Cooking Terms Explained

Au Gratin	Topped with crumbs and/or cheese and browned in the oven or under the broiler.
Au Jus	Served in its own juices.
Baste	To moisten foods during cooking with pan drippings or special sauce to add flavor and prevent drying.
Bisque	A thick cream soup.
Blanch	To immerse in rapidly boiling water and allow to cook slightly.
Cream	To soften a fat, especially butter, by beating it at room temperature. Butter and sugar are often creamed together, making a smooth, soft paste.
Crimp	To seal the edges of a two-crust pie either by pinching them at intervals with the fingers or by pressing them together with the tines of a fork.
Crudites	An assortment of raw vegetables, i.e. carrots, broccoli, mushrooms, served as an hors d'oeuvre often accompanied by a dip.
Degrease	To remove fat from the surface of stews, soups, or stock. Usually cooled in the refrigerator, so that fat hardens and is easily removed.
Dredge	To coat lightly with flour, cornmeal, etc.
Entrée	The main course.
Fold	To incorporate a delicate substance, such as whipped cream or beaten egg whites, into another substance without releasing air bubbles. A spatula is used to gently bring part of the mixture from the bottom of the bowl to the top. The process is repeated, while slowly rotating the bowl, until the ingredients are thoroughly blended.
Glaze	To cover with a glossy coating, such as a melted and somewhat diluted jelly for fruit desserts.
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Julienne	To cut vegetables, fruits, or cheeses into match-shaped slivers.
Marinade	To allow food to stand in a liquid to tenderize or to add flavor.
Meuniere	Dredged with flour and sautéed in butter.
Mince	To chop or cut food into very small pieces.
Parboil	To boil until partially cooked; to blanch. Usually this procedure is followed by final cooking in a seasoned sauce.
Pare	To remove the outermost skin of a fruit or vegetable.
Poach	To cook very gently in hot liquid kept just below the boiling point.
Puree	To mash foods until perfectly smooth by hand, by rubbing through a sieve or food mill, or by whirling in a blender or food processor.
Refresh	To run cold water over food that has been parboiled, to stop the cooking process quickly.
Saute	To cook and/or brown food in a small quantity of hot shortening.
Scald	To heat to just below the boiling point, when tiny bubbles appear at the edge of the saucepan.
Simmer	To cook in liquid just below the boiling point. The surface of the liquid should be barely moving, broken from time to time by slowly rising bubbles.
Steep	To let food stand in (hot) liquid to extract or to enhance flavor, like tea in hot water or poached fruits in sugar syrup.
Toss	To combine ingredients with a lifting motion.
Whip	To beat rapidly to incorporate air and produce expansion, as in heavy cream or egg whites.