具有很强的关联性。



UNIT 8 Responsible Consumption

3. 消费者应该将环境保护置于价格之上，也就是说，即便价格稍高一些，他们也应该选择带有可回收包装的产品。
4. 越来越多的人开始接受反消费的理念，这促使他们放慢购买的节奏，仔细考虑所购买的每一件物品是否真的有必要。
5. 作为新时代的大学生，我们应当呼吁大家从身边小事做起，践行绿色生活方式，共同守护我们的地球家园。

Project-leading Activities

People's Shopping Modes

- Divide the class into small groups of three to four students each. Each group is assigned to visit a variety of shopping locations, such as a shopping mall, a local market, a discount store, an electronics store, etc.
- Observe people's different shopping modes. Make a detailed observation checklist before you go.
- Each group selects a spokesperson to do the oral presentation in class. A simple visual aid, such as a PowerPoint slide can be used to accompany the presentation.

Quotes

► 取之有度，用之有节，则常足。

—— 司马光

► Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed.

— Mahatma Gandhi

