

We produce in
Bangladesh,
but sell
worldwide

READING

LEVEL
Intermediate

NUMBER
EN_BE_2624R

LANGUAGE
English

lingoda






Goals

- Can understand a short text about a company that operates at a global level.
- Can correctly identify simple vocabulary relating to global markets and globalisation.





Globalisation does not always have a positive impact.

People in **developing countries** often make products in difficult **working conditions**.

Then the products are sold in richer parts of the world.



Vocabulary review





Sentence examples



Many **multinational** companies produce their products in **sweatshops** with terrible **working conditions**.

Developed countries' economies are stronger than **developing countries'**.



We **manufacture** these **brands** in Asian **factories**.

Trading became easier with globalisation.





Reading

British journalist Sarah Jones was writing an article on one of her favourite topics, the fashion industry, when she saw a picture online of a **sweatshop** in Bangladesh.

She did some research and soon discovered how many very famous fashion companies exploit their workers. She decided to change the idea of her piece and write her article about it.

“Globalisation: the selfish greed of **developed countries**” was the new title.





Reading

Sarah continued her research. Globalisation at first seemed like a very positive thing!

At the hands of many **multinational** companies she found it has provided senior executives in the West with well-paid jobs. **Trading** has also become easier than ever before and communication nowadays is simple and extremely fast thanks to the internet.

Shoppers in the West are also spoiled for choice! They have access to thousands of different products and **brands** from top technology to inexpensive clothes.





Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with the words below.
industry / developed / exploit / greed / sweatshop

British journalist Sarah Jones was writing an article on one of her favourite topics, the fashion 1. _____, when she saw a picture online of a 2. _____ in Bangladesh. She did some research and soon discovered how many very famous fashion companies 3. _____ their workers. She decided to change the idea of her piece and write her article about it. "Globalisation: the selfish 4. _____ of 5. _____ countries" was the new title.





Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with the words below.

inexpensive / trading / brands / multinational / executives

Sarah continued her research. Globalisation at first seemed like a very positive thing! At the hands of many 6. _____ companies she found it has provided senior 7. _____ in the West with well-paid jobs. 8. _____ has also become easier than ever before and communication nowadays is simple and extremely fast thanks to the internet. Shoppers in the West are also spoiled for choice! They have access to thousands of different products and 9. _____ from top technology to 10. _____ clothes.





Writing

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What was Sarah writing her article on?

2. Why did she change her idea?

3. What are some positive impacts of globalisation? (List three).

A spiral-bound notebook with lined pages. The pages are white with light blue horizontal ruling. There are faint, large circular icons on the pages, including a play button, a document, a magnifying glass, and a checkmark. The notebook is shown from a slightly elevated angle, with the spiral binding visible on the left.



Speaking

**What other positive impacts of globalisation can you think of?
What negative impacts can globalisation have?**





Reading

Sarah soon found an interesting story about a university student named Laura Michell. Laura had bought a new jacket from an online clothes store called Dreamclothes. Inside the jacket there was a message waiting for her written on a piece of paper.

It said: "I work 16 hours in a dark room for two dollars a day to make your clothes." She posted a picture of the message on social media and it got a lot of attention. Sarah found out that Dreamclothes, like many other fast fashion companies, **manufactures** their products in tiny **factories** in Bangladesh.



Reading

Sarah stopped here. She wanted to find out the truth and make a change. She already made a plan of how to do that.

'I am going to travel to Bangladesh. I am going to find the girl who wrote the message and interview her and her colleagues. I am going to change their lives!'



Order the paragraph summaries of the text

1

2

3

4

A

Laura found a message from a sweatshop worker in her new jacket.

B

Sarah investigates further and finds out Dreamclothes makes their clothes in Bangladesh.

C

Sarah decides to travel to Bangladesh and meet the factory workers.

D

Sarah discovers a story about a student called Laura Michelle.



True or false?

	TRUE	FALSE	DOESN'T SAY
1. Sarah bought a jacket in Dreamclothes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Laura found a message in her new jeans' pocket.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The girl who wrote the message works 16 hours a day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Globalisation always has a negative impact on developing countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Sarah is going to travel to India.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Sarah is going to try and meet the girl and her colleagues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Discuss

Answer the following questions as a group.



1

What are some examples of fast-fashion companies you know?

2

How often do you buy clothes from them?

3

What was the last piece of clothing you bought? And from where?



Dictation

Write down what you hear your teacher say.

A sheet of white paper with a spiral binding on the left side. The paper has horizontal lines for writing. The binding is represented by a series of small circles on the left edge.



List activity

You heard sentences that we can use during a conference call. In what situations can we say them? Put the sentences in the correct column then add more expressions that we can use in each case.



Can I just...?



Let's...



Checking
participants

Interrupting

Reacting to an
interruption

Ending a call



Reading

However, Sarah wanted to hear from the company before she left for Bangladesh. So, she organised a conference call with her boss, Miranda, and a senior executive from Dreamclothes, Steve.

Sarah: Good morning, it's Sarah Jones. Thank you for taking the time for the call. I am going to write an article about the message that Laura Michell found in her jacket. I would like to have an interview with someone from Dreamclothes to find out more about it.

Steve: Good morning, well, first of all, we would like to say we had no idea about this girl...



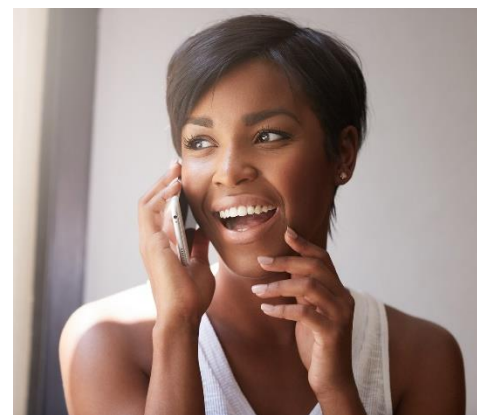
Reading

Miranda: Can I just interrupt you there, Steve?

Steve: Yes, of course, go ahead.

Miranda: Would you be able to set up an interview with the CEO?

Steve: I'll try, but I'm not sure if he will want to speak to you. I'll get back to you on that.





Reading

Miranda: Great, thank you. All right, I have to jump on another call.

Sarah: Thank you, Miranda. Steve, let's speak again.

Steve: Yes, let's follow up in five days.

Sarah was very happy and excited. While she waited to hear back from the CEO, she booked her flights to Dhaka for the next day. Next stop... Bangladesh!





Look back at the text

Read through the three parts of the text again. Find the 6 example phrases describing future actions.



... is going to...

...will...



Imagine you are...

...Sarah Jones and you are on the plane to Dhaka. You start a conversation with a fellow passenger. Act out the role play with another student.

■ Tell the passenger what you are going to do in Bangladesh.

■ Make sure you also make predictions of what you will find there.



■ Also think about how you are going to feel.

■ What are you going to do when you return from the trip?





Following up

Sarah returns from Bangladesh four days later. She has a conference call with Steve and explains to him what she found. Act out the call and be sure to include some technical problems, also.

Hi, Steve, it's Sarah again.



Sorry, Sarah, you cut out, could you repeat that?

Student A:

You are Sarah

Student B:

You are Steve from Dreamclothes



Reflect on the goals

Go back to the second slide of the lesson and check if you have achieved all the goals of the lesson.

yes

no





Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson.
What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?



If you have time, go over
the most difficult slides again



Answer key

Exercise 1, p.8-9

1. industry
2. sweatshop
3. exploit
4. greed
5. developed
6. multinational
7. executives
8. trading
9. brands
10. inexpensive

Exercise 2, p.10

1. On the fashion industry
2. She found out that many very famous fashion companies exploit their workers.
3. Providing senior executives with well-paid jobs, trading has become easier and thousands of different products are available for shoppers.



Answer key

Exercise 3, p.14

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C

Exercise 4, p.15

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. Doesn't say
5. F
6. T

Exercise p. 18

1. I'll get back to you on that.
2. Good morning, it's Sarah Jones.
3. Can I interrupt you there?
4. Yes, go ahead.



Answer key

Exercise 5, p.22.

1. I am going to travel to Bangladesh.
2. I am going to find the girl who wrote the message and interview her and her colleagues.
3. I am going to change their lives.
4. I am going to write an article about the message that Laura Michell found in her jacket.
5. I'll try, but I am not sure if he will want to speak to you.
6. I'll get back to you on that.



Transcription





1. Including several nationalities.

3. Cheap.

5. Making a lot of a product by using machines.



Homework writing activity

The management at Dreamclothes refuses to let her publish her article. What is she going to do now? Write at least 5 sentences.

○	Sarah is going to...
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	
○	



Homework answer key

- Exercise 1, p.30**
1. Multinational
 2. developed country
 3. inexpensive
 4. trading
 5. Manufacture
 6. to exploit



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