

Food

Here are some types of meat. The animals they come from are given in brackets:

- red meat: beef (cow), lamb (lamb), mutton (sheep), venison (deer)
 white meat: veal (calf), pork, ham, bacon (pig), chicken (chicken), turkey (turkey)
 Chicken, turkey and duck are sometimes referred to as poultry /poultri/.
 Fish: cod, hake, plaice, mackerel, herring, sardine, trout, salmon
 Seafood: prawns, shrimp, crab, lobster, crayfish, squid, cockles, mussels, oysters
 Vegetables: cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, spinach, cucumber, leeks, mushrooms,
 courgettes /kə'ʒet/ (Am. Eng. zucchini), aubergines /əʊ'bɜːʒiːnz/ (Am. Eng. egg plants),
 spices: curry (a mixture of spices such as cumin, cardamom, coriander, paprika, turmeric,
 ginger), cinnamon, nutmeg

Herbs:



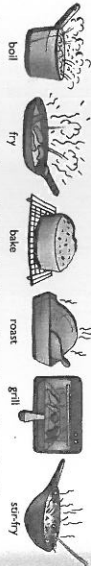
Flavours and tastes – adjectives and some opposites (≠)

sweet ≠ bitter (bitter/unpleasant) sour (e.g. unripe fruit)
 hot, spicy (e.g. curry) ≠ mild bland (rather negative)
 salty (a lot of salt) sugary (a lot of sugar) sticky (too much sugar)
 savoury /sə'veəri/ (pleasant, slightly salty or with herbs)
 tasty (has a good taste/flavour) ≠ tasteless (no flavour at all) delicious

General appearance, presentation and quality

These chips are terribly greasy /greɪsi/ /oily, (too much oil/fat)
 This meat is over-cooked /overkʊd/ under-cooked /underkʊd/
 British cooking can be very stodgy /stɒdʒi/ (heavy, hard to digest)
 Mum, this chicken's done to a turn (just perfect, not overdone)
 These pistachio nuts are terribly moreish /mɔːrɪʃ/ (informal, you want to eat more)

Ways of cooking food – verbs



Lamb chops are nice barbecued /brɪ'brɜːkʊd/ (over hot coals, usually outdoors)
 Have you seasoned the stew? /sɪ'zəʊnd/ (added herbs/spices/salt/pepper)

Courses and dishes

In the UK a meal in a restaurant would typically be three courses: a starter (light snack/appetiser), a main course (the most important/substantial part of the meal), followed by a dessert (sometimes called a sweet/pudding/afters, especially at home).

Sort the food into categories.

asparagus aubergine blackcurrant broccoli eel
 herring lamb pear pork raspberry red pepper
 salmon tangerine trout turkey veal

FOUR	
VEGETABLES	
FISH	
MEAT	

Exercises

48.1 To learn long lists of words, it is sometimes helpful to divide them up into groups. Try dividing the vegetable names into groups, in any way you like, e.g. 'vegetables which grow underground' (potatoes, carrots etc.). If possible, compare your answers with someone else's. There are some words which are not given opposite. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- aubergine leek cucumber spinach carrot potato cauliflower
 green/red pepper courgette sweetcorn lettuce onion rice pea cabbage
 garlic radish bean shallot turnip asparagus beetroot celery

48.2 Use the taste and flavour words opposite to describe the following.

1. Indian curry 5. a cup of tea with five spoonfuls of sugar
 2. pizza 6. strong black coffee with no sugar
 3. sea water 7. factory-made white bread
 4. an unripe apple

48.3 Sort these dishes out under the headings *starters*, *main courses* or *desserts*.

- chicken casserole coffee gâteau fresh fruit salad sorbet Irish stew
 plate and toast prawn cocktail rump steak chocolate fudge cake
 grilled trout shrimps in garlic

48.4 What might you say to the person/people with you in a restaurant if ...

1. your chips had too much oil/fat on them?
 2. your dish had obviously been cooked too much / too long?
 3. your piece of meat was absolutely perfectly cooked?
 4. your dish seemed to have no flavours at all?

48.5 How do you like the following foods prepared? Use words from D opposite and look up others if necessary. What do you like to put on the foods from the list in the box?

salt	pepper	oil	vinegar	mustard	brown sauce	ketchup
saihd dressing			mayonaisse		lemon juice	

48.6 Food quiz.

1. Which are *fish* and which are usually called *seafood*?
 prawns sardines squid lobsters mussels
 crab plaice trout lobster cod sole whiting hake
 2. What do we call the *meat* of these animals?
 calf deer sheep (two names) pig (three names)
 3. Which of these fruit grow in your country/region? Are there others not listed here?
 peach plum grapefruit grape nectarine star-fruit blackcurrant
 raspberry strawberry melon lime kiwi-fruit mango pear pineapple

Follow-up: Make sure you can name or at least describe the most important foods of your country or culture in English. Use a bilingual dictionary if necessary.

FOOD. Choose the right answer.

- You shouldn't eat so many sweets; they're for you.
 a) bad b) disagreeable c) unhealthy d) unsuitable
- My aunt could tell fortunes from tea
 a) buds b) grounds c) leaves d) seeds
- Would you the salt, please?
 a) carry b) deliver c) give d) pass
- This avocado rather hard.
 a) feels b) senses c) smells d) tastes
- Oranges are said to be for me but I don't much like them.
 a) appetising b) good c) healthy d) nourishing
- "What would you like to drink, Miss Delicate, some or something stronger?"
 a) brandy b) cider c) sherry d) whisky
- In the jar there was a which looked like jam.
 a) material b) powder c) solid d) substance
- Pork chops are one of my favourite
 a) bowls b) courses c) dishes d) plates
- These are potatoes, not the end of last season's.
 a) fresh b) new c) ripe d) young
- Light were served during the interval.
 a) drinks b) foods c) meals d) refreshments
- In Mrs Conservative's it is essential to eat a big breakfast.
 a) confidence b) idea c) opinion d) principle
- They arrived so late for the meal, that the food was
 a) dried b) hard c) lost d) spoilt
- I usually white coffee for breakfast.
 a) consume b) eat c) have d) take
- In England they eat apple with pork.
 a) cream b) custard c) pudding d) sauce
- A cool drink him after his long hot journey.
 a) recovered b) refreshed c) relaxed d) rested
- Is this water?
 a) drink b) drinking c) potted d) swallow
- No thank you, I don't sugar in tea.
 a) drink b) put c) take d) use
- Would you like me to the tea?
 a) drain b) drip c) pour d) spill

KINDS OF MEAT. STEP 1: Match each kind of meat with the animal it comes from.

1. pork 2. beef 3. veal
 4. venison 5. mutton

- A deer B calf C cow
 D sheep E pig

STEP 2: Match each kind of meat with three examples.

6. poultry 7. small game
 8. large game 9. fish
 10. seafood (not fish)

- A boar, elk, moose B plaice, eel, cod
 C shrimp, octopus, prawn
 D goose, duck, turkey E quail, hare, pheasant

COMPOUND WORDS. Match each beginning with an ending to form compound words. Explain what each compound means and what it is used for.

Beginnings:

1. bread 2. stick 3. pressure
 4. chopping 5. tea 6. pepper
 7. salt 8. aluminium
 9. lemon 10. measuring

Endings:

- A board B towel C foil
 D squeezer E cellar F cube
 G cup H crumbs I mill
 J cooker