

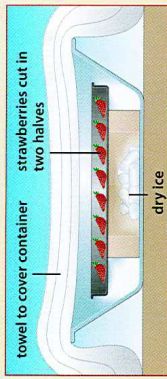
# 10 What's cooking?

## Explaining how

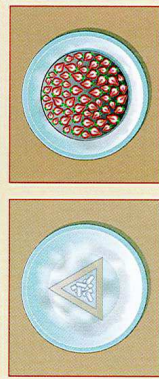
- 1 Would you like to try making this recipe? (Why / Why not?)

### Carbonated strawberries

Begin by cutting some strawberries in half and placing them, cut-side-up, on a plate. Next, get a large container and half fill it with dry ice. Dry ice is the solid form of carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ). The interesting thing about dry ice is it has no liquid form. Instead of melting, it sublimates, which means it changes directly from a solid form to carbon dioxide gas.



You want the strawberries to rest on the dry ice without touching it, so lay some wooden supports on the ice before putting the plate of strawberries on top. Then cover the container with a towel.



The ice sublimates and  $\text{CO}_2$  displaces the air under the towel. After lying in the  $\text{CO}_2$  atmosphere for 30 minutes, the strawberries will have absorbed the gas. When you eat them, the  $\text{CO}_2$  will dissolve on your tongue, creating bubbles and a sparkling sensation in your mouth.

- 2 Work with a partner. Discuss these questions.

- 1 Roughly how long does it take to make this dish?
- 2 What unusual property does dry ice have?
- 3 Why do the strawberries taste or feel unusual?

- 3 Underline these prepositions in the recipe. What kind of word follows them?

by without instead of before after

### Preposition + -ing

When a verb follows a preposition, use the -ing form of the verb.

Lay supports on the dry ice *before putting* the plate on top.

Instead of *melting*,  $\text{CO}_2$  sublimates.

NOT *before to put*, instead of *to melt*.

- 4 Complete another recipe with the -ing form of these verbs.

stir add make serve wear

### Strawberry ice cream

Entertain your dinner guests by .....<sup>1</sup> ice cream with liquid nitrogen ( $\text{LN}_2$ ). First, put some milk, cream, and sugar in a bowl. After .....<sup>2</sup> to dissolve the sugar, mix in some strawberries. Then slowly add liquid nitrogen, stirring all the time. Don't do this without .....<sup>3</sup> gloves because liquid nitrogen can cause instant frostbite. Wait for all the  $\text{LN}_2$  to sublime before .....<sup>4</sup>. (Instead of .....<sup>5</sup> strawberries, you can mix in coffee or pieces of chocolate if you prefer.)

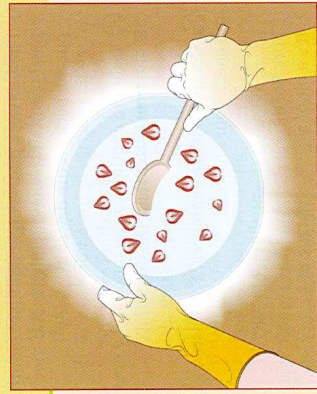
- 5 Use the prepositions below to complete the sentences.

instead of without after before by

- 1 You can't make an omelette *without* cracking eggs.
- 2 Cover the turkey with aluminium foil ..... putting it in the oven.
- 3 Melt the butter ..... heating it gently in a pan.
- 4 If the fat is hot enough, the fish will fry ..... absorbing it.
- 5 For a healthy alternative, use artificial sweeteners ..... sugar.
- 6 The flesh of an apple turns brown ..... being exposed to air.
- 7 You can slow this oxidization process down ..... refrigerating the apple.
- 8 ..... handling food, ensure your hands are spotlessly clean.
- 9 You can grate the cheese ..... slicing it if you prefer.
- 10 I need a rest ..... cooking all this food. Who's washing up?

- 6 How much do you know about science in the kitchen? Work in pairs or groups and discuss these questions.

- 1 Why do strands of spaghetti sometimes stick together when they're cooking? How can you avoid this?
- 2 Why does chopping onions make people's eyes water? How can you chop onions without crying?



- 7 Read the explanations and find out if you were correct.

1

When spaghetti is cooked in boiling water, a white cloudy substance is released. This is starch, a carbohydrate also found in potatoes, rice, and bread. Starch is a sticky substance which can make the strands of spaghetti adhere. You can't remove the starch, but you can dilute it by boiling the spaghetti in plenty of water. Adding oil to the water before cooking will have no effect because it will simply float on top.



2

It's difficult to chop onions without crying because they contain volatile sulphur compounds which change into gas very suddenly. The human eye responds by producing tears in order to dilute them.



You can create a barrier by wearing goggles, but this will probably be inconvenient. You can oxidize the sulphur compounds by placing a lighted candle near the chopping board. Or you can stick your tongue out while you're chopping, so the compounds dissolve on your tongue before reaching your eyes.

- 8 Work in pairs.

- 1 Think of a local dish that a foreign visitor to your country might enjoy. Write a description of how it's made.
- 2 Read your description to the class without telling them the name of the dish. See if they can guess what it is.

## Making conversation

- 1 Some people from another country are visiting your company and you're having lunch with them. Which of these conversation topics would you:

- like to talk about? (Why?)
- avoid? (Why?)

- 1 Where the visitors come from
- 2 Food
- 3 The work you're doing together
- 4 Religion
- 5 Sport
- 6 Movies
- 7 How much money you all earn
- 8 The weather
- 9 People you all know
- 10 Your previous jobs and careers
- 11 How old you are
- 12 Your families
- 13 Things you do in your free time
- 14 Politics
- 15 How much your cars cost
- 16 Holidays
- 17 The building you're in
- 18 Items in the news
- 19 Your health problems
- 20 Something else (What?)

In your opinion, which are the best three topics? (Why?)

- 2 Read some advice for making conversation. Which piece of advice is most important? Can you add any more suggestions?

### THREE GOLDEN RULES FOR MAKING CONVERSATION FLOW

- 1 Smile and be positive.
- 2 Show you're interested. React to what people say and ask questions.
- 3 Listen. Everyone loves a good listener.



- 3 Listen to three conversations where people are making small talk.
- 1 What topics do they talk about?
  - 2 Do they break any of the golden rules? If so, which ones?
- 4 Listen to the first conversation again. What could the man say to help the conversation along?
- 5 Listen to the second conversation again. What things does the woman say that show she isn't listening?

- 6 Listen to the third conversation again. How did the woman respond to these statements?
- 1 I had to work on the night shift last month.
  - 2 I just got used to working nights and they put me back on the day shift.

- 7 Listen to another conversation. Why does this one flow better than the others?

- 8 Complete these sentences. Then listen and check your answers.

- 1 ..... you ..... have a factory in York Road?
- 2 It's a bit of a ..... , but we're ..... it.

### used to, be used to, and get used to

We say *used to* when we talk about things that happened often or continually in the past. We *used to work together*. *Didn't you use to work in the York factory?*

*Be used to* and *get used to* are different expressions. They mean *be accustomed to* and *become accustomed to*. We can use them to talk about the present, past, or future. *Are you used to hot weather? No, but I'll get used to it soon.* *I just got used to working nights when they put me back on a day shift.*

- 9 Practise the expressions. Think of three things that:

- 1 you used to do in the past that you don't do anymore.
- 2 you weren't used to in the past that you later got used to.

- 10 Work with a partner. Take turns to read a statement and react with the comments below.

- 1 I'm afraid I can't come to Serge's farewell party on Friday.
  - 2 My daughter had a baby on Thursday, so I'm a granddad now.
  - 3 It's so frustrating to see that all our time and effort was wasted.
  - 4 We're going to finish on time and on budget.
  - 5 Ted was injured in a car crash last week.
  - 6 The flight's been delayed by an hour.
  - 7 This new material is 100 times stronger than steel.
  - 8 The elevator's out of service and we live on the seventh floor.
- a That's excellent news.
  - b Oh, that's a pity.
  - c That's a nuisance.
  - d Oh, no!
  - e Really? That's amazing.
  - f That must be difficult for you.
  - g Congratulations.
  - h Yes, I can imagine.

- 11 Work with a partner. Act out two conversations.

A – Use the information below.

B – Use the information in file 34 on page 101.

- 1 It's very crowded today in the staff canteen, but there's a free seat opposite B. Be sociable. Begin by asking, *Is this seat taken?* and try to develop a conversation. Follow the three golden rules of conversation in 2.
- 2 You're sitting on a crowded train. It's very hot, you have a headache, and you're feeling very unsociable. You don't want to speak to anyone. B will try to make conversation with you but you should break the three golden rules.



- 12 Compare how the two conversations progressed. What happened when you broke the golden rules?

- 13 Play a game with a partner. Turn to file 9 on page 91.

Work in pairs. Put a counter on a start position and travel across the board. Use the phrases to begin and develop different conversations. Try to land on as many different colours as possible.