

Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley
Ryan Hayley


Express Publishing


Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley
Ryan Hayley


Express Publishing

## Scope and Sequence

| Unit | Topic | Reading context | Vocabulary | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | The Kitchen | Kitchen checklist | appliance, cook, countertop, dishwasher, freezer, kitchen, oven, refrigerator, sink, stove | Apologizing for an error |
| 2 | People in the Kitchen | Restaurant webpage | baker, broiler cook, chef de cuisine, chef, cook's helper, dishwasher, first cook, fry cook, pastry chef, sous-chef, vegetable cook | Correcting an error |
| 3 | People in a Restaurant | Job listings on a webpage | bartender, bus, busser, cashier, food runner, front-ofhouse, host, manager, seat, server, waitstaff | Asking about length of time |
| 4 | Tools 1 | Memo | bench knife, boning knife, butcher knife, cleaver, fork, French knife, knife, paring knife, steel, utensil | Asking for advice |
| 5 | Tools 2 | Webpage on kitchen tools | colander, cutting board, tongs, grater, ladle, measuring cup, measuring spoon, scoop, spatula, spoon, whisk | Asking for an item |
| 6 | Tools 3 | Poster | bake pan, double boiler, frying pan, pan, pot, sauce pan, sheet pan, skillet, stock pot, strainer | Giving a warning |
| 7 | Appliances | Email | blender, deep fryer, food processor, heat lamp, ice maker, microwave, mixer, pressure cooker, scale, toaster | Asking for confirmation |
| 8 | Basic Actions 1 | Employee handbook | blend, chop, dice, drain, grate, irregular, mince, pour, sift, toss | Describing order of events |
| 9 | Basic Actions 2 | Recipe | aside, bake, beat, combine, cool, dissolve, drop, grease, heat, stir | Giving advice |
| 10 | Flavors | Training guide | aftertaste, bitter, flavor, minty, salty, savory, sour, spicy, sweet, taste bud, taste | Describing degree |
| 11 | Measurements 1 | Chart | Celsius, Fahrenheit, fluid ounce, gallon, gram, imperial, liter, metric, ounce, pound, milliliter, kilogram | Expressing confusion |
| 12 | Measurements 2 | Cookbook chapter | cup, dash, drop, equal, pinch, pint, smidgen, spoonful, tablespoon, teaspoon, recipe | Asking for help |
| 13 | Food Safety | Food safety report | bacteria, contaminate, expiration date, food poisoning, inspection, label, pest, room temperature, soiled, thermometer | Describing consequences |
| 14 | Kitchen Safety | Poster | burn, disposal, dull, fire hazard, sharp, slippery, spill, store, strain, trained | Asking for more information |
| 15 | Nutrition | Menu | calorie, carbohydrate, diet, fat, food pyramid, nutrition, portion, protein, sodium, vitamin | Asking for a recommendation |

Unit 1 - The Kitchen ..... 4
Unit 2 - People in the Kitchen ..... 6
Unit 3 - People in a Restaurant ..... 8
Unit 4 - Tools 1 ..... 10
Unit 5 - Tools 2 ..... 12
Unit 6 - Tools 3 ..... 14
Unit 7 - Appliances ..... 16
Unit 8 - Basic Actions 1 ..... 18
Unit 9 - Basic Actions 2 ..... 20
Unit 10 - Flavors ..... 22
Unit 11 - Measurements 1 ..... 24
Unit 12 - Measurements 2 ..... 26
Unit 13 - Food Safety ..... 28
Unit 14 - Kitchen Safety ..... 30
Unit 15 - Nutrition ..... 32
Glossary ..... 34


Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley
Ryan Hayley


## Scope and Sequence

| Unit | Topic | Reading context | Vocabulary | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Meats | Website | beef, breast, burger, butcher, ham, lamb, meat, pork, poultry, sirloin, steak, veal | Expressing a preference |
| 2 | Seafood | Cookbook introduction | clam, dressed, fillet, fish, lobster, oyster, roe, seafood, shellfish, shrimp, shuck, whole | Expressing confusion |
| 3 | Dairy | Memo | butter, cheese, cream, cream cheese, cultured, dairy, evaporated milk, milk, pasteurized, skim, spoil, yogurt | Describing consequences |
| 4 | Fruits | Magazine article | berry, citrus, fiber, fruit, juice, melon, peel, raw, smoothie, squeeze, tree fruit, tropical, vitamin C | Asking for a recommendation |
| 5 | Vegetables | Cookbook guide | blanch, bulb vegetable, canned, fresh, frozen, inflorescent vegetable, leaf vegetable, overcook, root vegetable, stalk vegetable, thaw, tuber vegetable, vegetable | Correcting an error |
| 6 | Spices and Herbs | Newspaper article | aroma, complement, dried, garlic, ground, herb, hot, leaf, pepper, salt, season, spice | Giving a warning |
| 7 | Pastas | Menu | baked pasta, lasagna, long pasta, macaroni, minute pasta, noodle, pasta salad, pasta, shape, short pasta, spaghetti, stuffed pasta | Asking for advice |
| 8 | Grains and Legumes | Website | beans, bran, brown rice, corn, grain, green beans, legumes, rice, white rice, wheat, whole grain, wild rice | Estimating time |
| 9 | Pastry | Newspaper article | choux pastry, crisp, croissant, custard, Danish, delicate, dough, doughnut, flaky, pastry, phyllo pastry, puff pastry, shortcrust pastry | Describing degree |
| 10 | Bread | Website | bread, crust, flatbread, leavened, loaf, sourdough, stale, staple, toast, white bread, whole wheat bread | Suggesting a solution |
| 11 | Breakfast | Menu | bacon, breakfast, cereal, coffee, egg, fried, hash browns, menu, muffin, omelet, pancake, poached, sausage, scrambled | Asking for more information |
| 12 | Lunch | Email | box lunch, deli, informal, lunch break, lunch menu, lunch, noon, sandwich, snack, to go | Agreeing with an opinion |
| 13 | Dinner | Training guide | appetizer, comes with, course, dinner menu, dinner, dish, entrée, formal, side, special, wine | Apologizing for an error |
| 14 | Desserts 1 | Advertisement | caramel, chocolate, cone, dessert, hot fudge, ice cream, ingredient, marshmallow, sprinkles, sugar-free, sugar, syrup, topping, vanilla | Enquiring about wants/desires |
| 15 | Desserts 2 | Website | brownie, cake, cobbler, cupcake, decorate, frosting, frozen yogurt, milkshake, parfait, pie, pudding, sorbet | Expressing intentions |

## Table of Contents

Unit 1 - Meats ..... 4
Unit 2 - Seafood ..... 6
Unit 3 - Dairy ..... 8
Unit 4 - Fruits ..... 10
Unit 5 - Vegetables ..... 12
Unit 6 - Spices and Herbs ..... 14
Unit 7 - Pastas ..... 16
Unit 8 - Grains and Legumes ..... 18
Unit 9 - Pastry ..... 20
Unit 10 - Bread ..... 22
Unit 11 - Breakfast ..... 24
Unit 12 - Lunch ..... 26
Unit 13 - Dinner ..... 28
Unit 14 - Desserts 1 ..... 30
Unit 15 - Desserts 2 ..... 32
Glossary ..... 34


Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley
Ryan Hayley

## Scope and Sequence

| Unit | Topic | Reading | Vocabulary | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Stock | Textbook chapter | base, bone, brown stock, chicken stock, extract, fish stock, home-made, leftovers, liquid, manufactured, stock, stockpot, vegetable stock | Giving advice |
| 2 | Soups | Newspaper article | bisque, bouillon, broth, chowder, clarification, clear soup, consommé, cream soup, puree, soup, stew, thick soup | Describing degree |
| 3 | Sauces | Website | consistency, cornstarch, cream sauce, espagnole, gravy, hollandaise, mother sauce, reduce, roux, sauce, small sauce, thickening agent, tomato sauce, velouté | Disagreeing with an opinion |
| 4 | Salads | Menu | body, crouton, dressing, garnish, greens, house, lettuce, mayonnaise, olive oil, salad, spinach, substitute, tossed, vegetarian, vinaigrette | Asking for more information |
| 5 | Grilling and Broiling | Memo | broil, broiler pan, charbroiled, charcoal, flame broiler, flattop, grill pan, grill, salamander, stove top, two-sided grilling | Describing consequences |
| 6 | Roasting | Advertisement | baste, caramelization, dry heat, evenly, indirect, open roasting, roast, roasting pan, rotisserie, slow-roasting, spit, tender | Asking for confirmation |
| 7 | Braising | Newspaper column | barbecue braising, braise, braising liquid, braising pot, juicy, marinate, pressure cooking, sear, slow cooker, stew, tough | Expressing a preference |
| 8 | Baking | Cookbook chapter | baked goods, baking soda, convection oven, flour, high altitude cooking, knead, leavening, parbake, preheat, rack, rise, yeast | Giving a reminder |
| 9 | Frying | Cookbook guide | batter, brown, deep fry, fry, lard, oil, pan fry, sauté, shallow, stir fry, submerge, wok | Giving instructions |
| 10 | Steaming | Magazine article | agitation, boil, circulate, compartment steaming, en Papillote, leaching, moist heat, simmer, soggy, steam, steamer | Suggesting a solution |
| 11 | Buffet | Brochure | all-you-can-eat, arrangement, buffet, chafing dish, condiment, congestion, decorative, dessert table, display, edible, platter, salad bar, self-serve, staffed buffet | Describing order of events |
| 12 | Sanitization and Hygiene | Poster | bleach, build-up, designated, disposable glove, hair net, hygiene, pathogenic, plastic, practice, sanitize, solution, three-compartment sink | Delivering bad news |
| 13 | Inventory Management | Magazine article | excess, inventory, overportioning, perishable, profitable, quantity discount, raw inventory, safety factor, shelf life, spoilage, storage, theft | Agreeing with an opinion |
| 14 | Training | Website | accredited, associate's degree, Bachelor's degree, certificate, cuisine, culinarian, culinary, demonstrate, externship, hands-on, licensed, specialization, technique | Discussing pros and cons |
| 15 | Career Options | Job listings | apprentice, banquet, catering, culinary arts, culinary management, executive chef, hospitality, nutritionist, patisserie, personal chef, restaurant management | Asking for details |

## Table of Contents

Unit 1 - Stock ..... 4
Unit 2 - Soups .....  6
Unit 3 - Sauces ..... 8
Unit 4 - Salads ..... 10
Unit 5 - Grilling and Broiling ..... 12
Unit 6 - Roasting ..... 14
Unit 7 - Braising ..... 16
Unit 8 - Baking ..... 18
Unit 9 - Frying ..... 20
Unit 10 - Steaming ..... 22
Unit 11 - Buffet ..... 24
Unit 12 - Sanitization and Hygiene ..... 26
Unit 13 - Inventory Management ..... 28
Unit 14 - Training ..... 30
Unit 15 - Career Options ..... 32
Glossary ..... 34

## Get ready!

## (1) Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1 What kinds of soups are made with vegetables?
2 What kinds of soups are made with meat and seafood?

Reading
Read the newspaper article about a soup restaurant. Then, choose the correct answers.

1 What is the main idea of the article?
A best soups for different occasions
B ingredients in a particular kind of soup
C ways to maintain freshness of soups
D recommendations about various soups
2 Which soup did the reviewer dislike?
A tomato puree
C lobster bisque
B clam chowder
D beef consommé

3 Which is NOT offered by the restaurant?
A home-made broth
B fresh, local ingredients
C thick, rich clear soups
D chicken-potato stew

## The Nailman" Newsuaner

## ( The Style Diner

 with Food Critic Allison DaleWestside Café on Bayside Drive advertises their chef as "The King of Soups". I visited the restaurant last weekend to find out what they mean. The soups weren't all perfect, but most of them were pretty close.

I was pleased to find that every soup at Westside Café includes home-made broth and fresh, local ingredients. The chef told me that he's always willing to pay extra for high-quality ingredients. Their thick soups were excellent. The broccoli cream soup was so rich that it almost seemed like a dessert. The tomato puree was much simpler, but still delightful. I don't usually enjoy shellfish, but the clam chowder and lobster bisque were both nicely seasoned. If
you're visiting Westside Café for the first time, I recommend starting with the hearty chickenpotato stew. I only tried a few bites, but it was clearly the most filling meal on the menu.
The clear soups were not nearly as charming. I tried a beef consommé that seemed more like canned bouillon. The chef explained that this was due to the process of clarification, but I found it watery and uninteresting. It was the only soup I would not recommend.


## Vocabulary

## (3) Write a word or phrase that is similar in

 meaning to the underlined part.1 The thick soup with pieces of meat and vegetables is very filling. $s_{\text {_ _ }}$
2 The restaurant specializes in foods made by heating ingredients in liquid. _o_ S
3 The last step in making a consommé is the process for removing solids and impurities.
_la $\qquad$ ic $\qquad$ n
4 The chef created a new recipe for a soup with the solids strained out. $C_{\text {_ _ }} r \quad O_{\text {_ }}$
5 The restaurant makes its liquid bases for soups in-house. th s

6 The customer prefers soups made with a

(4) Place the words or phrases from the word bank under the correct headings.


| Thick soups <br> with vegetables | Thick soups <br> with shellfish | Clear soups |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | - |

(5) Listen and read the newspaper article about a soup restaurant again. What did the reviewer like about both the chowder and the bisque?

## Listening

(6) Listen to a conversation between a restaurant server and a customer. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1 _ The beef consommé was not prepared correctly.
2 _ The woman would prefer a soup made with shellfish.
3 _ The man recommends a cream soup.
(7) Listen again and complete the conversation.

Server: Would you prefer the chicken-potato stew instead? It's 1 $\qquad$ than this one.

Customer: No, that sounds too heavy. l'd rather have something a little lighter, but still 2 $\qquad$ -.
Server: If that's what you're looking for, l'd recommend the 3 $\qquad$ _.
Customer: No, I 4 $\qquad$ Do you have something with vegetables?
Server: Let's see. Oh, of course. We have 5 $\qquad$ ___broccoli cream soup.
Customer: That 6 $\qquad$ . Bring me that instead.

## Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

## USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

How do you like ...?
It's too ... for my taste.
I'd recommend ...

Student A: You are a restaurant server. Talk to Student B about:

- a problem with soup
- why he or she doesn't like the soup
- your recommendations

Student B: You are a customer. Talk to Student A about a problem with your soup.

## Writing

(9) Use the newspaper article about a soup restaurant and the conversation from Task 8 to write a customer satisfaction report. Include: a product that a customer ordered, why the customer was not satisfied, and actions taken to resolve the problem.


## Get ready!

(1) Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1 What are some different ways to cut up an ingredient?
2 Why do cook's helpers prepare ingredients?

##  Preparing Ingredients

As a cook's helper, you will prepare ingredients. This allows the chef to focus on cooking. But different meals require different preparation methods.


Chop or mince an ingredient if you just need irregular pieces. You can grate some ingredients for small, irregular strips. If the chef tells you to dice it, cut uniform pieces instead.
Some ingredients need excess material separated. Sift flour, sugar, and other powders to filter out chunks. For boiled ingredients, drain or pour liquid out before using.
The chef will sometimes ask you to combine ingredients. Toss them for a loose mixture. For a smooth mixture, blend them instead.


## Reading

(2) Read the training manual chapter. Then, choose the correct answers.

1 What is the main idea of the chapter?
A understanding a chef's responsibilities
B determining proper cooking methods
C identifying ingredients
D preparing food before cooking
2 Which of the following does NOT cut food into irregular pieces?
A mincing
C grating
B dicing
D chopping

3 How are sifting and draining similar?
A They create smooth powders.
B They filter out unwanted chunks.
C They remove liquid.
D They separate excess material.

## Vocabulary

(3) Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1 The pieces of meat cooked unevenly because they were not uniform. $\quad r r_{-} u_{-} r$
2 Remove by flowing out the extra water from the pot before adding the other ingredients.
p _- -
3 The recipe says to finely shred the cheese first. _ _ at_
4 You must uniformly cut the vegetables, even though it takes a little longer. _i c _
(4) Place the words from the word bank under the correct headings.
WOr d BANK

| chop blend |
| :--- | mince drain sift toss


| Combining <br> ingredients | Separating <br> ingredients | Cutting ingredients |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | - |  |
|  |  |  |

(5) Listen and read the training manual chapter on preparing ingredients again. How are chopping and mincing similar?

## Listening

(6) Listen to a conversation between a chef and a cook's helper. Mark the following statements as true ( T ) or false ( F ).

1 _ The woman plans to toss the ingredients.
2 _ The man cannot remember the correct order of actions.
3 _ The man selects the wrong cutting method.
(7) Listen again and complete the conversation.

Chef: Okay, Leon. Do you remember how to 1
$\qquad$ - $\qquad$ ?
Helper: I think so. First I cut up the ingredients, and then I 2 $\qquad$ right?
Chef: That's right. Tell me what methods you will use.
Helper: Let's see. First l'll 3 $\qquad$ .

Chef: Not quite. In this case, you want 4 $\qquad$ .
Helper: Oh, so 5 $\qquad$ instead.
Chef: Right. And then what will you do after that?
Helper: Then, l'll 6 $\qquad$ different vegetables together before I give them to you.
Chef: You got it.

## Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

## USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

First I ... and then I ...
In this case, you want ...
So, I'll ... instead.

Student A: You are a chef. Talk to Student B about:

- preparing ingredients
- how to cut the ingredients
- how to combine the ingredients

Student B: You are a cook's helper. Talk to Student A about preparing ingredients.

## Writing

(9) Use the training manual chapter and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the helper's recipe notes.


Ingredients: $\qquad$

How to cut: $\qquad$

## -Preparing

How to combine: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
aftertaste [N-COUNT-U10] An aftertaste is a flavor that remains in the mouth after a substance has been swallowed.
appliance [N-COUNT-U1] An appliance is a machine in a kitchen, usually powered by electricity, that performs a particular function.
aside [ADV-U9] If something is put aside, it is not being used immediately but is being kept for future use.
bacteria [N-COUNT-U13] Bacteria are tiny living things that can cause diseases.
bake [V-T-U9] To bake something is to cook something slowly with indirect heat in an oven.
bake pan [N-COUNT-U6] A bake pan is a rectangular pan with shallow walls for cooking food in the oven.
baker [N-COUNT-U2] A baker is a kitchen worker who bakes breads, muffins, and other baked goods.
bartender [N-COUNT-U3] A bartender is a restaurant worker who makes and serves alcoholic drinks.
beat [V-T-U9] To beat something is to mix something quickly and vigorously until it is smooth.
bench knife [N-COUNT-U4] A bench knife is a knife with a wide, rectangular blade that is used for dividing dough and scraping cutting boards.
bitter [ADJ-U10] If something is bitter, it has a sharp flavor with no sweetness.
blend [V-T-U8] To blend something is to thoroughly mix two or more ingredients together so that they are no longer in individual pieces.
blender [N-COUNT-U7] A blender is an appliance that cuts food into very small pieces and mixes it into a liquid.
boning knife [N-COUNT-U4] A boning knife is a thin knife with a pointed blade that is used for separating raw meat from bone.
broiler cook [N-COUNT-U2] A broiler cook is a kitchen worker who prepares meat that is broiled, grilled, or roasted.
burn [V-T-U14] To burn something is to damage something with too much heat.
bus [V-T-U3] To bus a table is to clear it of used dishes and waste.
busser [N-COUNT-U3] A busser is a restaurant worker who clears tables.
butcher knife [N-COUNT-U4] A butcher knife is a knife with a heavy, curved blade that is used for cutting meat.
calorie [N-COUNT-U15] A calorie is a unit that measures the amount of energy that a particular food produces in the body.
carbohydrate [N-COUNT-U15] A carbohydrate is a substance in food that provides the body with heat and energy.
cashier [N-COUNT-U3] A cashier is a restaurant worker who takes payments from customers before or after a meal.
Celsius [ADJ-U11] If a measurement is in Celsius, it uses the temperature scale in which water boils at 100 degrees and freezes at 0 degrees.
chef [ N -COUNT-U2] A chef is a person who cooks professionally.
chef de cuisine [N-COUNT-U2] A chef de cuisine is a chef who has authority in a kitchen and oversees all kitchen operations.
chop [V-T-U8] To chop something is to cut something into medium to small irregular pieces.
cleaver [N-COUNT-U4] A cleaver is a knife with a wide, square-nosed blade that is used to chop through bone.
colander [N-COUNT-U5] A colander is a bowl with many small holes that is used for draining the liquid from something.


## Cooking

Career Paths English: Cooking is a new educational resource for culinary professionals who want to improve their English communication in a work environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. Career Paths English: Cooking addresses topics including the parts of a kitchen, spices, cooking methods, nutrition, and career options.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers a minimum of 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

## Included Features:

- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The Teacher's Guide contains detailed lesson plans, a full answer key and audio scripts.

The audio CDs contain all recorded material.


