

HÉLÈNE BAUCHART

ENGLISH, COOKING, etc.

MES RÉVISIONS GOURMANDES...



**400 EXERCICES POUR
SE REMETTRE À L'ANGLAIS**

ASSiMiL

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COOKING, etc.**
MES RÉVISIONS GOURMANDES...

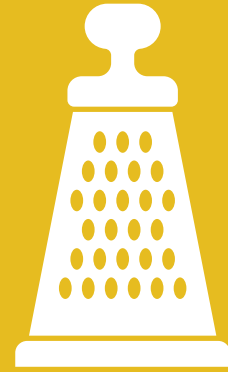


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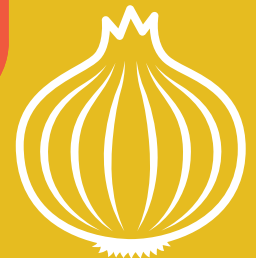
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UNIT 1



1 Let's start our little food journey with coleslaw – pronounced
2 [*kohl slô*]. The word comes from the Dutch *koolsla*, which means
3 *cabbage*. This dish is an import from the Dutch immigrants
4 who settled in New York during the 17th and 18th centuries.
5 In this respect, it is a typical example of how the successive
6 waves of immigration have influenced American food habits. In
7 a nutshell, coleslaw is a cabbage salad. It consists of a mixture
8 of shredded cabbage and carrots with a dressing. The recipe
9 is a subject of much debate: should it contain onions or not?
10 Is it better to use red or white cabbage? Should the dressing
11 be mayonnaise, sour cream or buttermilk? Whatever options
12 you choose, it is always yummy and quick to make. Coleslaw
13 is widely consumed in the summer, when its crunchiness is
14 welcome, but it suits many occasions: it can be eaten on its
15 own as a salad but it is generally eaten as a side dish though,
16 especially at barbecues or in pub meals. It's frequently used
17 to fill sandwiches as well. In the USA, buttermilk or sour cream
18 are more commonly used. In Great Britain, it generally comes
19 with mayo and it also contains onions. Some adventurers add
20 some pickles, various herbs such as parsley, or even raisins.
21 The recipe that follows is an adventureless version, as close
22 to the most basic one as possible.



COLESLAW



INGREDIENTS

4 SERVINGS:

- 1/2 big white cabbage
- 2 medium carrots
- 2 small onions
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- 1 teaspoon of sugar
- 1 pinch of pepper
- 1 teaspoon of apple cider vinegar
- 5 teaspoons of mayonnaise (homemade or not)
- 1 teaspoon of mustard

UTENSILS:

- a chef's knife
- a food processor with a shredding blade (or a vegetable grater)
- a large mixing bowl
- a small mixing bowl
- a whisk

1. Shred the cabbage as finely as you want it to be, using your knife or your food processor.

2. Peel the carrots and shred them using a food processor or a vegetable grater. Transfer the shredded carrots to the mixing bowl with the cabbage. Do the same with the onions if you choose to include some.

3. Toss the shredded cabbage and carrots together.

4. Whisk the ingredients for the dressing together in a small bowl. Cut the sauce with the vinegar, the salt, the mustard, and the sugar according to taste.

5. Pour the dressing over the shredded vegetables and toss to combine all the ingredients, until all the shreds are coated.

TIP

*The thicker the shreds,
the crunchier your
coleslaw will be.*



QUESTIONS AROUND THE TEXT

1. Dans ce texte résumant ce qu'est le **coleslaw**, séparez les mots à l'endroit qui convient et rétablissez la ponctuation quand c'est nécessaire.

C O L E S L A W I S A S I D E D I S H O F R A W V E G E T A B L E S
 W H O S E M A I N I N G R E D I E N T I S C A B B A G E I T ' S A P O P U L A R
 S U M M E R S A L A D I N T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S
 A N D I N G R E A T B R I T A I N W H E R E I T I S O F T E N E A T E N
 A T B A R B E C U E S A L O N G W I T H V A R I O U S G R I L L E D
 M E A T S I T C A N A L S O B E U S E D T O G A R N I S H S A N D W I C H E S
 T H E R E C I P E D A T E S B A C K T O T H E D U T C H I M M I G R A N T
 C O L O N I E S O N T H E E A S T C O A S T .

2. Vrai ou faux?

Cochez la bonne case.

- a. Coleslaw is a baked dish.
- b. For 4 persons you need a whole cabbage.
- c. The dressing can vary.
- d. Coleslaw is usually the main course in a meal.
- e. Vegetarians can eat coleslaw.
- f. The English recipe comes with grapes.

VRAI FAUX

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3. 'In a nutshell' (l. 6, 7) does not mean:

- a. broadly speaking
- b. barely
- c. basically
- d. by and large

4. Which reformulation of 'our little food journey' (l.1) is not correct?

- a. our little food trip
- b. our little food tour
- c. our little food travel
- d. our little food expedition

5. The Dutch come from:

- a. Denmark
- b. the Netherlands
- c. Germany
- d. Sweden

6. What does 'on its own' (l. 14, 15) mean?

- a. unaccompanied
- b. alongside
- c. alone
- d. all by itself



7. What does 'coated' (recette, 5.) mean?

- a. cut
- b. covered
- c. mushy

8. *Yummy* (l. 12) est un terme familier dont les adjectifs suivants sont des synonymes, sauf un. Lequel?

- a. delicious
- b. bland
- c. palatable
- d. tasty
- e. appetising

9. Le mot *dressing* a deux sens différents. Lesquels?

- a. un pansement
- b. un assaisonnement
- c. une armoire

10. Barrez les adjectifs qui ne conviennent pas pour qualifier le *coleslaw*.

- a. warming
- b. refreshing
- c. crunchy
- d. crumbly
- e. creamy
- f. bitter
- g. raw
- h. sharp
- i. sweet and sour
- j. rare
- k. sliced

11. If you want it to be crunchy, you'd better cut it:

- a. thickly
- b. finely
- c. in thin slices

12. Passez *Let's start our little food journey* (l. 1) à la forme négative, en utilisant la forme pleine de *let's*.

.....

13. Quel est le contraire de *adventureless* (l. 21)?

- a. adventurous
- b. adventurous
- c. adventurous

14. Formez les deux mots suivants à partir du mot *adventure* et de l'un des préfixes/suffixes suivants: *dis-, mis-, -ness, -dom, -ship*.

- a. mésaventure/malchance :
- b. hardiesse :

15. *Consumed* (l. 13) est le participe passé du verbe *to consume*. Remettez les lettres dans l'ordre pour trouver le nom dérivé de ce même verbe.

TUMONCISPON

16. Complétez les espaces par l'article *the* quand son emploi est nécessaire.

- a. Peel carrots that we need for our recipe.
- b. carrots contain vitamins.
- c. My hamster loves carrots.
- d. The garden is dry, I need to water carrots.



17. Vous préparez un coleslaw avec une amie et vous lui expliquez les étapes. Entourez la forme correcte.

- a. I'm peeling the carrots.
- b. I peel the carrots.
- c. I have peeled the carrots.

19. Complétez les phrases suivantes en utilisant l'expression du présent qui convient: présent simple, présent ING ou present perfect simple.

- a. When you (prepare) coleslaw, you (prepare) a salad.
- b. We (not eat) onions this week. We've got a stomach ache.
- c. you (need) onions to make coleslaw?
- d. She (not approve) of onions in coleslaw.
- e. Mum, we (always have) coleslaw! I hate it!

20. Complétez les espaces par that, what, which, who, whose ou Ø. Il peut y avoir plusieurs possibilités.

- a. All I need is a nice plate of your coleslaw.
- b. I don't like about coleslaw is the dressing.
- c. The man you invited likes my coleslaw.
- d. Many children do not like coleslaw, is not surprising.
- e. There are many people don't like onions in coleslaw.
- f. The recipe I prefer is the one using raisins.
- g. Mike is the neighbour barbecues are such a success.

18. Peut-on remplacer which et who par that dans les phrases suivantes?

- a. which means cabbage (l. 2, 3)
- b. immigrants who settled in NY (l. 3, 4)

OUI NON

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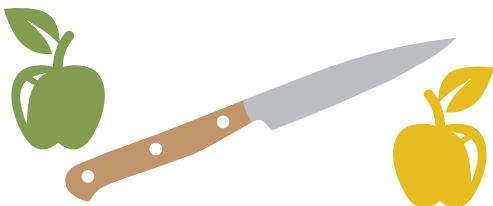
- f. People (consume) coleslaw since the 17th century.
- g. It can take years to finally make the perfect coleslaw. Practice (make) perfect!
- h. How often (you buy) coleslaw? Every other week?
- i. I (like) coleslaw but not the kind they (eat) right now.
- j. This menu (come) with free coffee.

21. Complétez ces reformulations: donnez le nom composé correspondant à la description ou vice versa.

- a. Apple cider is cider that is made from
- b. A raw salad is a salad composed of raw vegetables.
- c. A is a device that processes food.
- d. A is a blade that shreds ingredients.
- e. A is a dish that you eat on the side.

22. Entourez l'adverbe de temps qui convient.

- a. I usually cook *during/for/while* two hours on Saturday nights.
- b. People eat a lot of coleslaw *during/for/while* the summer months.
- c. Please, shred the cabbage *during/for/while* I'm making the dressing.



23. Reformulez l'énoncé *whatever options you choose* (l. 11, 12).

- a. It matter what options you choose.
 b. matter what options you choose.

24. Relevez deux *as* qui signifient « en tant que » dans le texte.

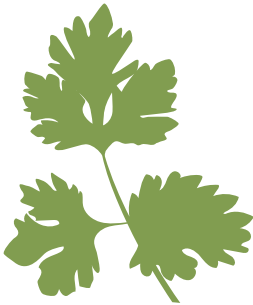
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25. Entourez la proposition correcte dans les phrases suivantes.

- a. You love coleslaw, just *as/like* me.
 b. Nobody loves coleslaw *as/like* I do.

26. Peut-on remplacer *such as* par *like* en ligne 20 ?

OUI NON



28. Vrai ou faux ?

- a. *Sour* rime avec *pour*.
 b. *Parsley* rime avec *journey*.
 c. *Raisin* se prononce comme *reason*.
 d. *Cabbage* rime avec *mirage*.
 e. *Recipe* rime avec *catastrophe*, *karate*, *machete*, *sesame*.
 f. *Let us* se prononce comme *lettuce* (laitue).

VRAI FAUX

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29. Entre les lignes 5 et 8, en plus du mot *salad*, deux noms ressemblent au français mais présentent une différence orthographique. Débusquez-les !

..... et

30. Corrigez dans la liste suivante les mots anglais dont l'orthographe est incorrecte.

address	syrup	development
envelope	abricot	pronunciation
acheive	fonction	to pronounce
accross	langage	abreviation
rhythm	luggage	
miror	aggressive	

31. Classez dans le tableau ci-contre les mots suivants selon la prononciation de leur s.

MUSTARD/VERSION/BASIC/CLOSE/USED/
USING/SUGAR/OCCASION/CONSUMED/ALSO

32. Chacun des mots suivants contient une lettre muette. Entourez-la.

- a. sandwich
- b. knife
- c. half
- d. vegetable
- e. should
- f. suit

[SS]
[J]
[Z]
[CH]

VOCABULARY INTERLUDE

33. Remettez les lettres de ces différents types de chou dans l'ordre.

- a. LAKE
- b. EFUROWALLIC
- c. COLBRIOC
- d. SELSBRUS STOPURS

34. Remettez les mots dans l'ordre pour reconstituer les traductions suivantes.

a. Ce test était bête comme chou, mais il a échoué. Les carottes sont cuites pour lui!
HE/GOOSE/FAILED/TEST/COOKED/WAS/SOUP/BUT/HIS/IS/THIS/DUCK

b. Mêlé-toi de tes oignons ou les choses vont tourner au vinaigre.
UGLY/OR/MIND/THINGS/YOUR/TURN/OWN/GOING/TO/BUSINESS/ARE

c. Ian a la moutarde qui lui monte au nez car Sam lui a dit qu'il avait des oreilles en feuille de chou.
EARS/BECAUSE/IAN/HE/CAULIFLOWER/SAM/TEMPER/TOLD/HIS/HAD/LOSING/IS/HIM

35. Entourez le bon terme.

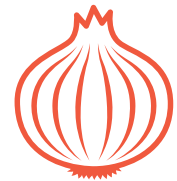
- a. In slang, *cabbage/carrots/onions* means money.
- b. The promise of a reward to motivate someone is a(n) *onion/carrot/cabbage* and stick approach.
- c. A(n) *cabbagehead/onion-head/carrot-head* is a stupid person.
- d. Your *cabbage/carrot/salad* days is a happy period in your life.
- e. To know your *cabbage/onions/carrots* means that you know what you're talking about.

36. Reformez des expressions idiomatiques en reliant chaque début de phrase à la suite qui lui correspond.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If something cuts the b. Mr Morgan is unpleasant c. If Tom is as keen as d. Danny is full of piss and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. he is as sour as vinegar. 2. vinegar, he's very energetic. 3. mustard, it will be fit for the job! 4. mustard, he's very enthusiastic. |
|---|--|

BACK TO WORK – LAUGH AND LEARN

As you know, cabbage and onions can cause stomach issues. So, you should not eat too much coleslaw if you are prone to bloating, particularly if you have a date coming. But there was a time when cabbage salad would have been the perfect lover's dish. Indeed, until the 17th century many doctors thought that flatulent food like cabbage and onions increased men's virility. They believed the 'wind' they produced gave them good erections and boosted their fertility. The belief vanished in the 18th century when knowledge of men's anatomy improved.



37. Par quoi peut-on remplacer *can* (l. 1)?

- a. ought to
- b. may
- c. needn't



38. Entourez les verbes au prétérit dans le texte ci-dessus qui sont irréguliers et donnez leur infinitif.

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39. Comment se prononce le -ed final dans les mots suivants ?

- a.** believed [d] [t] [ɪd]
b. boosted [d] [t] [ɪd]
c. vanished [d] [t] [ɪd]

40. Entourez la bonne prononciation des mots suivants.

- a.** issue [ˈɪtʃiʊ] [ˈɪsiʊ]
b. increase [ɪnˈkrɪs] [ɪnˈkrɪz]
c. stomach [ˈstam^{eu}k] [ˈstam^{eu}]

41. Complétez la reformulation du texte ci-dessous en plaçant les mots fournis à l'endroit qui convient.

MANLINESS/ADVISED/MAY/DIGESTIVE PROBLEMS/RAISE/BROADENED/TEND TO/EASY/DISAPPEARED/YOU'D BETTER

Cabbage and onions cause so go on coleslaw if you be gassy. Up to the 17th century doctors men to eat this kind of food because it was supposed to enhance their and their fertility. The idea soon because the understanding of male anatomy

42. Répondez aux questions portant sur cette citation extraite de *The Golden Girls*.

Station manager:

Excuse me. Can I get your attention, please? I'd like to clear the air.

Sophia:

Don't look at me, I haven't had a raw vegetable in six months.

- a.** Donnez la forme pleine de *I'd like*.

Qu'indique cette forme ?

- b.** The joke is funny because 'to clear the air' means two different things:

- mettre au clair une situation
- se frayer un chemin
- aérer, purifier l'air

- c.** Par quoi pourrait-on remplacer *in* dans *in six months* ?

FOR/SINCE/NEXT

- d.** When was the last time Sophia had a raw vegetable? 6 months

- e.** Complétez la reformulation suivante.

I haven't had a raw vegetable January.



43. Par quoi peut-on remplacer *nothing but* dans cette citation de Mark Twain ?

Cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education.

NOTHING EXCEPT/ONLY/NOTHING LIKE/MERELY/JUST/A FAR CRY FROM/SIMPLY/HARDLY/NO MORE THAN/SOLELY/POLES APART

44. Répondez aux questions portant sur cette citation de Sarah Millican.

My mother told me, 'you don't have to put anything in your mouth you don't want to'. Then she made me eat broccoli, which felt like double standards.

a. Quelle différence de sens se produit si on remplace *don't have to* par *mustn't*?

b. The quote contains

1. A sexual innuendo about oral sex.
2. A double meaning of the word broccoli.

c. 'Double standards' means:

1. l'appétit vient en mangeant
2. deux poids, deux mesures

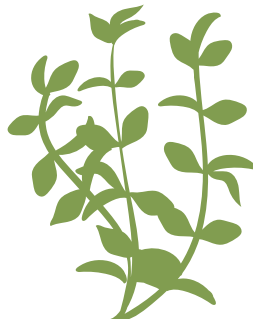
45. Reformulez cette phrase extraite de *Mrs Dalloway* de Virginia Woolf en utilisant *like better* au lieu de *prefer*.

I prefer men to cauliflowers.

46. Trouvez les lettres manquantes des deux synonymes de *fucking* (attention, vulgaire!) employé par exemple par Eddie Izzard dans cette phrase:

D NED

*You say erbs,
and we say herbs...
because there's
a fucking 'h' in it!*



..... OODY

END-OF-CHAPTER TEST

47. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Tout ce dont tu as besoin pour faire un bon assaisonnement de coleslaw, c'est de la recette qui vient de ma mère. Épluche les carottes pendant que je te la lis.

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2. Bien que le brocoli ne soit pas le légume préféré des enfants, ils aiment généralement le chou-fleur, ce qui est étonnant.

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3. La salade de pommes de terre et le coleslaw sont des plats d'accompagnement traditionnels aux États-Unis, mais on peut aussi les manger seuls.

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4. Je ne mange pas de crudités comme le chou croquant en ce moment car j'ai souvent mal au ventre. Tu ferais mieux de faire pareil.

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