

Fashion with a purpose	
<p>Représentation de soi, rapport à autrui: Fashion is a way for people to express themselves through clothing, accessories, and styles. It changes over time and is influenced by culture, history, and trends. Fashion helps show who we are and what we like. But fashion raises a lot of issues...</p>	
	What issues are raised by the fashion industry?
At the end of the Unit, I will	Propose a new fashion concept to your classmates
What vocabulary will I need ?	<p>clothes advice description</p> <p>From oppression to power regained</p>
What grammatical structure will I need ?	<p>Comparison advice future</p>
What documents will be used ?	<p>1- habits and clothes 1a- vocabulary worksheet: clothes 1b- A brief history of clothes 1c- Women Mountaineers, the artsnsociety.org 1d- A History of Women's Swimwear, Fiona Ibbetson, <i>fashionhistory.fitnyc.ed</i>, Sep 24, 2020 1e- A History of Women's Swimwear, match the century - worksheet</p> <p>2- clothes with a meaning 2a- Fashion with a Cause: Honouring Remembrance and Social Change through Design -Isabella De Lucca, <i>Rock&Art</i>, November 2024 2b- Alexander McQueen – perle de poppy dress 2c- Denim and Civil Rights, Samuel Trotman, Denim Dudes, June 2020. 2d- Hippie Fashion History: The Evolution, Influence, and Legacy -Farhanul Haque, <i>digitamizer.com</i>, 15 April 2025 2e- School uniforms: advantages and disadvantages, <i>en.uniformeprestige.com</i>, worksheet</p> <p>3 – Buzzing Fashion 3a -The True Story Behind Princess Diana's Revenge Dress - Astrid_Hofer <i>Reader's digest</i> 11 April 2025 3b- Dress sprayed onto model on Coperni catwalk at Paris Fashion Week James Parkes, <i>dezeen.com</i>, 4 October 2022 3c- The Kim Kardashian 'Marilyn Monroe Dress' Controversy, Explained, Dani Di Placido, <i>Forbes</i>,</p>

	<p>Jun 15, 2022</p> <p>4- The hidden face of fashion 4a- Fast fashion: from dirty production, to trends, to trash, Greenpeace 4b- Who made my clothes? (an illustration) sha Haines-Stiles for Fashion Revolution fanzine #001 MONEY FASHION POWER <i>Fashion Revolution</i>, 2013 4c- Who made my clothes? (poem) sha Haines-Stiles for Fashion Revolution fanzine #001 MONEY FASHION POWER <i>Fashion Revolution</i>, 2013</p> <p>5- Future perspective 5a- Emma Watson, MetGala 2016, photo by Dimitrios Kambouris-Getty, <i>usmagazine.com</i> 5b- From the recycling bin to the red carpet! Rose Walano, <i>usmagazine.com</i>, May 3, 2016 5c - What Is Mushroom Leather & Why Do People Love It? Abridged from Sascha Camilli, https://immaculatevegan.com, a blog 5d - Your Next Outfit Could Be Made From Spider Silk Eva Amsen, Forbes, Oct 30, 2022</p>
What will I learn about ?	How fashion is not only about what one wears but the impact it has on celebrities and people's opinion, what is to be expected in the future, and what issues should one focus on
Final Task : EOI	Your school has decided to promote a new uniform for students. You will need to introduce it to us and to promote it.

Instructions for your Final Task :

- 1) You may work up to 2 people together
- 2) You may use some written notes but no phones
- 3) You will have to introduce us to the history of your uniform: what made you choose this concept? How will it be sewn? Where?
- 4) You will need a visual support
- 5) brace yourself to answer questions and be convincing!

Fashion with a purpose

Your school has decided to promote a new uniform for students. You will need to introduce it to us and to promote it.

	Qualité du contenu	Pt score	Expression orale en continu	Pt score	Correction de la langue orale	Pt score	Richesse de la langue	Pt score
C2	J'ai rendu de fines nuances de sens en rapport avec le sujet	30	J'ai rendu de fines nuances de sens en rapport avec le sujet	30	J'ai utilisé avec une bonne maîtrise tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible , de façon à être toujours intelligible	30	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées	30
C1+		25		25		25		25
C1	J'ai traité le sujet et produit un oral fluide et convaincant, étayé par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents, et pas simplement des éléments du cours.	20	J'ai développé une argumentation complexe , fondée sur des aspects (inter)culturels, de manière synthétique et fluide tout en m'assurant de sa bonne réception.. J'ao été très convainquant dans ma présentation	20	J'ai utilisé avec une assez bonne maîtrise tout l'éventail des traits phonologiques de la langue cible , de façon à être toujours intelligible. Les rares erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	20	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées.	20
C1-		15		15		15		15
B2+	Mon projet d'uniforme était très cohérent et porteur de sens	12		12		12		12
B2	J'ai traité le sujet de façon claire, détaillée et globalement efficace , ma collection portait du sens, j'avais réfléchi au sens de mon uniforme, il était porteur d'un message clair et engagé	10	J'ai développé un point de vue pertinent et étayé, y compris par des reformulations qui ne rompent pas le fil du discours. J'ai parlé pendant plus de 2 minutes 30, en utilisant mes notes en soutien et non en support je me suis montré convainquant	10	Mon accent subit l'influence d'autres langues mais n'entrave pas l'intelligibilité . Mes erreurs de langue ne donnent pas lieu à malentendu.	10	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés assez fluides, l'étendue de mon lexique est suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulations.	10
B2-		8		8		8		8
B1+		6		6		6		6
B1	Mon discours était structuré, j'ai utilisé des éléments du cours. J'ai remobilisé au moins deux facettes du cours en les exploitant de façon cohérente	5	j'ai exposé un point de vue de manière simple , j'ai beaucoup utilisé mes notes mais sans les lire de façon continue. J'ai parlé pendant environ deux minutes	5	Je m' exprime de manière intelligible malgré l'influence d'autres langues. J'ai une bonne maîtrise des structures simples.	5	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont l' étendue lexicale relative nécessite l'usage de périphrases et répétitions.	5
B1-/A2+		4		4		4		4
A2	Mon discours était bref et les éléments en sont juxtaposés.. J'ai peu utilisé les éléments du cours. J'ai proposé un uniforme cohérent, avec une collection été et hiver	3	j'ai exprimé un avis en termes simples. J'ai parlé pendant moins de deux minutes. J'ai lu mes notes	3	Je m' exprime de manière suffisamment claire pour être compris, mais la compréhension requiert un effort de mes interlocuteurs.	3	J'ai produit un discours et des énoncés dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en dépit d'un répertoire lexical limité.	3
A1	j'ai exprimé un avis en termes très simples.	1	Mes énoncés sont ponctués de pauses, d'hésitations et de faux démarrages.	1	J'ai utilisé un répertoire très limité d'expressions et de mots mémorisés de façon compréhensible.	1	J'ai produit des énoncés intelligibles malgré un lexique très limité.	1

1- habits and clothes

1a- vocabulary worksheet: clothes
travail d'apprentissage vocabulaire

1b- A brief history of clothes: travail sur le texte
utilité de la mode, histoire derrière

1c- Women Mountaineers, <https://theartssociety.org/>
travail de repérage sur la photo et explication des raisons pour lesquelles elles montaient ainsi
confort et façon de procéder

1d- A History of Women's Swimwear, Fiona Ibbetson, *fashionhistory.fitnyc.ed*, Sep 24, 2020

1e- A History of Women's Swimwear, match the century - worksheet
travail sur l'histoire du maillot de bain – étape – raison derrière et travail sur le worksheet

2- clothes with a meaning

2a- **Fashion with a Cause: Honouring Remembrance and Social Change through Design** -Isabella De Lucca, *Rock&Art*, November 2024

sens des habits ? Pourquoi ?

Écriture d'un dialogue / monologue lu en classe : présentation de la nouvelle collection d'Alexander Mc Queen

2b- Alexander McQueen – perle de poppy dress

2c et 2d : échange en pairwork, appropriation et explication de son texte
puis échangé des pairwork pour avoir un max d'information

3ème échange : recap à 2 avec questionnement autour de l'uniformisation des vêtements pour parler d'une cause

2c- Denim and Civil Rights, Samuel Trotman, Denim Dudes, June 2020.

travail sur le texte : repérage des éléments liés au denim

how did activists use denim to convey a message / align themselves with a cause ?

Relationship between fashion and social identity ?

2c Hippie Fashion History: The Evolution, Influence, and Legacy -Farhanul Haque, *digitamizer.com*, 15 April 2025

2d - School uniforms: advantages and disadvantages , *en.uniformeprestige.com*

worksheet : advantages and disadvantages des school uniforms

3 – Buzzing Fashion

3 groupes avec documents différents – à charge pour chacun de décrire le vêtement et les raisons qui ont fait de ce moment un moment iconique de la mode – rédaction de sa conclusion en pair work

3a -The True Story Behind Princess Diana's Revenge Dress - Astrid_Hofer *Reader's digest*
11 April 2025

3b- Dress sprayed onto model on Coperni catwalk at Paris Fashion Week

James Parkes, *dezeen.com*, 4 October 2022

possible aussi de montrer <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TzOZM6aZjuw&t=1s>

3c- The Kim Kardashian 'Marilyn Monroe Dress' Controversy, Explained, Dani Di Placido, *Forbes*, Jun 15, 2022

travail sur le texte: contraste entre l'objet figé, iconique, sur mesure et le fait de le porter au Met Gala: à quoi sert un vêtement ? Quelle favelur derrière

4- The hidden face of fashion

4a- Fast fashion: from dirty production, to trends, to trash, Greenpeace

travail de description de la photo à partir de mots clés: explication des mots clés
rédaction en commun d'une explication, conséquence derrière la fast fashion

4b- Who made my clothes? sha Haines-Stiles for Fashion Revolution fanzine #001
MONEY FASHION POWER *Fashion Revolution*, 2013

travail sur le poème : le faire recopier sur trois colonnes 1ère = vocabulaire, 2nd = poème et la 3ème est la traduction. Explication / mise en commun puis et rédaction de la réponse.
Soit sous forme ironique, soit sous forme de mea culpa, format poème

4- Future perspective

4a- Emma Watson, MetGala 2016, photo by Dimitrios Kambouris-Getty, *usmagazine.com*

4b- From the recycling bin to the red carpet! Rose Walano, *usmagazine.com*, May 3, 2016

travail de repérage sur la photo puis article

mise en commun des impressions et de la façon de procéder. Questionnement sur la pérennité, l'avantage donné

4c - What Is Mushroom Leather & Why Do People Love It? Abridged from Sascha Camilli, <https://immaculatevegan.com>, a blog

repérage des effets de style – façon de convaincre – réponse faite au blogger: opinion qui doit être claire, se baser sur l'unité 1 (animal with a cause)

4d - Your Next Outfit Could Be Made From Spider Silk Eva Amsen, *Forbes*, Oct 30, 2022

rédaction d'un article de blog à la manière de Sascha Camilli en parodiant => soit en allant dans le sens de l'article, gros avantage ou en parodiant le fait qu'on se serve d'animaux pour la mode

idée de DST: barbie le film, alexander mcqueen, les prise de position de Melania Trump par ses vêtements

bras

idée de DST : <https://www.thecollector.com/how-social-movements-activism-influenced-fashion-history/>

Anne-Charlotte Legrand - Académie de Versailles, lycée Alain



1b- Women Mountaineers



Early pioneers such as Lucy Walker, the first woman to summit the notorious Matterhorn, and Margaret Jackson, the first person to attempt a winter traverse of the Jungfrau, all wore skirts on their climbs. In fact, women wore skirts for more than half a century, while climbing successfully.

The archaeologist, linguist and mountaineer Gertrude Bell wrote about using her skirt as a windbreak to try and light a fire while stranded on a mountainside; the explorer Mary Kingsley wrote about the 'blessings of a good thick skirt' when she fell onto the points of an animal trap on her travels.

Interestingly, while photographs confirm that the wearing of skirts was

commonplace for these women, their writings rarely refer to their clothes.

Notions of comfort and **practicality** are a modern construct; these women wore clothes that were normal for them in that time and place. They did, however, sometimes make adaptations to their skirts, including the **sewing** of cords into the **linings** to allow the skirt to be raised from a **toggle** at the **waistband**. Later in the century skirts were kilted – a clever form of buttoning that created an almost trouser-like effect.

Common place : usual

Practicality : easy to use

Sewing : *mettre dans la couture*

Linings : *doublure*

Toggle: small button looped-wise sewed to the fabric

Waistband : the elastic which holds the skirt at the waist

A brief history of clothes

For hundreds of years children's clothes in Europe didn't change much. Clothes stayed the same from the fifth to the twelfth century. Boys in the twelfth century wore a short tunic with a belt and trousers. Girls wore trousers with a long dress on top.

From the fourteenth century girls wore a dress with a belt, and a cap on their head. They often wore aprons to keep their dresses clean. Boys wore a shirt, a belt, trousers and boots or pointed shoes. Poor children didn't always have shoes.

From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century children wore the same clothes as men and women. The girls wore long dresses. The boys wore dresses too until they were seven years old. Then they wore a shirt, a jacket and short trousers called breeches, with long socks and shoes. Until the end of the nineteenth century most children had only one new dress or shirt a year.

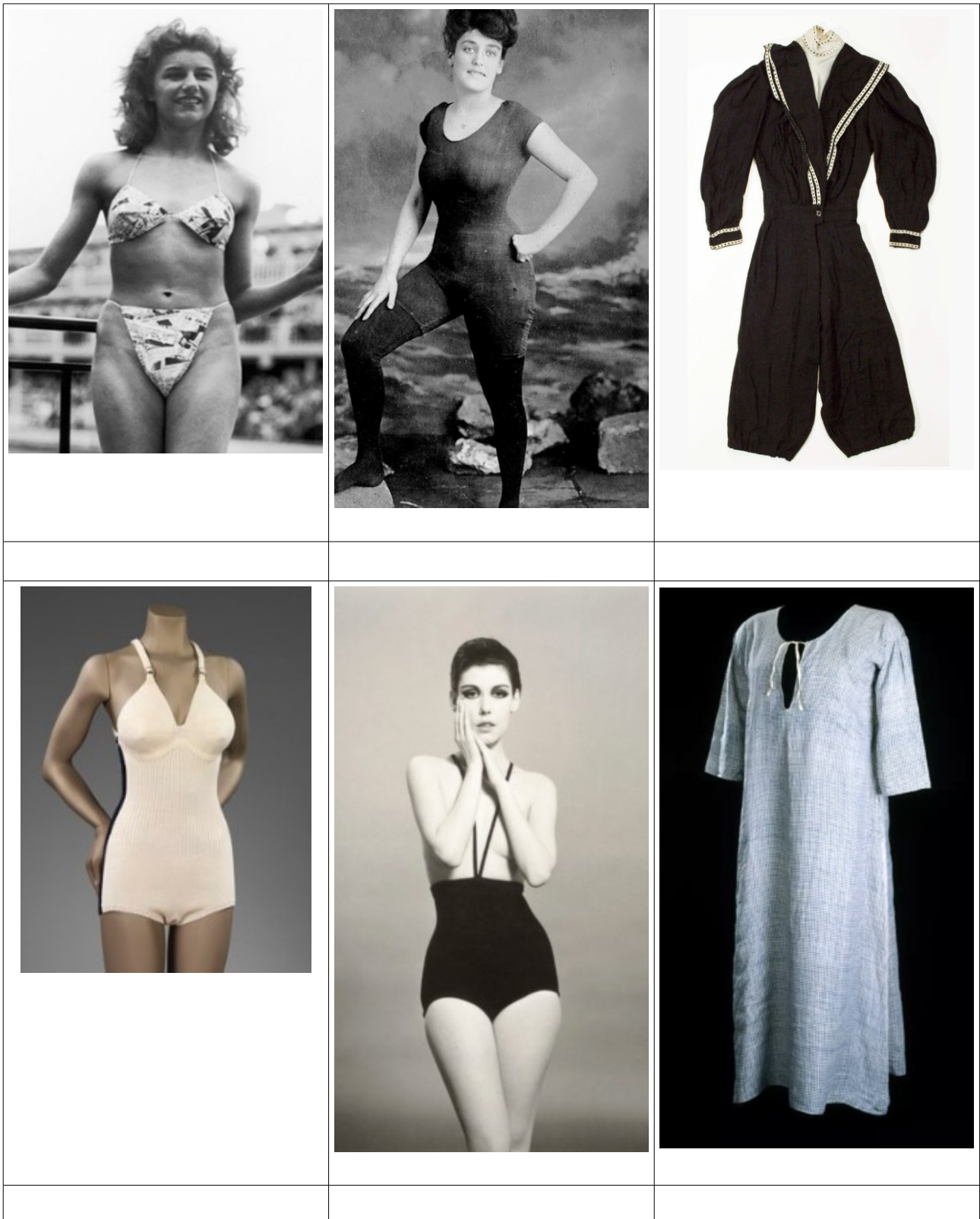
After 1900 there were many different fashions. The boy wearing a cap, shorts, a shirt and a jacket lived in the twentieth century. This is his school uniform. He is ready to go to school. The twenty-first century girl is wearing a T-shirt, skirt and trainers. These are her casual clothes.



Answer the questions.

- 1 Did fashion change from the fifth to the twelfth century?
- 2 When did boys wear a short tunic with a belt and trousers?
- 3 Did girls and women wear the same fashion in the seventeenth century?
- 4 How old were boys when they wore trousers in the eighteenth century?
- 5 How many new dresses did girls have a year in the nineteenth century?
- 6 Did fashion change much in the twentieth century?

A History of Women's Swimwear- Match the century



A History of Women's Swimwear

Swimwear is loosely defined as a category of garment often worn when participating in aquatic activities, such as swimming or bathing. Exploring the history of female swimwear, tracing how it has evolved through time and across continents, not only gives an insight into fashion trends and technological advancements in materials and design, but also an exploration of female liberation.

18th Century

In the eighteenth century, sea bathing became a popular **recreational** activity. It was believed that there were considerable health benefits to bathing in the sea, thus it was encouraged for both women and men. However, immersing oneself completely was discouraged. This was **deemed** particularly important for women as activity in water was not seen as sufficiently feminine. For bathing, women would wear loose, open gowns, that were similar to the chemise

19th century

In the 19th century, the popularity of recreational aquatic activities surpassed the desire to bathe for health benefits. With this, the loose-fitting chemise gowns became increasingly fitted and more complex, replicating the silhouettes of women's fashion. The number one priority for women who took part in water-based activities was to maintain their modesty. Bathing outfits would consist of a bathing dress, **drawers** and **stockings**, often made of **wool** or cotton. These fabrics would become heavy when wet.

An alternative female swimwear garment, popularised towards the end of the Victorian era, was the Princess suit. These were one-piece garments where the blouse was attached to the trousers. On top, women wore a mid-calf length skirt which diverted attention from the wearer's figure. The garments tended to be dark colours, which meant onlookers could not tell if the garment was wet.

Early 20th century

Following the First World War, women's swimwear trends began to differ across continents. In America and Europe women wore knitted swimwear which replaced the bathing suit. In America, women favoured a practical and sporty look whilst European women opted for **sleeker** swimsuits which cut closely to the body. Women's swimsuit fashions were accessible to a very large middle class in America, whereas in Europe there were clear class divisions on what women could or could not **afford** to buy for wearing to the beach. An affluent woman could set herself apart by wearing a silk jersey swimming suit, instead of a knitted one

During this period, swimwear began to feature in magazines as fashionable **garments**. The 1930s gave way to the health and fitness movement which favoured fit and healthy female physiques. To maintain their figures, women were encouraged to participate in exercise. Swimming was one of these exercises, which also gave women the opportunity to experiment with **tanning**. Towards the end of the 1920s, tanned skin was no longer a marker of the working class, but instead became fashionable and conveyed that one **holidayed**, and was therefore **affluent**. So much so, in 1932, Elsa Schiaparelli patented a backless swimsuit with a built-in brassiere for the sole purpose of avoiding tan lines from swimsuit straps whilst sunbathing. The boyish silhouettes were a thing of the past as women sought more shapely figures.

1945-1999

Lastex yarn was invented in 1931. This was a **game changer** for swimwear once it was regularly used in production. Typically knitted swimsuits were made from wool which would lose its shape when wet. The introduction of Lastex **yarn** into women's swimwear meant the garments would hold their form in and out of the water. Lastex would often be combined with artificial fibres resulting in a stretchy and shiny fabric. Swimsuits could now be produced in a much larger range of colours and prints. Furthermore, at the end of the 1940s, Christian Dior launched his New Look accentuating the female form. This exciting design shifted the trend to feminine and hourglass figures for women, including in swimwear.

One of the most significant moments in the history of women's swimwear was the creation of the bikini in 1946. Louis Réard, an engineer turned designer's skimpy design, consisted of only four triangles of material that were held together with string. The rise of the film industry and Hollywood glamour, which celebrated the female form in its entirety, had a big impact on the swimwear industry. These appearances brought the bikini into mainstream media, thus beginning the garment's transition from outrageous and shocking to everyday. According to *Vogue*, by the mid-1950s swimwear was seen more as a "state of dress, not undress", illustrating how liberated fashion trends were gradually being accepted, even if society was not quite ready for the bikini.

Towards the end of the twentieth-century, women's swimwear became increasingly bold and

colourful, a reflection of the fashion trends at the time. Bikinis and swimsuits were still the **go-to** swimwear, which now featured high-cut legs, strapless bandeau bikini tops and even matching sarongs

Fiona Ibbetson, fashionhistory.fitnyc.ed, Sep 24, 2020

recreational : leisure – **deemed** : seems as – **wool** : *laine* – **sleeker** : *plus ajusté, près du corps* – **afford** ; be able to pay, to possess – **garments** : clothes – **tanning** : *bronzer* – **holidayed** : people who went on holidays – **affluent** : be socially more important – **game changer** : pivotal – **yarn** : *fil* – **go-to** : most fashionable

Fashion with a Cause: Honouring Remembrance and Social Change through Design

The modern fashion industry wields immense cultural influence, shaping not only styles and trends but also conveying profound statements on society's values, history, and collective memories. Through the lens of fashion with a cause, designers infuse their creations with social messages that resonate deeply with global audiences, drawing attention to themes like remembrance, social justice, and sustainability.

Fashion has historically been more than mere decoration; it has served as a form of social commentary, reflecting cultural values, celebrating heritage, and sometimes challenging norms. Today, remembrance in fashion takes on a new level of importance as designers explore themes that resonate with contemporary audiences. Fashion can be seen as a tribute to history, using visual motifs, textures, and designs to acknowledge both collective memory and individual identity.

In an era of global crises and socio-political unrest, many designers have chosen to use fashion as a medium for change. Designers have increasingly engaged in tribute fashion collections that spotlight key social causes, creating awareness and solidarity. In this regard, remembrance collections in fashion are not simply about nostalgia; they encapsulate the weight of historical events and lived experiences, often with the intent of fostering societal reflection and discussion.

One of the most enduring symbols in remembrance collections fashion is the red poppy, which is closely associated with Remembrance Day in the UK. Designers like John Galiano and Vivienne Westwood have incorporated the poppy as a tribute to those who lost their lives in conflict. In Westwood's 2008 "Propaganda" collection, she utilised military-inspired designs and poppy motifs, merging fashion with a powerful reminder of war's impact. The symbolic



fashion collections allow audiences to see garments as more than items of clothing but as statements that engage with the theme of remembrance in a personal way.

Isabella De Lucca

Denim and Civil Rights



Civil rights activists on their march on Washington, 1963

Denim is a daily staple in both America's history and its ideology, too. From dusty gold miners in the late 1800s to the cowboys of the 1930s who made the popularity of jeans leap from workwear into the wardrobes of Hollywood stars like James Dean. The jean stands for something larger about the American spirit: rugged individualism, informality and a democratic respect for hard work. But while class and gender differences have been acknowledged and largely written about since blue jeans were first invented 147 years ago, the narrative has been mostly whitewashed, especially when it comes to discussions around race and Black America's part in the history of denim. [...]

The civil rights movement began to unfold in the mid-50s, and ushered in over a decade of boycotts, sit-ins, and marches. Jeans were not only the preferred dress of some activists, but also a symbol of protest for the movement. [...]

In a 2017 Racked article titled "What the Civil Rights Movement Has to Do With Denim", editor Marlen Komar explains how activists wore overalls out of practicality - they were tired of mending tears from attack dogs and high-pressure hoses, as denim could withstand the abuse. "They used to be referred

to as 'Negro clothes' - slave owners bought denim for their enslaved workers, partly because the material was sturdy, and partly because it helped contrast them against the linen suits and lace parasols of plantation families and their inclusion in the civil rights movement suggested that pointed societal divide" Komar writes.

Samuel Trotman, Denim Dudes, June 2020.

Hippie Fashion History: The Evolution, Influence, and Legacy



Hippie fashion traces the vibrant, free-spirited style that emerged in the 1960s. Characterized by bold colors, natural fabrics, and eclectic accessories, this movement reflected a desire for peace, individuality, and connection to nature—leaving a lasting influence on modern fashion and sustainable trends. This trend emerged in the United States during the 1960s, rooted in the counterculture's ideals of peace, freedom, and nonconformity. It was born in San Francisco and quickly spread across the globe, influencing not just clothing but also attitudes toward sustainability, gender equality, and self-expression.

Hippie fashion gained momentum as a visual protest against materialism, war, and rigid social norms. The Vietnam War, the civil rights movement, and a growing environmental consciousness all fueled the desire for change. Clothing became a canvas for expressing these values—favoring comfort, individuality, and a connection to nature.

What are the defining features of Hippie Fashion ?

- **Loose, Comfortable Clothing:** flared trousers, maxi dresses, peasant blouses, and kaftans designed for freedom of movement and comfort.
- **Bright Colors and Psychedelic Prints:** inspired by nature, art, and the psychedelic movement, tie-dye, floral patterns, and kaleidoscopic design.
- **Handmade and Sustainable:** preference for handcrafted garments, accessories, and upcycled materials reflected early eco-friendly values.
- **Gender Fluidity:** men and women often wore similar styles, challenging traditional gender norms.
- **Ethnic and Global Influences:** elements from Native American, African, and Asian cultures—like beaded jewelry, moccasins, tunics, and headbands—were incorporated, celebrating diversity and travel.
- **Accessories:** love beads, peace sign necklaces, feathers, and headbands became iconic, often handmade and layered for a bohemian look.

What are the pros and cons of school uniforms? This is a question that regularly agitates the world of education. Because the **wearing of school uniforms** is far from being unanimous. It has its defenders who do not doubt its importance. It has its detractors, who do not see the purpose of the uniform. Let's go over the main arguments of both camps.



†

Disadvantage: the wearing of uniforms hinders individual freedom

Young people are used to expressing their personality through the clothes they wear. Not being able to choose their clothes can mean that they feel deprived of a certain form of freedom.

†

Advantage: school uniforms have a positive effect on student behavior

According to teachers, school uniforms promote discipline, concentration and, in fact, class work. Some go so far as to say that these good conditions influence school results.

Advantage: school uniforms create a sense of equality

Listing the advantages and disadvantages of the uniform invariably leads to the sense of equality it provides. Everyone is dressed the same, so the comparisons around branded or fashionable clothes disappear and with them the discriminations and mockery.

Disadvantage: school uniforms can create resentment towards the school

Uniforms may be mandatory in some schools. Young people generally have little taste for what is imposed on them by adults, especially at an age when they are learning to develop their own opinions.

Uniforms at school may therefore lead to a feeling of rejection of the institution and, consequently, of school work.

†

Advantage: school uniforms have the advantage of creating a sense of belonging

Conforming to a **dress code** to mark one's membership in an institution can be a source of great pride for young people. They feel part of a group and representatives of its values.

Disadvantage: school uniforms are misogynistic and outdated

Skirts for girls, pants for boys: the model is long gone. For some, the uniform is still too often perceived as a reflection of a certain conservatism and an anchorage in the past.

Disadvantage: school uniforms are expensive for families

Going to school has a cost. Some believe that the cost is higher when school uniforms are imposed. Parents are no longer in control of the budget for their children's clothing, since the school chooses the attire. It should be noted, however, that the price range can be quite variable.

†

Advantage: the school uniform is practical

No need to run to the clothing store the day before school starts! The child already knows what he will wear each morning.

When the uniforms are well made, like those of Uniforme Prestige School, they can even dress the whole sibling over time. In addition, regulation uniforms are often designed to be easy to care for.

en.uniformeprestige.com

School uniforms: advantages and disadvantages

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↑

The wearing of uniforms hinders individual freedom :

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↑

School uniforms have a positive effect on student behavior :

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School uniforms create a sense of equality : _____

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en.uniformeprestige.com

The True Story Behind Princess Diana's Revenge Dress

Princess Diana's revenge dress was a sexy and daring (for the time) little black dress by Greek designer Christina Stambolian. She wore it to a Vanity Fair gala at London's Serpentine Gallery on June 29, 1994 – the very night her husband, Prince Charles, confessed on British television that he had cheated on her. According to Wild and Fitzwilliams, this iconic look was a bold statement that helped her take control of the narrative of her life. « Diana clearly stole the show that day, » Fitzwilliams says. As for the dress itself, it was slinky, short and sexy with its off-the-shoulder, cleavage-baring neckline, a serious departure from other royal choices at the time, even for a [style icon like Diana](#). To complete the head-turning look, Diana paired the dress with black tights, high heels and a multistrand pearl choker with a huge sapphire in the center.

This daring dress was seen as Diana's (very) public answer to Charles's infamous television interview, in which he admitted to an affair with his now-wife, [Queen Camilla](#). « weeks up until this event, there had been lots of press coverage about the ITV interview, and it was kind of preannounced that he was going to admit that he had been unfaithful, » says Wild. « And the night the whole world talked about Prince Charles and his infidelity, Diana stepped out wearing this



really, really striking dress. Without saying anything at all, she reclaimed the narrative and kicked Prince Charles off the front page in a seemingly effortless way.”

Of course, this move was brilliant, says Fitzwilliams: “The revenge dress was a triumph for Diana. She told the world in the most dramatic way what she felt and instantly won people’s sympathies.”

“Diana had, apparently, bought it three years earlier, but she had never worn it because she considered it to be a little bit too risky,” says Wild. “It was a very different dress to what we had seen the princess wear before—or, in fact, any royal.”

The royal family’s dress code calls for modesty, elegance and non-provocative styles for women. The revenge dress worn by Princess Diana was a purposely defiant and provocative choice. Plus, black is a color traditionally reserved for funerals, at least when you’re part of the British royal family.

Wild says. “As a member of the royal family, you are meant to be apolitical, and that includes your own personal views. This was Diana being incredibly personal. And incredibly indiscreet. She was saying exactly what she felt with the help of this dress and necklace. [The revenge dress] demonstrates the power of our clothing, the power to say far more with a dress than words could ever do,” says Wild. “It was a public act of revenge and rebellion. The establishment was trying to silence Diana, and she said no to that.”

Astrid_Hofer *Reader’s digest* 11 April 2025

Dress sprayed onto model on Coperni catwalk at Paris Fashion Week



Parisian fashion brand Coperni used Fabrican's sprayable, liquid fibre to spray a dress onto a model at its Spring Summer 2023 show at Paris Fashion Week.

The Coperni show took place in Salle des Textiles at Paris's Musée des Arts et Métiers on 30 September and saw a white dress sprayed live onto the body of model Bella Hadid.

For its closing look, Hadid entered the Salle des Textiles wearing nothing but flesh-coloured underwear. Hadid approached a lit platform, surrounded by a team of people holding spray guns, where she stood for 15 minutes while the Fabrican team sprayed a white substance onto her body to form the outline of a dress.

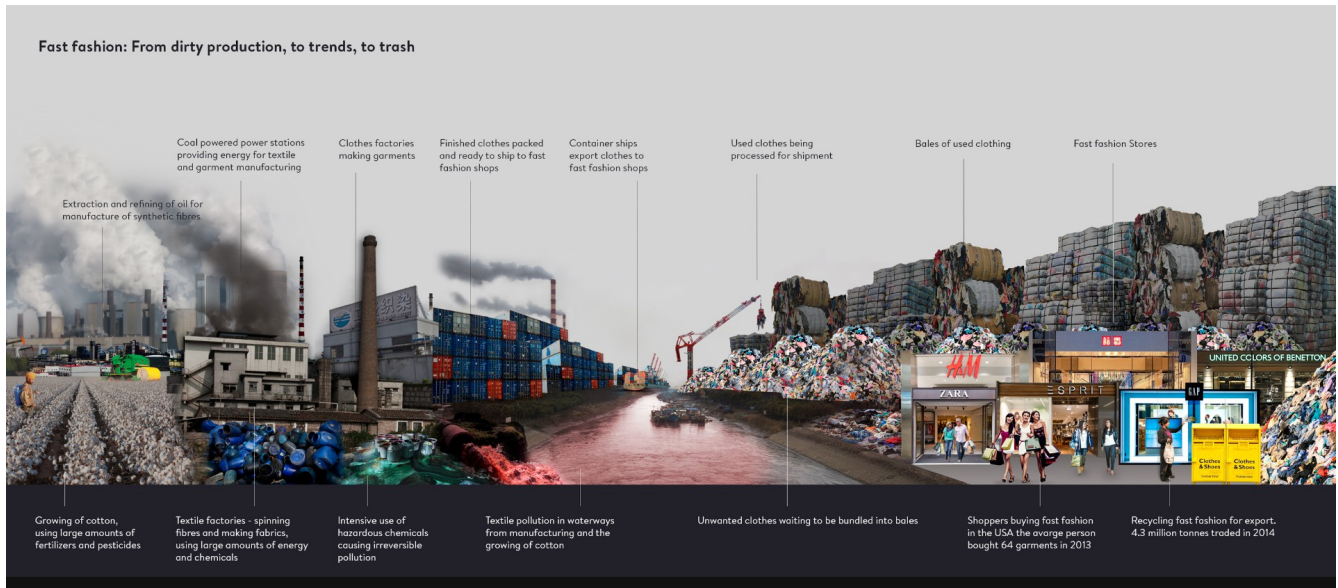
The material used to create the spray-on dress was developed by spray-on fabric technology company Fabrican, which was founded in 2003 by Spanish scientist and fashion designer Manel Torres.

Fabrican's spray-on fabric is a liquid made up of natural and synthetic fibres, such as wool and mohair, cotton, nylon and cellulose depending on the desired feel, that is suspended in a polymer solution. The liquid solution is sprayed by an aerosol or spray gun onto the body, which then evaporates as it makes contact with a surface to form a non-woven fabric.

After the shape of a dress was sprayed onto the body of Hadid, a Coperni employee began to cut and alter the white dress, shortening its length, adding a slit and draping the straps off Hadid's shoulders before she then walked around the room.

James Parkes, *dezeen.com*, 4 October 2022

<https://www.greenpeace.org/international/act/detox/>



greenpeace

Who grew this cotton
Who sowed the seeds
Who spun these threads
Who wove this cloth

Whose silk is that
Who turned the worm
Who sheared the sheep
Who's getting fleeced

Who fixed the hem
Who broke the system
Who's on her feet
Who made my clothes

Who sewed the seams
Who stitched the tag
Whose fingers bled
Whose fault is this

Who grew the brand
Who hemmed and hawed
Who hired the helpless
Who dyed for you

Who sweats the details
Whose sweater is that
Who shot it first
Who gets a fair shot

Who's overdressed
Who's oppressed
Who's high on fashion
Who's high on fumes

Whose dress is to die for
Who shops to live
Who gets the bargain
Whose life's on sale

Who's always searching
Who's never satisfied
Who's got nothing to wear
Who cares

Who brags her bags
Who crows her clothes
Who swoons her shoes
Who posts the most

Who sets the price
Who pays the cost
Who's asking
Who needs to know

Who embroiders truth
Who's naked underneath
Who are you
Who are you wearing?



What Is Mushroom Leather & Why Do People Love It?



Plant leathers are the hot new thing in fashion – and among them, mushroom leather is gaining ground quickly. Just last year, iconic French fashion house Hermès (which is known for its leather goods) launched a bag made from mushrooms. Rooted in tradition and mindful of heritage, Hermès was perhaps the last brand many expected to make a move like this. But it's a sign of the times that vegan leather is reaching even the most elusive corners of high fashion.

Mushroom leather doesn't require much water or almost any chemicals at all in its production, and it also replicates the look and feel of cow skins very closely.

There are many reasons why this vegan leather, made from the root structure of fungi, is touted as the material of the future. Firstly, it saves lives. Leather kills approximately one billion animals every year, most of them having lived their entire lives in factory farms where they endure extreme confinement. Needless to say, none of this is an issue with plant-based leather.

Secondly, mushroom leather is a win for the environment : it eliminates the need to farm millions of animals for leather (animals are often farmed and killed specifically for their skins).

How exactly are mushrooms transformed into leather? The journey starts with mycelium – a root-like fungus structure. The process starts with engineered mushroom cells grown into 3D structures which form a tough, resistant material which boasts the durability and longevity of animal leather. . Any remaining materials are subsequently composted. This material is also certified bio-based and on its way to becoming plastic-free.

The production process of mushroom leather requires very little water and energy to produce, further minimising its environmental impact compared to animal skins. And after many years of research, the material is ready to compete with cow skin in terms of aesthetics. And while today these materials are still a rarity, we're without a doubt moving towards a future where mushroom leather will just be...leather.

Abridged from Sascha Camilli, <https://immaculatevegan.com>, a blog

Your Next Outfit Could Be Made From Spider Silk

Over the last few decades, several research groups have been producing and testing materials inspired by spider webs. One of the ways to do this is by creating replicas of spider silk based on spidroins, the proteins that make up spider silk and are the central building blocks of spider webs. Spiders can produce spidroins, but it's not exactly feasible to employ a factory full of spiders and have them create spidroins on demand. People have certainly thought about it, but it's very time-consuming and according to [a recent review](#), another issue is that spiders show "cannibalistic behavior". They'd eat each other if they were bred to scale up spider silk production!

So how else can you make spidroins? Like other proteins, spidroins are encoded by genes, so if you know the genetic code, it's possible to produce recombinant spidroins in other organisms. That has been the main method that researchers have been using to produce spider silk without spiders. It also makes it possible to change the spidroin so that it has the desired properties of being able to form strong fibers, but adjust it for purposes other than "making a spider web".

One way that scientists have achieved this in the past is by expressing the protein in goat milk. Now defunct company Nexia produced a fiber called BioSteel in this way, but wasn't able to scale it up to commercial proportions. Still, BioSteel itself was functional, and in 2012 artist Sruli Recht used it to [create a shirt](#), which demonstrates how recombinant spider silk could be used in textiles.



Another way to produce spider silk without spiders is by expressing the spidroin proteins in micro-organisms such as bacteria. Several research groups and companies have been going down this route. It's also the production process used by Japanese biotech company Spiber, which produces Brewed Protein, a proprietary fiber that they've used to create replacements for different types of fabrics. Their materials have been showcased on the runway at Paris Fashion Week 2020 in a collection by Yuima Nakazato

There's a lot of potential for spiderwebs beyond Halloween decorations!

Eva Amsen, Forbes, Oct 30, 2022

From oppression to power regained

L

Legacy / Discrimination

equal treatment = on an equal footing

- oppressed ● distressed
- be discriminated against
- demean = cause a loss of dignity

Fight back

a thrift shop a shop selling used goods

committed devoted

- pride

- counterculture

challenge = defy

- of African descent
- mainstream conventional

Protest

- stand up for one's rights demonstrate
- denounce = criticise
- march
- rebel against

Regain power

- empower
- advocate
- assert = claim be entitled to= be allowed to
- highlight sth -belong to sb honour /'ona/

one's culture

- voice your opinion
- speak out against sth
- make one's voice heard
- make a statement
- get a message across
- embrace change

The power of clothes

Symbols and meaning associate (v.)

- denounce (v.)
- embody (v.)
- means of expression (exp.) rebel (v.) stand for (v.)
- suggest (v.) symbolise (v.)

Materials

- denim (n.)
- dye /daɪ/ (v.)
- fabric (n.)
- fur (n.)
- leather (n.)

Causes

- animal abuse (n.)
- anti-war (adj.)
- civil rights (n.)
- disease /dr'zi:z/ (n.)
- fair trade (n.)

- peace (n.)
- political (adj.)
- sustainable (adj.)

Taking action

- be committed (exp.)
- be involved (exp.)
- pay tribute (exp.)
- raise awareness (exp.)
- spread a message (exp.)
- take a stand (exp.)
- warn against (exp.)

People

- activist (n.)
- demonstrator (n.) eco-warrior (n.)
- fashion designer (n.)
- protestor (n.)
- rebel (n.)

A piece of outdoor clothing that is worn over other clothes to keep warm and dry	A piece of women's clothing that is made in one piece and covers the body down to the legs.	A type of gloves that cover the four fingers together and the thumb separately	A piece of clothing worn for swimming especially the type worn by women and girls
Coat	Dress	Mittens	Bathing suit
A man's tall black or grey hat, worn with formal clothes on very formal occasions	A piece of clothing that is worn over feet	Clothes that you wear under other clothes and next to your skin	A piece of women's underwear worn to cover and support the breast
Top hat	Socks	Underwear	Bra
A long narrow piece of leather that you wear around your waist	A piece of clothing for a woman or girl that hangs from the waist	A long narrow piece of clothes worn around the neck, especially by men, with a knot in front	A loose piece of clothing like a shirt and trousers in one piece, normally made of heavy cloth
Belt	Skirt	Tie	Overalls

A pair of outer coverings for your feet, usually made of leather	A piece of clothing like a shirt, worn by women	A loose soft shoe that you wear in the house	A cap with a long peak (a curved part sticking out in front), originally worn by baseball players
T-shirt	Blouse	Slippers	Basecap
A type of light open shoe that is worn in warm weather	A pair of outer coverings for your feet, usually made of leather	A piece of clothes that is worn around the neck, for example for warmth or decoration	Trousers or pants made of strong cotton, especially denim
Sandals	Shoes	Scarf	Jeans

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Anne-Charlotte Legrand - Académie de Versailles, lycée Alain
