

Fill the gaps with the appropriate verbal form out of the verb in brackets or fill in the gap using only ONE word.

## UNDERGARMENTS

are clothes WORN (WEAR) under other clothes, often next TO the skin. They keep outer garments from BEING SOILED (SOIL) by bodily secretions and discharges, shape the body, and provide support for parts of it. Some garments ARE INTENDED (INTEND) for erotic effect. Special types of undergarments have religious significance. Some items of clothing ARE DESIGNED (DESIGN) as undergarments, while others, such as T-shirts and certain types of shorts, are appropriate both as undergarments and as outer clothing. If made of suitable material, some undergarments can serve AS nightwear or swimsuits.

Some people choose NOT TO WEAR (NOT WEAR) any underwear or "to go commando" FOR several reasons; among those reasons include comfort, to enable their outer garments (particularly those which are form-fitting) to look more flattering, to avoid CREATING (CREATE) a panty line, because they find it sexually exciting, or because they do not see any need for them.

Certain types of clothes, such as cycling shorts and kilts, are designed TO BE WORN (WEAR) or are traditionally worn without underwear. This also applies for most clothes worn as nightwear and as swimwear.

## Ancient history

The loincloth is the simplest form of underwear; it was probably the first undergarment worn by human beings. In warmer climates the loincloth was often the only clothing worn (effectively making it an outer garment rather than an undergarment), as was doubtless its origin, but in colder regions the loincloth often formed the basis of a person's clothing and WAS COVERED (COVER) by other garments. In most ancient civilizations, this was the only undergarment available.

Men are said TO HAVE WORN (WEAR) loincloths in ancient Greece and Rome, though it is unclear whether Greek women wore undergarments. There is some speculation that ONLY/JUST slaves wore loincloths and that citizens DID NOT WEAR (NOT WEAR) undergarments beneath their chitons. Mosaics of the Roman period indicate that women (primarily in an athletic context, whilst wearing nothing else) sometimes wore *strophiae* (breastcloths) or brassieres made of soft leather, along with *subligaculæ* which were either in the form of shorts OR loincloths.

The fabric used for loincloths may HAVE BEEN (BE) wool, linen or a linsey-woolsey blend. Only the upper classes could AFFORD/HAVE AFFORDED (AFFORD) imported silk.



## Middle Ages and Renaissance

In the Middle Ages, western men's underwear became looser fitting. The loincloth WAS REPLACED (REPLACE) by loose, trouser-like clothing called braies, WHICH the wearer stepped into and then laced or tied around the waist and legs AT about mid-calf.



Braies WERE USUALLY FITTED (USUALLY FIT) with a front flap that was buttoned or tied closed. This codpiece allowed men to urinate without HAVING TO (HAVE TO) remove the braies completely. Codpieces were also worn with hose when very short doublets – vest-like garments tied together in the front and worn under other clothing – were IN fashion, as early forms of hose were open at the crotch. Henry VIII OF England began padding his codpiece, which caused a spiralling trend of larger and larger codpieces that only ended by the end of the 16th century. It has been speculated that the King may HAVE HAD (HAVE) the venereal disease syphilis, and a bandage soaked in medication to relieve its symptoms may HAVE BEEN INCLUDED (INCLUDE) in his large codpiece. Henry VIII also wanted A healthy son and may HAVE THOUGHT (THINK) that projecting himself in this way would portray fertility. Codpieces were sometimes used as a pocket for HOLDING (HOLD) small items.



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Over the upper part of their bodies, BOTH medieval men and women usually wore a close-fitting shirt-like garment called a chemise in France, or a smock or shift in England. During the 16th century, the farthingale was popular. This was a petticoat STIFFENED (STIFFEN) with reed or willow rods so that it stood out from a woman's body like a cone extending from the waist.

Corsets also began TO BE WORN (WEAR) about this time. At first they WERE CALLED (CALL) pairs of bodies. These were not the small-waisted, curved corsets familiar from THE Victorian era, but straight-lined corsets that flattened the bust.

There is A myth that Crusaders, worried about the fidelity of their wives, forced them to wear chastity belts. There is no reference, image, or surviving belt to support this story. Most historians of this period are of the view that a chastity belt was worn to prevent sexual assault and that the woman KEPT (KEEP) the key.



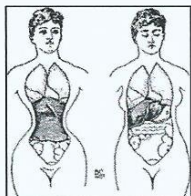
Men's braies and hose were eventually replaced BY simple cotton, silk or linen drawers, which were usually knee-length trousers with a button flap in the front.

In 2012, findings in Lengberg Castle showed that lace and linen brassieres, one of which greatly resembled the modern bra, date BACK to hundreds of years before it WAS THOUGHT (THINK) to exist.

### Enlightenment and Industrial Age

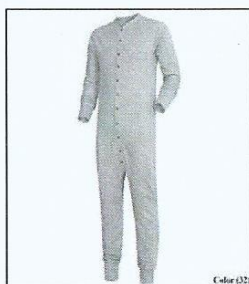
The invention of the spinning jenny machines and the cotton gin in the second half of the 18th century made cotton fabrics widely available. This allowed factories to mass-produce underwear, and for the first time, people began TO BUY / BUYING (BUY) undergarments in stores rather THAN making them at home.

Women's stays of the 18th century WERE LACED (LACE) behind and drew the shoulders back to form a high, round bosom and erect posture. Coloured stays were popular. With the relaxed country styles of the end of the century, stays became shorter and were unboned or only lightly boned, and were now called corsets. Undue binding of a corset sometimes LED (LEAD) to a woman needing to retire to the fainting room. As tight waists became fashionable in the 1820s, the corset was again boned and laced to form the figure. By the 1860s, a tiny ("wasp") waist came TO BE SEEN (SEE) as a symbol of beauty.



By the 1880s, the dress reform movement was campaigning AGAINST the pain and damage to internal organs and bones caused by tight lacing. Inez Gaches-Sarraute invented the "health corset", with a straight-fronted bust made to help (to) SUPPORT (SUPPORT) the wearer's muscles. The corset was usually worn over a thin shirt-like shift of cotton or muslin.

As skirts became fuller from the 1830s, women wore a profusion of petticoats to achieve a fashionable bell shape. By the 1850s, stiffened crinolines and later hoop skirts allowed ever wider skirts to be worn. The bustle, a frame or pad worn over the buttock, had been used off and on by women FOR two centuries, but reached the height of its popularity in the later 1880s, and went out of fashion FOR good in the 1890s.



Another common undergarment of the late-19th century for men, women and children was the union suit. Invented in Utica, New York, and PATENTED (PATENT) in 1868, this was a one-piece front-buttoning garment usually made of knitted material with sleeves EXTENDED/-ING (EXTEND) to the wrists and legs down to the ankles. It had a buttoned flap in the back TO EASE (EASE) visits to the toilet. The union suit was the precursor of long johns, a two-piece garment consisting OF a long-sleeved top and long pants possibly named AFTER American boxer John L. Sullivan, WHO wore a similar garment IN the ring.



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The jockstrap WAS INVENTED (INVENT) in 1874 by C.F. Bennett of a Chicago sporting goods company, Sharp & Smith, to provide comfort AND support for bicycle jockeys RIDING (RIDE) the cobblestone streets of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1897 Bennett's newly formed Bike Web Company BEGAN (BEGIN) mass-producing THE Bike Jockey Strap.

### 1900S to 1920S

By the early 20th century, the mass-produced undergarment industry was booming, and competition forced producers TO COME UP WITH (come up with) all sorts of innovative and gimmicky designs to compete. The Hanes company emerged from this boom and quickly established itself AS a top manufacturer of union suits, WHICH were common until the 1930s. Textile technology continued to improve, and the time to make a single union suit dropped from days to minutes.

Meanwhile, designers of women's undergarments relaxed the corset. The invention of new, flexible but supportive materials allowed whalebone and steel bones TO BE REMOVED (remove). The emancipation or liberty bodice offered AN alternative to constricting corsets, and in Australia and the UK the liberty bodice became a standard item for girls as well as women.

Men's underwear was also ON the rise. Benjamin Joseph Clark, a migrant to Louisiana from New Jersey, opened a venture capitalist firm named Bossier in Bossier Parish. One product manufactured by his firm was tightly fitting boxers that resembled modern underwear. Though the company was bankrupt by the early 1900s, it had some impact ON men's underwear design.

Underwear advertising first made an appearance in the 1910s. The first underwear print advertisement in the US appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* in 1911 and featured oil paintings BY J.C. Leyendecker of the "Kenosha Klosed Krotch". Early underwear advertisements emphasised durability and comfort, and fashion was not regarded AS a selling point.



In 1912, the US is said TO HAVE GOT (GET) its first professional underwear designer, Lindsay "Layneau" Boudreaux, a French immigrant, WHO showed the world that an American woman could establish and run a company.

In 1913, a New York socialite named Mary Phelps Jacob changed women's fashion forever when she created the first brassiere by TYING (TIE) two handkerchiefs together with ribbon. Jacob's original intention was to cover the whalebone sticking out of her corset, which was visible through her sheer dress. Jacob began TO MAKE / MAKING (MAKE) brassieres for her family and friends, and news of the garment soon spread by word of mouth. By 1914, Jacob had a patent for her design and was marketing it throughout the US. Although women had worn brassiere-like garments in years past, Jacob's was the first TO BE SUCCESSFULLY MARKETING (SUCCESSFULLY MARKET) and widely adopted.



By the end of ~~z~~ the decade, trouser-like "bloomers", which WERE POPULARISED (POPULARISE) by Amelia Jenks Bloomer (1818–1894) but invented by Elizabeth Smith Miller, GAINED (GAIN) popularity with the so-called Gibson Girls who enjoyed pursuits such as cycling and tennis. This new female athleticism helped push the corset OUT of style. The other major factor in the corset's demise was the fact that metal was globally IN short supply during the First World War. Steel-laced corsets WERE DROPPED (DROP) in favour of the brassiere.



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In the 1920s, manufacturers shifted emphasis from durability to comfort. Advertisements raved ABOUT patented new designs that reduced the number of buttons and increased accessibility. A new woven cotton fabric called nainsook gained popularity in the 1920s for its durability. Retailers also began TO SELL/ SELLING (SELL) preshrunk undergarments.

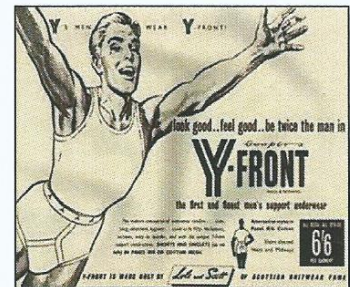
Also in the 1920s, as hemlines of women's dresses rose, women started to wear stockings to cover the exposed legs. Women's bloomers also became much shorter. The shorter bloomers became looser and less supportive as the boyish flapper look came INTO fashion. By the end of the decade, they came KNOWN (KNOW) as "step-ins", very much like modern panties but with wider legs. They WERE WORN (WEAR) for the increased flexibility they afforded.



As dancing became a favourite pastime of young flappers, the garter belt WAS INVENTED (INVENT) to keep stockings from falling. The increased sexual awareness of the flapper also made underwear sexier than ever BEFORE. It was the flappers who ushered in the era of lingerie. In 1928, Maidenform, a company operated by Ida Rosenthal, a Russian immigrant, developed the brassiere and introduced modern cup sizes for bras.

### 1930s and 1940s

Modern men's underwear was largely an invention of the 1930s. On 19 January 1935, Coopers Inc. SOLD (SELL) the world's first briefs in Chicago. Designed By an "apparel engineer" named Arthur Kneibler, briefs dispensed with leg sections and had a Y-shaped overlapping fly. The company dubbed the design the "Jockey" since it offered a degree of support that HAD PREVIOUSLY ONLY BEEN (PREVIOUSLY ONLY BE) available from the jockstrap. Jockey briefs proved so popular that over 30,000 pairs WERE SOLD (SELL) within three months of their introduction. In 1938, when Jockeys were introduced in the UK, they sold at the rate of 3,000 a week.



In this decade, companies also began selling buttonless drawers FITTED (FIT) with an elastic waistband. These were the first true boxer shorts, which were named for their resemblance to the shorts WORN (WEAR) by professional fighters.

Women of the 1930s BROUGHT (BRING) the corset back, now called the "girdle". The garment lacked the whalebone and metal supports and usually CAME (COME) with a brassiere (now usually called a "bra") and attached garters.

### 1950s and 1960s

Before the 1950s, underwear consisted OF simple, white pieces of clothing which were NOT TO BE SHOWN (NOT SHOW) in public. In the 1950s, underwear came TO BE PROMOTED (PROMOTE) as a fashion item in its own right, and came TO BE MADE (MAKE) in prints and colours. Manufacturers also experimented WITH/ON rayon and newer fabrics like Dacron, nylon and Spandex. By 1960, men's underwear WAS REGULARLY PRINTED (REGULARLY PRINT) in loud patterns, or with messages or images such as cartoon characters.

Women's undergarments began to emphasize the breasts INSTEAD of the waist. The decade saw the introduction of the bullet bra pointed bust, inspired by Christian Dior's "New Look", WHICH featured pointed cups. The original Wonderbra and push-up bra by Frederick's of Hollywood finally hit it big. Women's panties became more colourful and decorative, and by the mid-1960s were available IN two abbreviated styles called the hip-hugger and the bikini (named AFTER the Pacific Ocean island of that name), frequently in sheer nylon fabric.

Pantyhose, also called *tights* in British English, which combined panties and hose into one garment, are said TO HAVE MADE (MAKE) their first appearance in 1959, invented by Glen Raven Mills of North Carolina.



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### 1970s to the present day

Underwear as fashion is believed TO HAVE REACHED (REACH) its peak in the 1970s and 1980s, and underwear advertisers forgot ABOUT comfort and durability, at least in advertising. Sex appeal became the main selling point, in swimwear as well, BRINGING (BRING) to fruition a trend that had been building since at least the flapper era.

The tank top, an undershirt named after the type of swimwear dating from the 1920s known AS a tank suit or maillot, became popular warm-weather casual outerwear in the US in the 1980s. Performers such as Madonna and Cyndi Lauper WERE ALSO OFTEN SEEN (ALSO OFTEN SEE) wearing their undergarments on top of other clothes.

Although worn for decades by exotic dancers, in the 1980s the G-string first gained popularity in South America, particularly in Brazil. Originally a style of swimsuit, the back of the garment is so narrow that it disappears BETWEEN the buttocks. By the 1990s the design had made its way to most of the Western world, and thong underwear became popular. Today, the thong is one of the fastest-selling styles of underwear among women, and IS ALSO WORN (ALSO WEAR) by men.

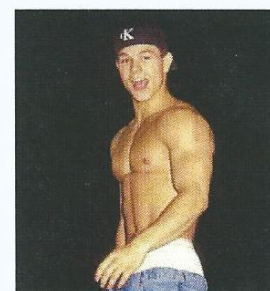
While health and practicality HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN EMPHASISED (PREVIOUSLY EMPHASIZE), in the 1970s retailers of men's underpants began focusing ON fashion and sex appeal. Designers such as Calvin Klein began featuring near-naked models in their advertisements.



In the UK in the 1970s, tight jeans gave briefs a temporary edge over boxer shorts, but a decade later boxers WERE GIVEN (GIVE) a boost by Nick Kamen's performance in Levi's "Launderette" TV commercial for its 501 jeans, during which he STRIPPED (STRIP) down to a pair of white boxer shorts in a public laundromat.



The 1990s SAW (SEE) the introduction of boxer briefs, which take the longer shape of boxers but maintain the tightness of briefs. Hip hop stars popularized "sagging", in which loosely fitting jeans or shorts were allowed to droop below the waist, EXPOSING (EXPOSE) the waistband or a greater portion of boxer shorts, briefs, or boxer briefs worn underneath. The chiselled muscularity of Mark Wahlberg (then known as Marky Mark) in a series of 1990s underwear advertisements for Calvin Klein LED (LEAD) to his success as a white hip hop star and a Hollywood actor.



### The market

In January 2008 it WAS REPORTED (REPORT) that, according TO market research firm Mintel, the men's underwear market in the UK was worth £674 million, and volume sales of men's underpants rose BY 24% between 2000 and 2005.

British manufacturers and retailers claim that most British men prefer "trunks", or short boxer briefs. The director of menswear of major British retailer Marks & Spencer (M&S), which today SELLS (SELL) 40 million pairs of men's underpants A/PER/ year, says that while boxer shorts are still the most popular at M&S, the demand HAS BEEN REDUCED (REDUCE) since 2006 in favour of hipster trunks similar in design to the swimming trunks worn by actor Daniel Craig in the James Bond film *Casino Royale*.

\*E VERY / EACH