Practical lesson #8. Types of catering establishments

(Типы предприятий общественного питания)

Read and translate the text

"Styles of food service"



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

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:

- catering establishments предприятия питания
- cafeteria ['kæfi'tiəriə] кафетерий
- 3. snack bar бар закусочная
- fast-food restaurants рестораны быстрого
- обслуживания
- to demand [dı'ma:nd] требовать
- соттоп ['kɔmən] обычный, общий
- buffet service ['bʌfit] буфетное обслуживание
- plate service подача блюд на тарелках «в обнос»
- self-service самообслуживание
- to clear the tables обтереть со столов
- 11. cash desk ĸacca
- to pay for the dishes расплатиться за еду
- 13. garnish гарнир

- Swedish Board ['swidif 'bɔ:d] «шведский стол»
- convenient [kən'vi:njent] удобный
- to arrange [ə'reindʒ] устраивать, располагать
- snack-plates тарелки для накладывания еды
- 18. item ['aɪtəm] предмет
- tray [trei] поднос
- 20. to place [pleis] помещать
- 21. separate f'seprit] отдельный
- principal ['prinsəpəl] главный
- a rich assortment богатый ассортимент
- to serve drinks подать напитки
- 25. counter прилавок
- canteen столовая для рабочих

Exercise 1. Answer the questions upon the text.

- 1. What are the types of catering establishments?
- 2. What are the types of customers?

- 3. Is the «Swedish Board» convenient for the guests?
- 4. What groups of people usually use the «Swedish Board»?
- 5. Where are the counters with snacks and dishes placed in the "Swedish board"?
- 6. Where are the desserts placed in the "Swedish board"?
- 7. What is the waiter's role in the "Swedish board"?
- 8. Where is cafeteria service used?
- 9. Where do the customers pay for the dishes in cafeteria service?
- 10. What is plate service at the restaurants?

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

- 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.

Exercise 3. Find in the text 12 equivalents to the following words and phrases.

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.

Exercise 4. Which of the statements of the text 12 are true or false?

- There are not many types of catering establishments.
- 2. They serve different types of customers.
- The "Swedish board" is really self-service.
- The counters with snacks and dishes, and snack-plates and trays for taking food are placed in the centre of the kitchen.
- In the "Swedish board" the customers put everything on the counter and take their seats at the tables.
- In cafeteria service the guests do not collect their plates with dishes on a tray as they move along the counter.
- Plate service is the simplest form of table service in the restaurants.
- In plate service the waiters take the dish and place on the table in front of the guest.

EXTRA READING

 Read the following definitions of different types of public food service establishments and name your favourite ones. Explain your choice.

A bar is a specialized public food service establishment with a bar counter, which provide customers with various drinks, snacks, pastry confectionery produce and other goods.

A buffet is a public food service establishment that provides customers with a definite assortment of culinary and confectionery produce as well as other goods.









A snack-bar is a public food service establishment which provides a limited assortment of dishes not sophisticated in cooking made form a certain range of products for fast service of customers.

A café is a public food service establishment providing food service and entertainment offering culinary produce assortment not so various compared to restaurants.

A cafeteria is a public food service establishment providing customers with food not complicated in cooking and other goods that can be consumed right away at the establishment.

A summer café is a public food service establishment providing customers with a limited range of produce assortment. It functions at a definite period of time of the year.

A restaurant is a public food service establishment with a wide range of dishes complicated in cooking, including alcoholic and tobacco produce, in a combination with a high level of service and entertainment.

A mini-bar is a specially equipped bar in a hotel room or on board the plane providing customers with alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, juices, confectioneries and other goods.

A fast food restaurant is a public food service establishment offering fast food produce that can be consumed at the establishment. Take-away service is also provided here. Dishes are not complicated and the menu is constant.







2. Give an example of an establishment in your city/ town for every type mentioned above.

3. Look through the chart below and say what changes can be seen in public food service establishments within the years mentioned.

Example: The number of establishments increased by 36 in years 2011-2012.

Number of public food service establishments in Belarus (according to different types)

Type Year	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
Public service establishments (total)	8,721	10,531	11,651	11,965	12,029	12,065
Restaurants	351	423	452	437	463	480
Cafés	1,014	1,677	1,512	1,582	1,641	1700
Canteens	4,819	5,239	5,060	5,009	4,873	4,826
Bars	802	954	1,108	1,168	1,198	1,221
Snack-bars			803	861	768	731
Fast food restau- rants			24	30	40	43
Mini-cafés			697	741	767	742
Cafeterias			595	695	778	797
Other establish- ments	1,735	2,238	1,400	1,442	1,501	1,525