

Food, Cooking and Eating Out

Vocabulary Lesson, Examples & Practice Questions

Food, Cooking and Eating Out in English

Food is a topic we talk about every day — at home, at work, and when we travel. Whether you are ordering a meal at a restaurant, buying ingredients at the supermarket, or describing your favourite dish to a friend, knowing the right vocabulary makes communication much easier and more natural.

In this lesson, you will learn key words and phrases connected to **food, cooking and eating out** at the A2 level. By the end, you will be able to talk about what you eat, how food is prepared, and how to order a meal confidently.

Mini Situation: Dinner Plans

Maria and Tom are planning their evening. Read the conversation and notice the vocabulary in bold.

"Are you **hungry**? I can **cook** something at home, or we can **eat out** tonight."

"Let's go to a **restaurant**. I feel like having a **starter** and a **main course**."

"Good idea. There's a nice Italian place near here. They have a great **menu**. We should **book a table** first."

"Yes! And I'd love to try their **dessert** too!"

Now let's look at all the important vocabulary from this topic in detail.

Key Vocabulary & Meaning Breakdown

1. Food & Drink Vocabulary

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
meal	<i>noun</i> — food that you eat at a specific time of day	We had a big meal on Sunday afternoon.	have a meal, cook a meal, enjoy a meal
dish	<i>noun</i> — a type of food prepared in a particular way	Pasta is my favourite Italian dish.	a traditional dish, a local dish, the dish of the day
ingredient	<i>noun</i> — a food item used to make a recipe	The main ingredient in this soup is tomato.	fresh ingredients, basic ingredients, add an ingredient
recipe	<i>noun</i> — instructions that explain how to cook something	I found a great recipe for chocolate cake online.	follow a recipe, a simple recipe, a traditional recipe

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
snack	<i>noun</i> — a small amount of food eaten between meals	I had a snack at three o'clock — just an apple and some nuts.	have a snack, a light snack, a healthy snack
starter	<i>noun</i> — a small dish eaten before the main course	For my starter, I ordered a bowl of soup.	order a starter, have a starter — also called <i>appetiser</i> in American English
main course	<i>noun</i> — the largest and most important part of a meal	The main course was grilled chicken with vegetables.	choose a main course, order a main course
dessert	<i>noun</i> — sweet food eaten at the end of a meal	We shared a chocolate dessert after dinner.	have dessert, order dessert, a sweet dessert
portion	<i>noun</i> — the amount of food served to one person	The portions at that restaurant are very large.	a large/small portion, a generous portion
flavour	<i>noun</i> — the taste of a food or drink	This sauce has a strong flavour of garlic.	a strong/mild flavour, full of flavour, rich flavour
diet	<i>noun</i> — the kind of food a person usually eats	He has a healthy diet — lots of fruit and vegetables.	a healthy diet, a balanced diet, follow a diet
vegetarian	<i>adjective / noun</i> — not containing meat, or a person who does not eat meat	Do you have any vegetarian options on the menu?	a vegetarian meal, a vegetarian restaurant, go vegetarian

2. Cooking Vocabulary

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
cook	<i>verb / noun</i> — to prepare food using heat; also a person who cooks	She cooks dinner every evening at seven o'clock.	cook a meal, cook dinner/lunch, a good cook
boil	<i>verb</i> — to heat water or food until it bubbles (100°C)	Boil the pasta for ten minutes.	boil water, boil an egg, boil vegetables
fry	<i>verb</i> — to cook food in hot oil in a pan	He fried the onions in a little olive oil.	fry an egg, fry vegetables, fry in oil/butter

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
bake	<i>verb</i> — to cook food in an oven without oil, usually bread, cakes, or biscuits	I love baking bread on Sunday mornings.	bake a cake, bake bread, bake biscuits
grill	<i>verb</i> — to cook food on a metal frame over or under direct heat	We grilled some fish on the barbecue.	grill chicken, grill fish, grill vegetables
roast	<i>verb</i> — to cook meat or vegetables in an oven with oil	They always roast a chicken on Sundays.	roast a chicken, roast vegetables, roast potatoes
chop	<i>verb</i> — to cut food into small pieces with a knife	Chop the onions and add them to the pan.	chop vegetables, chop finely/roughly, chop and fry
mix	<i>verb</i> — to combine two or more ingredients together	Mix the flour and eggs in a large bowl.	mix the ingredients, mix together, mix well
heat	<i>verb</i> — to make food warm or hot	Heat the soup in a pan for five minutes.	heat up, heat gently, heat the oven
taste	<i>verb / noun</i> — to experience the flavour of food; the flavour itself	Can you taste this sauce and tell me if it needs more salt?	taste good/bad/sweet/salty, have a taste, taste of something
peel	<i>verb</i> — to remove the skin from a fruit or vegetable	Peel the potatoes before you boil them.	peel potatoes, peel an orange, peel and chop
serve	<i>verb</i> — to give food or drink to someone at the table	The waiter served us quickly and was very polite.	serve food, serve a meal, serve with (e.g. serve with rice)

3. Eating Out Vocabulary

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
restaurant	<i>noun</i> — a place where you pay to eat a meal	We went to a French restaurant in the city centre.	go to a restaurant, eat at a restaurant, a local restaurant
menu	<i>noun</i> — a list of food and drinks available in a restaurant	The waiter brought us the menu as soon as we sat down.	look at the menu, read the menu, the set menu

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
waiter / waitress	<i>noun</i> — a person who brings food and drinks to your table	The waiter asked if we were ready to order.	ask the waiter, call the waiter — <i>server</i> is common in American English
order	<i>verb / noun</i> — to ask for food or drink in a restaurant	I'd like to order the grilled salmon, please.	place an order, take your order, order food/a drink
book a table	<i>phrase</i> — to reserve a table at a restaurant in advance	I booked a table for two at seven o'clock.	book a table for two/four, book in advance — also: <i>make a reservation</i>
bill	<i>noun</i> — the piece of paper showing how much you must pay	Could we have the bill, please? We're ready to leave.	ask for the bill, pay the bill, split the bill
tip	<i>noun / verb</i> — extra money you leave for the waiter as thanks for good service	The service was excellent, so we left a generous tip.	leave a tip, give a tip, a good tip
take away	<i>phrase / noun</i> — food that you buy at a restaurant or shop and eat somewhere else	I didn't feel like cooking, so I ordered a takeaway.	order a takeaway, get a takeaway — written as <i>takeaway</i> (British) or <i>takeout</i> (American)
set menu	<i>noun</i> — a fixed selection of dishes at a fixed price	The set menu includes a starter, main course and dessert.	choose the set menu, the lunch set menu
reservation	<i>noun</i> — an arrangement made in advance to keep a table for you	I have a reservation under the name Smith for eight o'clock.	make a reservation, have a reservation, cancel a reservation

Collocations & Useful Expressions

Collocations are words that naturally go together in English. Learning them helps you sound more natural when you speak or write. Here are the most important collocations for **food, cooking and eating out**.

Food Collocations

have + a meal

We had a lovely meal at the new Italian restaurant.

eat + out

Do you prefer to eat out or cook at home?

go + out for dinner / lunch

Let's go out for dinner this Friday evening.

a balanced + diet

It's important to eat a balanced diet with plenty of vegetables.

full of + flavour

This homemade curry is full of flavour!

Cooking Collocations

follow + a recipe

I followed the recipe carefully, and the cake turned out perfectly.

cook + from scratch

She cooked the pasta sauce from scratch using fresh tomatoes.

boil / fry / grill / roast + food

You can grill the chicken or roast it in the oven — both are delicious.

serve + with

The fish is served with roast potatoes and a green salad.

Eating Out Expressions

book / make + a reservation

I'll make a reservation for Saturday evening — is eight o'clock good for you?

ask for + the bill

We asked for the bill after finishing our dessert.

split + the bill

Shall we split the bill, or do you want to pay separately?

place + an order

The waiter came over and we placed our order.

Are you ready to order?

This is a very common question from a waiter in a restaurant.

I'd like + [dish], please.

I'd like the grilled salmon with vegetables, please.

What do you recommend?

Excuse me, what do you recommend from the menu?

Important Differences & Confusing Words

Cook vs Chef

Both words describe someone who prepares food, but they are used in different situations.

- A **cook** is a general word for anyone who prepares food — at home or at work.
My mum is an excellent cook.
- A **chef** is a professional cook who works in a restaurant or hotel kitchen.
The chef at this restaurant trained in Paris.

You would not usually call a professional restaurant worker a "cook" — it sounds too informal. You would call them a "chef."

Dish vs Meal

- A **meal** refers to the whole eating occasion — breakfast, lunch, or dinner.
We had a three-course meal at the restaurant.
- A **dish** refers to one specific type of food that is prepared.
Paella is a traditional Spanish dish.

Think of a **meal** as the whole event and a **dish** as one item within it.

Hungry vs Starving

- **Hungry** is the normal, neutral word to describe wanting to eat.
I'm a little hungry — can we have lunch soon?
- **Starving** means extremely hungry (this is an informal expression and an exaggeration).
I'm absolutely starving! I haven't eaten anything all day.

Starving is used in everyday conversation but is informal. In a restaurant or professional context, use **hungry**.

Bill vs Menu

These two words are sometimes confused by learners.

- The **menu** shows you the food and drinks you can choose from — you look at it at the beginning of the meal.
Can I see the menu, please?
- The **bill** shows you the total amount of money you need to pay — you ask for it at the end of the meal.
Could we have the bill, please?

Bake vs Roast

Both cooking methods use an oven, but they are used for different foods.

- **Bake** — used for bread, cakes, biscuits, and pastry.
She baked a birthday cake for her daughter.
- **Roast** — used for meat and vegetables, usually with oil.
They roasted a leg of lamb for Sunday lunch.

Common Mistakes

✗ I want to make a reservation *for* Smith.

✓ I want to make a reservation ***under*** the name Smith.

When giving your name for a restaurant booking, use "under the name."

✗ Can I have the *menu*, please? (when you want to pay)

✓ Can I have the ***bill***, please?

The menu is what you order from. The bill is what you pay at the end.

✗ I want to order a table for two.

✓ I want to ***book / reserve*** a table for two.

You "order" food, but you "book" or "reserve" a table.

✗ She *cooked* the eggs in the oven for thirty minutes.

✓ She **baked** the eggs in the oven for thirty minutes.

Use "bake" for food prepared in an oven. "Cook" is fine as a general word, but *bake* is more precise here.

✗ The waiter brought us the *receipt* to choose our food.

✓ The waiter brought us the **menu** to choose our food.

A "receipt" is proof of payment. A "menu" is the list of food you can order.

✗ I ate a lot of flavour in that dish.

✓ That dish **had a lot of flavour**. / That dish **was full of flavour**.

We do not "eat" flavour. Use "have a strong flavour" or "be full of flavour."

✗ Let's eat *outside* tonight — there's a nice restaurant nearby.

✓ Let's eat **out** tonight — there's a nice restaurant nearby.

"Eat outside" means eating in the open air (e.g. in a garden). "Eat out" means going to a restaurant.

Food, Cooking and Eating Out: Quick Summary & Review

In this lesson, you have learned essential vocabulary for talking about **food, cooking and eating out** in English. Here is a quick summary of the key areas covered:

- **Types of food and meals:** meal, dish, starter, main course, dessert, snack, portion, flavour
- **Cooking verbs:** boil, fry, bake, grill, roast, chop, mix, peel, serve, heat
- **Eating out vocabulary:** restaurant, menu, order, waiter, bill, tip, reservation, set menu, takeaway
- **Key collocations:** eat out, book a table, follow a recipe, ask for the bill, split the bill, full of flavour
- **Confusing words:** cook vs chef, dish vs meal, bake vs roast, menu vs bill

Remember these important phrases for your next visit to a restaurant:

"I'd like to book a table for two, please."

"What do you recommend?"

"Could we have the bill, please?"

Now practise your **Food, Cooking and Eating Out** vocabulary in the exercises below.

Food, Cooking and Eating Out – Practice Test

A2 | Practice Exercises: Multiple Choice, Fill-in-the-Gap, Fill-in-the-Blank, Matrix Matching & Sorting

Part 1: Multiple Choice (Questions 1–10)

1 Which word describes the way food tastes when it has a lot of sugar?

- A** sour
- B** salty
- C** sweet
- D** bitter

2 When you eat at a restaurant, you look at a _____ to choose your food.

- A** receipt
- B** menu
- C** bill
- D** order

3 What do you call the person who brings food to your table at a restaurant?

- A** chef
- B** cashier
- C** waiter
- D** cook

4 Maria wants to cook pasta. She needs to _____ water in a pot first.

- A** fry
- B** grill
- C** boil
- D** bake

5 Which of these foods is a dairy product?

- A** chicken
- B** cheese
- C** rice
- D** bread

6 You use a _____ and fork to eat your meal.

- A** spoon
- B** knife
- C** plate
- D** cup

7 At the end of a meal in a restaurant, you ask for the _____ to pay for your food.

- A** menu
- B** tip
- C** bill
- D** order

8 Tom is very hungry. He wants to _____ a big meal.

- A** make
- B** do
- C** have
- D** take

9 Which cooking method uses oil in a hot pan to cook food?

- A** boil
- B** fry
- C** bake
- D** steam

10 A vegetarian person does NOT eat _____.

- A** vegetables
- B** fruit
- C** meat
- D** bread

Part 2: Fill in the Gap (Questions 11–20)

11 I usually have toast and eggs for ____ in the morning.

- A** breakfast
- B** dinner
- C** dessert

12 Can I see the ____, please? I want to choose what to eat.

- A** menu
- B** receipt
- C** bill

13 She doesn't eat meat, so she always orders a ____ salad.

- A** vegetable
- B** grilled
- C** fried

14 The waiter brought us the ____ at the end of the meal.

- A** bill
- B** menu
- C** order

15 I want to ____ some pasta for dinner tonight.

- A** cook
- B** order
- C** taste

16 Please ____ the vegetables before you eat them — they might be dirty.

- A** wash
- B** boil
- C** slice

17 He put sugar in his coffee and ____ it with a spoon.

- A** stirred
- B** poured
- C** sliced

18 We went to a nice ____ near the beach for lunch.

- A** restaurant
- B** bakery
- C** market

19 Would you like your steak ____ or well done?

- A** medium
- B** spicy
- C** salty

20 After the main course, we ordered a chocolate cake for ____.

- A** dessert
- B** starter
- C** snack

Part 3: Fill in the Blank (Questions 21–30)

21 I always eat _____ in the morning before I go to work. Today I had eggs and toast.

22 The waiter gave us the _____ so we could choose what to eat at the restaurant.

23 She put the vegetables in a pan and _____ them in a little oil on the stove.

24 I don't want a big meal. I just want a light _____ like some fruit or a biscuit.

25 At the end of the meal, the waiter brought us the _____ so we could pay for our food.

26 I need to _____ some water before I can cook the pasta. It needs to be very hot.

27 We didn't cook at home last night. We ordered a _____ and ate pizza on the sofa.

28 The soup was too hot, so I added a little cold water to _____ it down before eating.

29 I'm a _____, so I don't eat meat or fish. I only eat vegetables, fruit, and dairy products.

30 The food in that restaurant was delicious, so the customers left a big _____ for the waiter.

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values (Questions 31–40)

31 Match each food word on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A A sweet dish eaten at the end of a meal | B The largest and most important dish in a meal |
| C A small extra dish served alongside the main food | D A small dish eaten before the main meal |

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Appetiser	[]
Dessert	[]
Main course	[]
Side dish	[]

32 Match each cooking method on the left with its correct description on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A To cook food in an oven using dry heat | B To cook food in very hot water |
| C To cook food in hot oil in a pan | |

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Boil	[]
Fry	[]
Bake	[]

33 Match each restaurant word on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A The piece of paper showing how much you must pay | B A list of food and drinks available in a restaurant |
| C A booking made in advance to have a table | D Extra money given to a waiter for good service |

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Menu	[]
Bill	[]
Tip	[]
Reservation	[]

34 Match each adjective on the left with the food it best describes on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** Chilli peppers or hot curry
C Mushroom soup or pasta sauce

- B** Fried chicken or toast

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Crispy	[]
Creamy	[]
Spicy	[]

35 Match each verb collocation on the left with the correct word to complete it on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** reservation
C table

- B** bill
D a meal

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Make a ____	[]
Pay the ____	[]
Order ____	[]
Set the ____	[]

36 Match each food category on the left with an example on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** Rice or wheat
C Prawns or salmon

- B** Cheese or yoghurt

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Dairy product	[]
Seafood	[]
Grain	[]

37 Match each sentence on the left with the correct ending on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** decided to order a takeaway instead **B** had to wait for a table
C left a generous tip **D** asked the waiter to change it

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
The soup was too salty, so I	[]
We didn't have a reservation, so we	[]
The restaurant was full, so we	[]
The food was delicious, so we	[]

38 Match each kitchen tool on the left with its correct use on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** A bowl with holes used to drain water from pasta or vegetables **B** Used to fry or sauté food on the stove
C A flat surface used for cutting vegetables or meat

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Frying pan	[]
Chopping board	[]
Colander	[]

39 Match each phrase on the left with the correct situation on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** You arrive at a restaurant without a booking **B** You want the waiter's advice about the food
C You are ready to pay and leave **D** You want to know if the food contains meat

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
"Can I have the bill, please?"	[]
"What do you recommend?"	[]
"Is this dish vegetarian?"	[]
"A table for two, please."	[]

40 Match each word on the left with its correct opposite on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

A Cooked

B Bitter

C Stale

D Spicy

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Fresh	[]
Sweet	[]
Mild	[]
Raw	[]

Part 5: Sort the Values (Questions 41–50)

41 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

please. would table like two, for I a

42 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

brought waiter table. menu The the our to

43 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

always pepper food. puts salt She and her on

44 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

please? bill, have Can the I

45 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

restaurant tonight. Italian going are try new We to a

46 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

dish?

cook

this

How

you

do

47 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

yesterday.

delicious

chocolate

mother

baked

cake

My

a

48 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

vegetarian

contain

meat?

this

dish

does

Is

or

it

49 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

vegetables

should

first.

You

add

the

the

pan

to

50 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

salty,

didn't

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soup

The

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so

I

Answer Key & Explanations

Food, Cooking and Eating Out | A2

Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. **C** Correct Answer: sweet ✓ Explanation: Sweet describes food that has a lot of sugar and tastes like chocolate or cake. This orange juice is very sweet.
2. **B** Correct Answer: menu ✓ Explanation: A menu is a list of food and drinks available in a restaurant. The waiter gave us the menu when we sat down.
3. **C** Correct Answer: waiter ✓ Explanation: A waiter is the person who serves food and drinks to customers at a restaurant. The waiter asked us what we wanted to drink.
4. **C** Correct Answer: boil ✓ Explanation: To boil means to heat water or liquid until it reaches 100°C. You boil water to cook pasta. She boiled water and then added the spaghetti.
5. **B** Correct Answer: cheese ✓ Explanation: Cheese is a dairy product made from milk. Other dairy products include milk, butter, and yoghurt. She put cheese on top of the pizza.
6. **B** Correct Answer: knife ✓ Explanation: A knife is a tool with a sharp blade used to cut food. We often say knife and fork together. He used a knife and fork to eat his steak.
7. **C** Correct Answer: bill ✓ Explanation: The bill is the paper that shows how much money you need to pay after eating at a restaurant. Can we have the bill, please?
8. **C** Correct Answer: have ✓ Explanation: We use have with meals and food in English. We say have breakfast, have lunch, or have a meal. Let's have dinner together tonight.
9. **B** Correct Answer: fry ✓ Explanation: To fry means to cook food in hot oil in a pan. She fried the eggs in butter for breakfast.
10. **C** Correct Answer: meat ✓ Explanation: A vegetarian is a person who does not eat meat, such as chicken, beef, or pork. She is vegetarian, so she ordered a salad instead of the chicken.

Part 2: Fill in the Gap

11. **A** Correct Answer: breakfast ✓ Explanation: Breakfast is the meal we eat in the morning. I always have toast for breakfast.
12. **A** Correct Answer: menu ✓ Explanation: A menu is a list of food and drinks available in a restaurant. The waiter gave us the menu when we arrived.
13. **A** Correct Answer: vegetable ✓ Explanation: A vegetable salad contains only plant-based ingredients, which is suitable for someone who doesn't eat meat. She ordered a fresh vegetable salad.

14. **A** Correct Answer: bill ✓ Explanation: The bill is the paper that shows how much you need to pay at a restaurant. Can we have the bill, please?
15. **A** Correct Answer: cook ✓ Explanation: To cook means to prepare food using heat at home. She cooks pasta every Friday evening.
16. **A** Correct Answer: wash ✓ Explanation: We wash vegetables with water to remove dirt before eating them. Always wash your vegetables before cooking.
17. **A** Correct Answer: stirred ✓ Explanation: To stir means to mix a liquid in a circular motion using a spoon. She stirred her tea before drinking it.
18. **A** Correct Answer: restaurant ✓ Explanation: A restaurant is a place where you go to eat a full meal served by waiters. We had pizza at a great restaurant last night.
19. **A** Correct Answer: medium ✓ Explanation: Medium describes how a steak is cooked — not too raw and not too well done. I'd like my steak medium, please.
20. **A** Correct Answer: dessert ✓ Explanation: Dessert is the sweet food eaten at the end of a meal. We had ice cream for dessert after dinner.

Part 3: Fill in the Blank

21. **breakfast** Correct Answer: breakfast ✓ Explanation: Breakfast is the first meal of the day, eaten in the morning. I had cereal for breakfast.
22. **menu** Correct Answer: menu ✓ Explanation: A menu is a list of food and drinks available in a restaurant. Can I see the menu, please?
23. **fried** Correct Answer: fried ✓ Explanation: To fry means to cook food in hot oil in a pan. He fried some onions for dinner.
24. **snack** Correct Answer: snack ✓ Explanation: A snack is a small amount of food eaten between main meals. She had a snack before lunch.
25. **bill** Correct Answer: bill ✓ Explanation: The bill is a piece of paper in a restaurant that shows how much money you must pay. Can we have the bill, please?
26. **boil** Correct Answer: boil ✓ Explanation: To boil means to heat water or liquid until it bubbles. Boil the eggs for ten minutes.
27. **takeaway** Correct Answer: takeaway ✓ Explanation: A takeaway is food that you order from a restaurant and eat at home. Let's get a Chinese takeaway tonight.
28. **cool** Correct Answer: cool ✓ Explanation: To cool something means to make it less hot. Let the soup cool for a few minutes.

29. **vegetarian** Correct Answer: vegetarian ✓ Explanation: A vegetarian is a person who does not eat meat or fish. Do you have a vegetarian option on the menu?

30. **tip** Correct Answer: tip ✓ Explanation: A tip is extra money that a customer gives to a waiter to say thank you for good service. We left a tip because the service was great.

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values

31. **Appetiser: D • Dessert: A • Main course: B • Side dish: C** Correct Matches: • Appetiser → A small dish eaten before the main meal • Dessert → A sweet dish eaten at the end of a meal • Main course → The largest and most important dish in a meal • Side dish → A small extra dish served alongside the main food ✓ Explanation: These words describe the order of dishes in a restaurant meal. You start with the appetiser, then eat the main course, often with a side dish like salad or chips, and finish with a sweet dessert such as ice cream or cake.

32. **Boil: B • Fry: C • Bake: A** Correct Matches: • Boil → To cook food in very hot water • Fry → To cook food in hot oil in a pan • Bake → To cook food in an oven using dry heat ✓ Explanation: These are common cooking methods. You boil pasta or eggs in water, fry eggs or chicken in oil, and bake bread or cakes in an oven.

33. **Menu: B • Bill: A • Tip: D • Reservation: C** Correct Matches: • Menu → A list of food and drinks available in a restaurant • Bill → The piece of paper showing how much you must pay • Tip → Extra money given to a waiter for good service • Reservation → A booking made in advance to have a table ✓ Explanation: These are key restaurant vocabulary words. You look at the menu to choose food, ask for the bill to pay, leave a tip if the service is good, and make a reservation before you visit a busy restaurant.

34. **Crispy: B • Creamy: C • Spicy: A** Correct Matches: • Crispy → Fried chicken or toast • Creamy → Mushroom soup or pasta sauce • Spicy → Chilli peppers or hot curry ✓ Explanation: These adjectives describe the taste and texture of food. Crispy food is hard and crunchy, creamy food is smooth and rich, and spicy food has a hot, burning taste.

35. **Make a ____: A • Pay the ____: B • Order ____: D • Set the ____: C** Correct Matches: • Make a ____ → reservation • Pay the ____ → bill • Order ____ → a meal • Set the ____ → table ✓ Explanation: These are common verb + noun collocations related to eating out. We say make a reservation, pay the bill, order a meal, and set the table — these word combinations are fixed and frequently used in everyday English.

36. Dairy product: B • Seafood: C • Grain: A

Correct Matches: • Dairy product → Cheese or yoghurt • Seafood → Prawns or salmon • Grain → Rice or wheat ☒ Explanation: These are food categories. Dairy products come from milk, seafood includes fish and shellfish from the sea, and grains are seeds used to make bread, pasta, and rice dishes.

37. The soup was too salty, so I: D • We didn't have a reservation, so we: B • The restaurant was full, so we: A • The food was delicious, so we: C

Correct Matches: •
The soup was too salty, so I → asked the waiter to change it •
We didn't have a reservation, so we → had to wait for a table •
The restaurant was full, so we → decided to order a takeaway instead •
The food was delicious, so we → left a generous tip ✓
Explanation: These sentences use cause and effect with so. Each situation leads to a logical result related to eating out, such as complaining about food, waiting for a table, or rewarding good

service with
a tip.

38. Frying pan: B • Chopping board: C • Colander: A

Correct Matches: • Frying pan → Used to fry or sauté food on the stove • Chopping board → A flat surface used for cutting vegetables or meat • Colander → A bowl with holes used to drain water from pasta or vegetables ✓

Explanation: These are common kitchen tools. A frying pan is used with oil or butter on the stove, a chopping board protects your counter when cutting food, and a colander is used to drain boiled pasta or wash salad leaves.

39. "Can I have the bill, please?": C • "What do you recommend?": B • "Is this dish vegetarian?": D • "A table for two, please.": A

Correct Matches: •
"Can I have the bill, please?" → You are ready to pay and leave • "What do you recommend?" → You want the waiter's advice about the food • "Is this dish vegetarian?" → You want to know if the food contains meat • "A table for two, please." → You arrive at a restaurant without a booking 
Explanation:
These are common phrases used in restaurants. They are practical expressions for ordering food, asking questions, and managing your visit. Knowing these phrases helps you communicate confidently when eating out.

- 40.** Fresh: C • Sweet: B • Mild: D • Raw: A Correct Matches: • Fresh → Stale • Sweet → Bitter • Mild → Spicy • Raw → Cooked ✓ Explanation: These are antonym pairs used to describe food. Fresh food is newly prepared, while stale food is old and dry, like stale bread. Sweet tastes like sugar, while bitter has a sharp unpleasant taste, like dark coffee. Mild food has little spice, while spicy food is hot, and raw food has not been cooked yet.

Part 5: Sort the Values

- 41.** Correct Answer: I would like a table for two, please. ✓ Explanation: When making a polite request in a restaurant, use I would like followed by the noun phrase a table and the prepositional phrase for two. Adding please at the end makes the request more polite.
- 42.** Correct Answer: The waiter brought the menu to our table. ✓ Explanation: This is a simple past sentence. The subject The waiter comes first, followed by the past tense verb brought, the object the menu, and the prepositional phrase to our table showing destination.
- 43.** Correct Answer: She always puts salt and pepper on her food. ✓ Explanation: With frequency adverbs like always, the adverb comes between the subject She and the main verb puts. The prepositional phrase on her food comes at the end.
- 44.** Correct Answer: Can I have the bill, please? ✓ Explanation: To make a polite request, start with the modal verb Can, followed by the subject I and the main verb have. The bill is the object, and please adds politeness at the end.
- 45.** Correct Answer: We are going to try a new Italian restaurant tonight. ✓ Explanation: Use be going to for a future plan. The structure is subject We + are going to + base verb try + object a new Italian restaurant + time expression tonight.
- 46.** Correct Answer: How do you cook this dish? ✓ Explanation: To ask about a method or process, start with the question word How, followed by the auxiliary do, the subject you, and the main verb cook. This dish is the object at the end.
- 47.** Correct Answer: My mother baked a delicious chocolate cake yesterday. ✓ Explanation: In simple past sentences, the subject My mother comes first, followed by the past tense verb baked, then the object a delicious chocolate cake. Time expressions like yesterday usually go at the end.
- 48.** Correct Answer: Is this dish vegetarian or does it contain meat? ✓ Explanation: This sentence has two questions joined by or. The first uses Is + subject this dish + adjective vegetarian. The second uses the auxiliary does + subject it + verb contain + object meat.
- 49.** Correct Answer: You should add the vegetables to the pan first. ✓ Explanation: Use should to give advice or instructions. The structure is subject You + should + base verb add + object the vegetables + prepositional phrase to the pan + the adverb first.

50. Correct Answer: The soup was too salty, so I didn't finish it.  Explanation: This sentence uses too before the adjective salty to mean more than desired. The conjunction so connects the cause The soup was too salty with the result I didn't finish it, which uses simple past negative didn't.

Score Guide

45–50 Correct	Excellent! You have mastered this topic.
38–44 Correct	Very good! Review the rules you missed.
30–37 Correct	Good start. Re-read the lesson and examples.
0–29 Correct	Study the lesson again before retaking the test.