**Text 1**

① In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn’t affect her. ② Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant’s sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

Miranda Priestly训斥她的没有吸引力的助手，因为她的助手认为高级时尚与她无关。Priestly解释了助手身上的毛衣这几年是如何从百货商场降级到路边摊的。

descended 下降

bargain bin 打折区

① This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn’t be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline’s three-year indictment of “fast fashion”. ② In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. ③ Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. ④ These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don’t advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. ⑤ By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

时尚行业自上而下的概念已经变得过时，而且与*Overdressed* 所描述的繁荣世界相矛盾，这本书是Elizabeth Cline画了3年时间完成的对 “快时尚”的谴责。在过去的十年，技术的提升让大众商标，例如Zara, H&M, 和Uniqlo 响应趋势更快、更符合需求、更精准。快速的转变意味着更少的浪费库存，更频繁的版本，更多的利益。这些品牌鼓励注重风格的消费者将衣服视作一次性的 —— 这意外着只洗一次或两次，每周都更新你的衣橱，即使他们不那样宣传。通过提供廉价的符合趋势的产品，这些品牌控制了时尚周期，动摇了这一长期习惯以季节为步伐的行业。

couldn't be more

I couldn't be more disappointed

I couldn't be more satisfied

can't get enough

"I can't get enough of this song."

This means I like the song so much that it feels like I would never get tired of it.

"Pizza is my favorite food. I just can't get enough."

This means you like pizza so much that you never have enough to be satisfied. You could always eat more pizza. You would never get sick of it.

odd 奇怪

odds 1. 机率 2.困难 3.矛盾

anticipate 预期

disposable 一次性的

pace 步伐

① The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. ② For H&M to offer a $5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

这次革命的牺牲者不仅是设计师。对于H&M来说在全球超过2300家零售店提供$5.95衬衫，必须依赖低廉的海外劳动力，海量的订单压榨自然资源，使用大量的有害化学品。

knit 编织

① *Overdressed* is the fashion world’s answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan’s *The Omnivore’s Dilemma*. ② “Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful,” Cline argues. ③ Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

*Overdressed*是时尚界对最好的销售者的回答。“打了的衣服，就像快餐，满足饥饿需求，然而它是不耐用的，而且很浪费”。美国人每年大概因买20十亿衣服，平均每人64件，无论他们捐出去多少，这种过凉确实是浪费。

① Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. ② But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can’t be knocked off.

*Overdressed*末尾，Cline介绍了她的观点，一个名叫Sarah Kate Beaumont的Brooklyn人，从2008年开始自己做他的衣服，很美。但正如Cline首次提到的，Beaumont花费了数十年去完善她的手工艺，她的例子不能够被复制。

knocked off 下班

Do you want to knock off early today?

今天你想早些下班吗？

① Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. ② She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. ③ Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can’t afford not to.

尽管很多快时尚公司努力控制他们对于劳工和环境的影响，包括H&M推出了绿色的产品线，Cline相信持续的改变只能被消费者所影响。虚荣是永恒的，只有当人们不能支付的起，才能开始更环保的购物。

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her

[A] lack of imagination.

[B] poor bargaining skill.

[C] obsession with high fashion.

[D] insensitivity to fashion.

22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to

[A] combat unnecessary waste.

[B] shop for their garments more frequently.

[C] resist the influence of advertisements.

[D] shut out the feverish fashion world.

23. The word “indictment” (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

[A] accusation.

[B] enthusiasm.

[C] indifference.

[D] tolerance.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

[A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.

[B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.

[C] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.

[D] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.

25. What is the subject of the text?

[A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.

[B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.

[C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.

[D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.