



Materials



1. The words in **bold** are in the wrong sentences. Put them into the correct sentences.
In several cases, more than one word is possible.

1. He was wearing a pair of **timber** trousers.
2. We put the glasses into **polyester** boxes.
3. We used an old piece of **wool** as a roof for the hut.
4. She keeps her collection of precious Chinese **rubber** in a glass case.
5. After the rain, the dry **satin** on the football pitch suddenly turned wet and sticky underfoot.
6. He was wearing a pair of old **corrugated iron** shoes.
7. The house is surrounded by a high **silk** wall.
8. The carpet in our living room is made of **leather**.
9. Why are **cork** bedsheets so cold?
10. He was wearing a **porcelain** jacket.
11. She placed little **stained glass** mats on the table to stop the wine glass marking it.
12. He bought two **plastic** shirts in the sale.
13. She was wearing a beautiful **cardboard** scarf.
14. Canterbury Cathedral is famous for its **corduroy** windows.
15. She was wearing a thick **stainless steel** coat.
16. We take **fur** plates when we go for picnics on the beach.
17. She wore little red **iron** slippers.
18. She bought a white **wooden** tablecloth.
19. He was wearing a pair of blue **turf** shoes.
20. I bought her a set of **cotton** saucepans.
21. The roof is made with **denim** from an old ship.
22. I wore a pair of **suede** overalls when I painted the living room.
23. Car tyres are made of **canvas**.
24. There's an old **linen** table in the kitchen.
25. The old gates are made of **nylon**.
26. My new shoes have got **brick** soles.

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2. GUESS THE OBJECT: Look at the following descriptions and decide what is being described in each one.

1. It's rectangular and made of plastic. It's flat. It measures about 8cm x 5cm. It can be a variety of colours. You can carry it in your wallet or purse.	2. It's round, with an open top and a flat bottom. It comes in different sizes. It's made of stainless steel or iron so it can stand a lot of heat.
3. Traditionally its triangular and made of canvas, although most modern ones are made of nylon and come in a variety of shapes and sizes.	4. It's cylindrical and made of light bark, although nowadays you can also find plastic ones. It's not very big. When you remove it, it makes a loud 'pop!'
5. It's made of plastic and iron. It's wide at one end and narrow at the other, with a plastic handle on top. Most of them are designed to spray water. The bottom part gets very hot.	6. It's long, thin and made of fabric such as silk or cotton. It can come in a variety of colours and patterns. Men use them more than women, especially at work.
7. They're made of denim and are usually blue, although you often see them in black or white. They're very popular with younger people because they're casual and comfortable.	8. It's an irregular shape, and it's made of china or porcelain. It has a handle, a spout for pouring and a lid. You should be careful not to drop it, as it will probably break if you do.
9. It's usually made of wool and is long, flat and rectangular. Football fans often have one with the name of their favourite team on. It's particularly useful in winter.	10. It's spherical and made of leather, although cheaper ones are made of plastic or rubber. It's about 30cm in diameter. It's usually white, even though it gets dirty quickly.

3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS: Look at the following sentences and choose the correct definition for the words and expressions in bold.

- Politicians try to be careful not to **wash their dirty linen in public**.
 - tell dreadful personal secrets about themselves and their family
 - say bad things about other politicians
 - drink, smoke or do other things that people might not like
- The estate agent tried to **pull the wool over our eyes**.
 - to charge us too much money
 - to take our money without giving them anything in return
 - to deceive us by not telling us the true facts
- I don't have any cash with me. Do you take **plastic**?
 - cheques
 - credit cards and charge cards
 - U.S. dollars

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107

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4. We spent our last holiday **under canvas**.
 - A. In a beach resort
 - B. In a very cheap hotel
 - C. in a tent
5. We **turfed out** our old office furniture.
 - A. sold
 - B. threw out
 - C. burnt
6. The thief had a **cast-iron alibi**.
 - A. an alibi that cannot be disproved.
 - B. a very weak alibi
 - C. a very unlikely alibi
7. She will have to **steel** herself to say what happened.
 - A. she'll have to pretend to be sad
 - B. she'll have to refuse to say what happened
 - C. she'll have to get ready to do something that she does not like
8. A lot of young people end up living in **cardboard city**.
 - A. a place where homeless people build themselves shelters out of pieces of cardboard
 - B. their parents' home
 - C. with their girlfriend or boyfriend



Food and drink



1. **VERBS:** Read the text in the box below and match the words in bold with their definitions underneath. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

I recently went on a cookery course. It was very tiring work. First of all I had to learn how to prepare food. The teacher showed us how to **marinate** meat before we cooked it, **baste** it while it was cooking and even how to **slice** it once it had been cooked. We were also shown how to **chop**, **grate** and **dice** vegetables. I had never realised before how many different ways there are of cooking food; I had to learn how to **fry**, **bake**, **roast**, **grill**, **barbecue**, **stir-fry** and **steam** it! The best part of the course was trying out the food we had cooked. Some of the students would **nibble** the food cautiously and (in the case of the drinks we had prepared), **sip** delicately before they would **swallow**. I, on the other hand, would **gobble** and **gulp** it, sometimes without even bothering to **chew** it properly first!

1. to make something soft with your teeth.
2. to swallow food or liquid quickly.
3. to make food into small pieces by rubbing it over a metal tool.

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108

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4. to cook over a pan of boiling water by allowing the hot mist from the water to pass through small holes in a container with food in.
5. to cook food outdoors on a metal grill over wood or charcoal
6. to soak meat or fish in a mixture of wine and herbs, etc, before cooking it
7. to eat something by taking small bites
8. to make food or liquid pass down your throat from your mouth to the stomach.
9. to eat greedily.
10. to pour melted fat and juices over meat as it is cooking.
11. to cut something into thin pieces
12. to cook food in oil or fat in a shallow pan.
13. to cook food using very strong heat directly above it.
14. to drink something by taking only a small amount of liquid at a time.
15. to cut food into small pieces with a knife.
16. to cook vegetables or meat quickly in hot oil. Chinese food is often cooked in this way
17. to cook in an oven without any extra liquid or fat. Bread and cakes are usually cooked this way.
18. to cut food into small cubes.
19. to cook food (especially meat) over a fire or in an oven.

2. NOUNS AND OTHER WORDS: Read the text in the box below and match the words in bold with their definitions underneath. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

recipe • menu • fast food • takeaway • tip • side plate • ingredients • balanced diet • calories • dessert • health foods • bill • fatty • vegetarian • vegan • diet • starter • main course • carbohydrates • fibre

1. I had soup as a _____, followed by chicken and chips for the _____, with a _____ of green salad, and finally a delicious _____ of strawberries and cream.
2. My friend Tim is a _____; he won't eat meat. His girlfriend won't eat any food that exploits animals (including eggs and cheese). She's a _____.
3. In the restaurant, I chose my food from the _____, and when I had finished, paid the _____ and left the waiter a small _____.
4. I'm on a _____ because I'm trying to lose weight, so I suppose I should eat more _____, but I'm afraid I can't resist hamburgers, pizzas and other _____.
5. I bought a really good _____ book last week, but can't find some of the _____ I need for the dishes.
6. Shall we have dinner at home or shall we eat out? I know, let's do a bit of both. I'll go to the Chinese _____ and bring something back.
7. Nutritionists tell us that we should eat a _____. We should eat less _____ food such as meat and cheese, and should eat more foods that contain _____, like brown bread and vegetables.
8. Cakes and biscuits contain lots of _____ and _____.

Did you know?

Diet can be used in 2 ways:

'You should eat a balanced diet'. Diet refers to the sorts of foods you eat. A balanced diet means that

you eat the right amount from the different food groups.

'I'm on a diet'. When you are on a diet, you eat less because you want to lose weight.

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109

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3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS: The expressions in bold, which all use words connected with food, have been put into the wrong sentences below.

1. The exam was so easy! It was a **butter-fingers**.
2. I don't like horror films; they're **bananas**.
3. I don't get paid very much in my new job. In fact, my boss pays me **sour grapes**.
4. Jane is really angry with her boyfriend. As far as she's concerned, he's not **warm as toast**.
5. I've just seen the boss and he looks really angry. I think there's a **different kettle of fish**.
6. She became very embarrassed and her face turned **cool as a cucumber**.
7. Mr Lewis is a wonderful man. He's as **different as chalk and cheese**.
8. You're mad, crazy, completely **not my cup of tea**!
9. I'm always dropping things and breaking them. I'm such a **piece of cake**.
10. Although Joe and Brian are brothers, they're completely different. They're **the salt of the earth**.
11. The bank robbers were **packed together like sardines** when the police questioned them, and told them everything they knew about the robbery.
12. I'm not at all cold. In fact, I'm **the flavour of the month**.
13. Andy is always calm and relaxed. He never panics. He's **as red as a beetroot**.
14. Steven didn't congratulate me when I got the job. It was probably **peanuts**.
15. It was so crowded on the train we **spilled the beans**.
16. I don't mind you borrowing my umbrella without asking, but to borrow my car? That's **trouble brewing**.

4. How much do you know about food? Answer the questions in this quiz.

Which of these words means to reduce food into small shreds by rubbing it along a rough or sharp surface?

- A) chop B) grate C) dice D) slice

Which of these cooking methods is the healthiest way of preparing food?

- A) fry B) boil C) roast D) bake E) steam F) barbecue

You should always swallow food before you chew it.

- A) True B) False

What do we call someone who doesn't eat meat?

Which of these words means to drink slowly?

- A) gobble B) sip C) gulp D) slurp

Choose the correct word in the following sentence.

My mother has a wonderful **receipt / recipe / recite** for roast chicken.

Eggs, cheese and milk contain a lot of vitamin C.

- A) True B) False

To eat a balanced diet and to go on a diet have the same meaning.

- A) True B) False

Rearrange these letters to form a word which gives the name of a substance which is found in food like meat and eggs, and which helps our body to grow and stay healthy: **noptie** _____

Foods which are high in fibre and low in fat are better for you.

- A) True B) False

Which of the following is most important for the development of healthy bones and teeth?

- A) calcium B) carbohydrates C) cholesterol D) calories

What is the difference between the following expressions?

- A) to cut down on something B) to give something up

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5. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate preposition.

1. I can't eat this meat. It's gone _____
2. I don't want to eat at home tonight. Let's eat _____
3. I'm fond _____ Mexican food.
4. She invited me _____ dinner.
5. I prefer eating at restaurants _____ eating at home.
6. What are we having _____ lunch?

6. From the list of foods below, choose ones which are: sweet / salty / hot and spicy / sour / bland or tasteless / bitter / fresh / stale

- A) curry _____
- B) boiled rice _____
- C) a new loaf of bread _____
- D) an old loaf of bread _____
- E) sugar _____
- F) a packet of peanuts _____
- G) a lemon _____
- H) dark chocolate _____



Food and drink 2



1. Use the words in the box to complete the chart below.

beef • meat • lamb • chicken • chop • ham • wing • squid • burgers • tuna • breast • trout salmon • pork • mussels • cod • duck • plaice • prawns • bacon • sausages • steak • lobster					
COW	SHEEP	PIG	POULTRY	FISH	SHELLFISH

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111

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2. Put the verbs in the box into the chart below.

roast • fry • boil • stir-fry • bake • grill • stew			
Where you cook	How you cook	What you cook	What you use
Under the grill		steak	a grill pan
On the hob		an egg fruit fish vegetables	a saucepan a saucepan a frying pan a wok
In the oven		beef a cake	a roasting tin a cake tin

Error Warning

A **cooker** is what you cook on:
"Don't touch the cooker. It's hot."

The person who cooks is a **cook**:
"My husband is a very good cook."

3. Listen to three people. What kind of food is each person describing: English, Italian or Chinese? 14a

1. 2. 3.

4. Read the recording script and underline the words that gave you the correct answer.

SPEAKER 1: My favourite kind of food? Well, I love vegetables and seafood, you know, prawns and scallops and things like that, and I like things that are lightly cooked and have a lot of flavour. I also like herbs and spices and a bit of soy sauce, so of course I love stir-fries. And I've never been keen on potatoes, so rice and noodles suit me fine.

SPEAKER 2: Well, I'm quite traditional in my tastes. I love meat, but I really like it just roasted or grilled — I'm not keen on fancy sauces. I like everything quite plain, really. I'm a meat-and-two-veg man — I like cauliflower and cabbage, peas, that sort of thing, and I absolutely adore roast potatoes. And I like desserts too, things like apple pie, or strawberries and cream.

SPEAKER 3: Me? Well, I love fish and chicken cooked in the oven with nice sauces made with herbs and some cheese or tomatoes. And I absolutely adore all kinds of pasta, and salad and fruit. And one of my favourite things is olives — I like the green ones best, stuffed with red peppers.

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112

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5. The verbs in bold describe ways to prepare food. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences below.

1. I **poured** myself a glass of orange juice/coffee.
2. To make an omelette, **beat** the potatoes/eggs together.
3. **Chop** the vegetables/salad very small.
4. You can't eat a(n) banana/apple without **peeling** it first!
5. **Grate** the cheese/meat before putting it on the pizza.
6. You'll need to **melt** the butter/cream.
7. **Mix** all the ingredients for the milk/cake together.
8. **Slice** the lemon/flour very thinly.
9. **Stir** the bread/sauce regularly while it cooks.

6. Listen to an English person describing what she eats on a typical day and complete the chart.

Everyday meals	Special meal
Breakfast:	Day
Lunch:	Food:
Dinner:	
What she doesn't eat:	

7. Practise speaking for one minute about what you usually eat.

8. Read the text. Then decide whether the sentences below are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).

We have listed some of our best-selling starters and main meals to help you decide what to order on your first visit. You will find an explanation of these dishes by clicking here. Our restaurants are based on a style of Indian dining. Our menu consists of starters, main meals, side dishes like salads and pickles, and desserts. Your order is taken on a handheld computer and sent to the kitchen, where it is cooked. We want to ensure the freshness of your food, so your dish will be delivered to your table as soon as it is ready. This means different dishes may arrive at different times, so please share!	Kids' menu: We provide a range of dishes specially for children. Specials: come and check out the menu, which changes every week. Recipes: You can buy our cookbook and recreate some of our dishes at home.
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1. Various dishes are described on the website. _____
2. The restaurant serves only Japanese food. _____
3. This is a self-service restaurant. _____
4. Food is microwaved to ensure speed of service. _____
5. This restaurant caters for family dining. _____
6. The meals served are easy to make at home. _____

9. COMMON EXPRESSIONS We use the word **taste** literally when we talk about food. But we also use it figuratively to talk about more abstract things like art, fashion or films. Look at these examples and match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The sauce smells lovely | A. I thought it was really tasteless. |
| 2. I've always loved | B. landscapes are more to my taste. |
| 3. I enjoyed the dinner last night | C. so I told her she had good taste in clothes! |
| 4. I loved Emma's new dress | D. but I'll taste it to see if it needs salt. |
| 5. I didn't enjoy the film, | E. because it's really tasteful. |
| 6. I don't like abstract paintings, | F. because everything I ate was really tasty. |
| 7. I like the way the gallery is decorated | G. the taste of garlic. |

10. Match these adjectives to the definitions below: tasty, tasteful, tasteless.

in bad taste → _____ delicious → _____ in taste → _____

11. Choose the best word to fit each gap in these definitions.

1. prints, oil paintings, drawings, watercolours
If you want to do _____, you'll need a pencil, but to do _____ you'll need a brush and some water. Many of the famous pictures which are on display to the public, like the Mona Lisa, are _____ of them, so you can have a copy of your favourite picture on the wall. Even if you can never buy these pictures, you can often get _____ of them so you can have a copy of your favourite picture on the wall.
2. sculptures, textiles, jewellery, pottery
We use the word _____ to describe objects made out of clay, like vases. Materials woven by hand or machine are known as _____. Since ancient times, people have worn _____ necklaces and bracelets and made _____ of their gods and animals.
3. still life, abstract, portrait, landscape
A(n) _____ is a picture of a person, but a(n) _____ is a picture of objects that do not move, like fruit, flowers or bowls. A(n) _____ is a picture of the countryside, but a(n) _____ shows line, shape and colour and does not attempt to be realistic.

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4. gallery, studio, collection, exhibition

A(n) _____ of paintings is on display to the public, and it usually takes place in an art _____. An artist usually paints in a _____. Millionaires often own a number of very valuable pictures in their own private _____.

EXAM PRACTICE

USE OF ENGLISH

Use the word given in capitals at the of each line to form a word that fits in the There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE RED FLOWER RESTAURANT	
With its mixture of charm, character and excellent (0) <u>hospitality</u> , the Red Flower is one of those (1) _____ treasures you don't often find. The owners, Fritz and Gemma will make sure you and your guests will (2) _____ enjoy your stay.	HOSPITABLE HIDE THOROUGH
A really (3) _____ welcome is guaranteed to everyone who dines at The Red Flower. The restaurant is open all day every day for hot and cold meals and whether you're looking for a (4) _____ midday snack, an evening meal with the family or a venue for a special (5) _____, The Flower can provide exactly what you're looking for.	FRIEND TASTE CELEBRATE
The restaurant is well-known for its (6) _____ menus, which offer a range of English and International dishes at (7) _____ prices. This explains the restaurant's (8) _____ with both locals and tourists. The bar offers soft drinks as well as a wide (9) _____ of wines. It's an ideal place to meet up with friends and family or to enjoy a (10) _____ evening out with someone special.	SEASON REASON POPULAR SELECT ROMANCE

LISTENING Part 2

You will hear an interview with an Australian artist called Anna. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences. 14d

Anna is well known for paintings of very (1) _____ places.

Anna often gets to these places on foot, but occasionally she gets there by (2) _____.

In her paintings Anna always tries to show that (3) _____ is very beautiful.

Some of Anna's paintings are so (4) _____ that they look like photographs.

Anna has recently done some paintings of the (5) _____ using yellow and orange.

Anna thinks her paintings are special because of the way she shows the (6) _____.

Anna has a strong preference for doing paintings on (7) _____.

Although she has used other types of paint, Anna prefers to do her paintings in (8) _____.

Anna's paintings are sold to (9) _____ as well as private collectors.

In addition to being a painter, Anna has written (10) _____ about paintings.

SPEAKING Part 1

Think about how you would answer these questions.

What kind of things do you like cooking? Do you like cooking? What's your favourite food?

Why do you like it?

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115