“Styles of food service”(текст перевести ).23.03.20г

There are many types of catering establishments. They are big first class restaurants in five-star hotels, small restaurants, cafeterias, snack bars and fast-food restaurants. They serve different types of customers. They are families, groups of tourists, business people, children etc. They all demand different styles of service.

There are various basic styles of food service in restaurants of different types. The most common styles are:

Buffet service

Buffet service is often called the "Swedish Board". This system of food service is very convenient for the guests — they needn't wait for the waiters and bills. This is really self-service. Breakfast is served from 8 to 10, lunch from 12 to 15, dinner from 18 to 20. As a rule this type of food service is arranged in hotels for big groups of tourists, and also for conferences and congresses.

The counters with snacks and dishes, and snack-plates and trays for taking food are placed in the centre of the dining hall. The tables are near the walls. The guests come up to the Swedish Board and put the meals, appetizers and salads on the snack-plates themselves. Then they put everything on the trays and take their seats at the tables.

The assortment of appetizers, dishes and beverages is usually rich. The guests can taste a little of each dish. Desserts are usually placed on a separate table. The waiter's role is to clear the tables and serve drinks. The waiters can also help the guests if necessary.

Cafeteria service

In cafeteria service the guests collect their plates with dishes on a tray as they move along the counter. At the end of the counter there is a cash desk. There the customers pay for the dishes they have chosen. This kind of service is usually used in cafeterias, snack bars and canteens.

Plate service(текст перевести )30.03.20г

This is the simplest form of table service in the restaurants. All the food is put on the plates in the kitchen. The waiters take it and place on the table in front of the guest. The principal item in the dish should be put nearest to the customer, and the garnish and vegetables should be arranged around the main item.

Words:

1. catering establishments – предпр-ия питания

14. Swedish Board [‘swidiʃ 'bɔ:d] - «шведский стол»

2. cafeteria [‘kæfi’tiəriə] – кафетерий

15. convenient [kən'vi:njent] - удобный

3. snack bar - бар - закусочная

16. to arrange [ə'reindʒ] - устраивать, располагать

4. fast-food restaurants - рестораны быстрого

обслуживания

17. snack-plates - тарелки для накладывания еды

18. item ['aıtəm] - предмет

5. to demand [dı’ma:nd] - требовать

19. tray [trei] - поднос

6. common [‘kɔmən] - обычный, общий

20. to place [pleis] - помещать

7. buffet service [‘b⋀fit] - буфетное обслуживание

21. separate f'seprit] - отдельный

8. plate service - подача блюд на тарелках «в обнос»

22. principal ['prinsəpəl] - главный

9. self-service - самообслуживание

23. а rich assortment – богатый ассортимент

10. to clear the tables – обтереть со столов

24. to serve drinks – подать напитки

11. cash desk - касса

25. counter - прилавок

12. to pay for the dishes – расплатиться за еду

26. canteen – столовая для рабочих

13. garnish – гарнир

Text : “Styles of food service”/ Training Exercises

Ex.1. Answer the questions upon the text (Ответьте на вопросы)

What are the types of catering

establishments?

What are the types of customers?

Is the «Swedish Board» convenient

for the guests?

What groups of people usually use

the «Swedish Board»?

Where are the counters with snacks and dishes

placed in the “Swedish board”?

Where are the desserts placed

in the “Swedish board”?

What is the waiter’s role in the “Swedish board”?

Where is cafeteria service used?

Where do the customers pay for the dishes

in cafeteria service?

What is plate service at the restaurants?

Ex. 2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English (Переведите данные предложения)

В разных предприятиях питания разные стили обслуживания, потому что они обслуживают различные типы клиентов.

Самообслуживание «Шведский стол» очень удобно для гостей, они не должны ждать официантов и счёт.

«Шведский стол» используется для больших групп туристов, а также для конференций и конгрессов.

Ассортимент закусок, блюд и напитков обычно богат. Гости могут попробовать все блюда.

Официанты могут помогать гостям, если это необходимо.

Ex. 3. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases (Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний)

1) в центре обеденного зала; 2) накладывают еду сами; 3) занимают свои места за столом; 4) за отдельным столом; 5) двигаться вдоль прилавка; 6) расплачиваются за выбранные блюда; 7) ставить на стол перед посетителем.

Ex.4. Which of the statements of the text 12 are true or false (Какие из утверждений верные, а какие – нет)?hello\_html\_m6e07993.jpg

1. There are not many types of catering establishments.

2. They serve different types of customers.

3. The “Swedish board” is really self-service.

4. The counters with snacks and dishes, and snack-plates and trays

for taking food are placed in the centre of the kitchen.

5.In the “Swedish board” the customers put everything

on the counter and take their seats at the tables.

6. In cafeteria service the guests do not collect their plates with dishes

on a tray as they move along the counter.

7. Plate service is the simplest form of table service in the restaurants.

8. In plate service the waiters take the dish and place on the table in front of the guest.

Кафе. Бары. (диалог перевести)06.03.20г

Dialog “Dinner at the cafe”/ Training Exercise

Guest: Waiter! Is this table vacant?

Waiter: Yes, it is. You will feel comfortable here.

Guest: Could I have the menu?

Waiter: Yes, of course! Here's the menu.

Guest: Shall I begin with the appetizers?

I'd like to have fried sausage patties.

They are delicious. What meat courses

are there on the menu today?

Waiter: Today we have veal chops, steaks

and grilled chicken.

Guest: Could you bring me two steaks

and one veal chop?

Waiter: What garnish would you like to order?

Guest: I think cauliflower salad.

Waiter: And what would you like for a drink?

Guest: I’ll take orange juice.

Waiter: Would you like ice-cream for dessert?

Guest: Yes, an ice-cream with chocolate

chips, please.

Waiter: Here you are. Good appetite.

Guest: Waiter, bring me the bill, please. How much do I owe you? Here you are. Keep the change.

Waiter: Thank you very much. Come to our café again.

Words:

Useful phrases:

Could I have the menu – Можно мне посмотреть меню?

Here's the menu – Вот меню

Would you like? – Хотели бы Вы…?

You will feel comfortable here – Здесь Вам будет удобно

Here you are – Возьмите, пожалуйста

How much do I owe you? – Сколько с меня?

Keep the change – Сдачи не нужно

Come to our café again – Приходите снова к нам

Ex. 3. Say it in English (Скажите это по-английски)

можно мне начать заказывать с закусок? 2) этот столик свободен? 3) какие мясные блюда есть в меню? 4) что бы вы хотели выпить? 5) апельсиновый сок; 6) мороженое на десерт.

1. Read and translate the text.( сделать перевод )13.04.20г

TEXT 3. RESTAURANT AND BAR SERVICE

In the restaurant as well as in the kitchen, there are also different kinds of jobs. The person who

seats the guests is called maitre d'hotel or a hostess, if a woman . In restaurants with a very formal

style of service, the maitre d’ also takes the guests' orders. The meals are served by waiters or

waitresses. In less formal restaurants, the waiters and waitresses take orders and serve the meals.

Most restaurants also employ busboys, who pour water, clear and set tables, and perform other

similar chores. In some restaurants, however, the waiters and waitresses carry out these tasks. In an

elaborate restaurant, there is often an employee called the wine steward, or sommelier, who takes

orders for wine and sometimes for other alcoholic drinks. Finally, there are cashiers who receive

payment or signed bills from the guests.

In addition to the restaurant, most hotels also have a bar or cocktail lounge where drinks are served.

Bartenders work behind the bar. They mix drinks and serve them to the customers at the bar.

Additional waiters and waitresses are needed to serve customers who are seated at the tables. The

bartenders usually act as cashiers in addition to their other duties. The bar or cocktail lounge may

also offer food service, although it is usually simpler than the food served in the hotel dining room.

Fast food, such as sandwiches or hamburgers, is customary.

One food and beverage facility that is often not connected with the main hotel kitchen is the snack

bar. The snack bar is a small unit that provides fast-order food and drink service to guests who are

using the hotel's swimming pool or some other recreational facility. Snack bars are a prominent

feature of a resort hotel.

As it was previously mentioned, hotels generally employ a large number of workers in proportion

of the number of guests; this is especially true in the food and beverage department. The restaurant

business as a whole is one of the most labor-intensive of all industries, and this is true whether the

restaurant is in a hotel or not.

THINGS TO DO

1. Read and translate the text.

2. Answer the following questions and make them indirect.

1. What are the jobs in the restaurant?

2. What kinds of restaurants are there?

3. Do the maitre'd hotels and do the waiters perform the same duties?

4. Who helps the waiters to clear and set tables?

5. Does the sornmelier take orders for spirits?

6. Who acts as a cashier in a bar?

7. What food is served in a cocktail lounge?

8. Is the snack bar located by the swimming pool?

9. What is a prominent feature of a resort hotel?

10. Why is hotel and restaurant business labor-intensive?

3. Translate the following word combinations into Russian.

1. as well as in the kitchen; 2. who seats the guests; 3. take orders; 4. clear the tables; 5. carry out

these tasks; 6. finally; 7. signed bills; 8, cocktail lounge; 9. mix drinks; 10. additional waiters; 11.

act as cashiers; 12. to serve customers; 13. usually simpler; 14. customary; 15. main kitchen; 16.

snack bar; 17. swimming pool; 18. resort hotel; 19. generally employ; 20. a large number.

4. Find the synonyms of the following words in the text.

official, hire, perform, job, spirits, get, account, require, responsibility, usually, characteristic,

right, worker, lay, also, a small establishment, important.

5. Find the antonyms of the following words in the text.

different, informal, more, heavier, large, seldom, in front o

The Complex Object (Objective - with - the - Infinitive Construction).

Эта конструкция состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и инфинитива.

Обычно переводится на русский язык придаточным дополнительным предложением.

He wants the book to be returned tomorrow. Он хочет, чтобы книгу вернули завтра.

Сложное подлежащее.

The Complex Subject (The Nominative - with - the - Infinitive Construction).

Эта конструкция состоит из существительного или местоимения в именительном падеже и инфинитива. Переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением.

She is expected to come any minute. Ожидается, что она приедет с минуты на минуту.

The water seems to be boiling. Кажется, вода кипит.

The Delegation is reported to have left London. Сообщается, что делегация покинула Лондон.

He is likely to know her address. Он, вероятно, знает её адрес.

He is sure to be asked about it. Его, наверняка, об этом спросят.

She is said to be very beautiful. Говорят. что она очень красива.

The car was seen to disappear. Видели, как машина скрылась.

Эта конструкция употребляется:

С глаголами, обозначающими чувственное восприятие - to see, to hear, to notice и др. и с глаголами, обозначающими умственную деятельность - to think, to consider, to expect и др. (в страдательном залоге); а также с глаголами to say, to report, to ask, to order, to announce (в страдательном залоге).

Со словосочетаниями to be likely (вероятно), to be unlikely (маловероятно), to be certain / to be sure (несомненно / обязательно).

С глаголами в действительном залоге to seem / to appear (казаться / по-видимому), to prove / to turn out (оказываться), to happen (случаться).

Инфинитивная конструкция с предлогом for.

The For - to - Infinitive Construction.

В этой конструкции перед существительным или местоимением находится предлог for. При переводе на русский язык используется или придаточное предложение или инфинитив.

It's easy for me to answer this question. Мне легко ответить на этот вопрос.

It will be very pleasant for us to spend a week in England. На будет очень приятно провести неделю в Англии.

There was nothing else for me to say. Мне больше нечего было сказать.

It is for you to decide. Вам решать.

Here are some books for you to read. Вот несколько книг для вашего чтения (вам почитать). человеке