

NAME

I. Read a magazine article about shoes. Choose from the list A-I the headings which best summarises each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A	Shoe designs are simple	F	Women like to look taller
B	Right and left	G	Shoes sheltered the feet
C	Some feet are bigger than others	H	Factories take over production
D	Function turns to fashion	I	Know your history
E	Expensive shoes are not always the best		

0 | I

If you perform pedicures on your client’s feet, they will probably ask you about shoes. By understanding the history of shoes, the basics of shoe fitting, and the mechanics of shoe wear, you will be able knowledgeably to counsel your clients on how to choose the right footwear.

1 |

It is thought that the first shoes were worn more than 12000 years ago by our ancestors who lived in a colder climate. These first shoes were probably an early version of moccasin made of leather and lined with fur or grass for insulation. They were to protect the foot more from the cold than from the harsh terrain.

2 |

Sandals appear to be the development in foot coverings. Drawings dating back to 6000-9000 BC show craftsmen constructing this type of “shoe”. The earliest existing example is an Egyptian sandal dating back to 2000 BC. From this simple design the Egyptians and Mesopotamians introduced fashion by adding colour ornamentation, and different shapes to their sandals.

3 |

All footwear fashions come from only seven basic designs. The newest of these designs, the laced oxford, dates back 300 years! And not one of these basic designs was created by or for women. Up until about 70 years ago, when shoes became more affordable and available to the masses because of mass production, only about 10 per cent of the population even wore shoes.

4 |

In the 16th century the “high heel” shoe was introduced into women’s fashion. It is recorded that Catherine de Medici, a 17-year-old Italian, was sent to marry King Henry II of France. Because of her short stature, she wore shoes with 2-to3-inch heels. High heels became the rage of Europe, to the point that the church clergy branded them “devices of Satan to stir the lusts of men”.

5 |

Early 19th –century America gave the world three great innovations in footwear construction and fit. Until then, all shoes were made from straight moulds, which meant the shoe could be worn on either foot. The idea of a left shoe and a right shoe was first introduced in 1824 but was rejected by the public because the shoes looked “crooked”. It was not until around 1900 that left and right shoes gained a firm foothold in the commercial marketplace.

6 |

The second thing that revolutionised shoe manufacturing was Elias Howe’s invention of the sewing machine in 1845. This allowed the upper pieces of the shoe to be sewn by machine instead of by hand. The McKay sewing machine was then developed to stitch the sole to the upper pieces. This allowed mass production of footwear, making shoes affordable to the general population.

7 |

The third innovation was the first common-sense system of shoe sizing, put forth by Edwin B. Simpson of New York in 1886. Until this time, shoes were generally available in only two sizes: large and small, fat and slim, or men’s and women’s. Simpson’s system of progressive measurements applied separately to men’s, women’s, children’s, and infants’ shoes. By the turn of the century this system finally gave the world uniformity in shoe sizing.

(adopted from FC practise tests, K.Lukey-Coutsocostas and D. Dalmaris, Prentice Hall)

7 points

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. We'll celebrate your victory as soon as the trial **(be)** over.
2. They already **(be)**for some years when I first met them.
3. She looks terrible! She **(bleed)**! She probably **(be)** attacked.
4. Who **(use)** my towel? It's all wet!
5. I think I **(go)** on a long holiday when the school year **(finish)**
6. Jane **(come)** to see us next weekend. She just **(phone)**
7. My train to Paris **(leave)** at 6:30 tomorrow.
8. It's almost midnight! Where you **(be)**? I **(not let)** you go out again this week!
9. If you **(study)** Hard for the next two months, you **(pass)** your exams.
10. If John **(not hear)** the car alarm last night, the thieves **(escape)** in his car.
11. If Poland **(win)** the Worl Cup, all the fans **(go)** wild.
12. I **(be)** very happy, if only I **(not live)** in a big city.
13. If film stars **(not work)** hard, they **(not be)** so popular.

22 points

III. Choose the best option and circle the correct answer.

1. I ... in Lublin all my life.
A live **B am living** **C have lived** **D was living**
2. When I was younger, I ... long hair.
A would have **B used to have** **C was having** **D have had**
3. My wallet ... in the shopping centre last week.
A was stolen **B is stolen** **C stolen** **D stole**
4. When we arrived at the stadium, the match ...
A has started **B had started** **C starts** **D is starting**
5. Sam and Luke have been best friends ... they were children.
A until **B since** **C for** **D when**

6. I ... get my hair cut. It's too long
A must **B mustn't** **C can** **D can't**
7. Is there ... coffee left?
A many **B any** **C a few** **D little**
8. We ... go to school tomorrow – it's Sunday.
A mustn't **B wouldn't** **C don't have to** **D haven't to**
9. I was talking to my friend when the dog ... me.
A was biting **B is biting** **C bites** **D bit**
10. Julie hasn't met Tom....
A yet **B never** **C already** **D still**
11. If I'm not too tired, I ... out tonight.
A may to go **B might to go** **C am go** **D may go**
12. Shakespeare ... many plays. He died in 1616.
A wrote **B has written** **C was writing** **D written**
13. They got ... the lift and went up to the third floor.
A up **B down** **C across** **D into**

13 points

IV. Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1. I'm sure she lost the race.
have She the race.
2. Perhaps he is feeling ill.
be Heill.
3. We couldn't stop ourselves laughing at the clown.
help We.....at the clown.
4. I'd prefer you to work on this.
rather I.....on this.
5. "You must read the form carefully", John said to me.
reading John.....the form carefully.
6. I won't be at home before Monday.
after Only.....at home.
7. They gave him a gold watch when he retired.
was He.....when he retired.
8. "I'll never let you down", Ian told Elizabeth.
promised Ian.....Elizabeth down.

8 points