



Pärnu Täiskasvanute Gümnaasium



## 1.1. VOCABULARY. SERVICES AT THE CAFE.

### I. Study the „Coffee“ vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

Coffee is one of the most popular drinks in the world. This page will provide a list of coffee vocabulary.

## SERVICES ENGLISH

### ANSWER KEY

**caffeine** ['kæfi:n] *noun* a chemical, found in coffee, that stimulates the central nervous system and body metabolism  
(*transl. kofeinas*)

**caffè Americano** [kæfei ə, mɛrɪ 'kɑ:nəʊ] *noun* caffè Americano is a style of coffee prepared by adding hot water to espresso  
(*transl. kava Americano*)

**caffè macchiato** [kæfei mɑ: 'kʃɑ:təʊ] *noun* sometimes called espresso macchiato, is an espresso coffee drink with a small amount of milk added. In Italian, macchiato means stained or spotted so the literal translation of caffè macchiato is stained coffee, or coffee with a spot of milk  
(*transl. Macchiato kava (kitaip vadinama „taškuota kava“)*)

**cappuccino** [kæpu 'tʃi:nəʊ] *noun* cappuccino is an Italian coffee drink which is traditionally prepared with espresso, hot milk and steamed milk foam  
(*transl. kapučino kava*)

**coffee beans** ['kɒfi bi:nz] *noun* coffee bean is a seed of the coffee plant. Once ripe, coffee beans are picked, processed, and dried  
(*transl. kavos pupelēs*)

**black coffee** [blæk 'kɒfi] *noun* black coffee, refers to coffee served as a drink without cream or milk added to it (*transl. juoda kava*)

**decaffeinated coffee** [di 'kæfə, netəd 'kɒfi] *noun* decaffeinated coffee is a coffee that has undergone a certain process to remove caffeine from coffee beans  
(*transl. kava be kofeino*)

**drip coffee** [drɪp 'kɒfi] *noun* also called filtered coffee. It is made by pouring water over roasted, ground coffee beans contained in a filter (*transl. filtruota kava*)

**espresso** [eˈspresəʊ] *noun* strong, dark coffee prepared by forcing a small amount of nearly boiling water under pressure through finely ground coffee beans

(*transl. espresso kava*)

**flat white** [flæt waɪt] *noun* flat white is a coffee beverage invented in around the 1970's-1980s in New Zealand and perhaps in Australia. It is prepared by pouring microfoam (steamed milk with small, fine bubbles and a glossy or velvety consistency) over a single or double shot of espresso (*transl. kavos su pienu gėrimas*)

**instant coffee** [ˈɪnstənt ˈkɒfi] *noun* instant coffee is dried into soluble powder or freeze-dried into granules that can be quickly dissolved in hot water. Originally invented for the convenience of consumers who do not want to prepare their own coffee.

(*transl. tirpi kava*)

**latte** [ˈlɑːte] *noun* a latte is a coffee drink made with espresso and steamed milk

(*transl. latte kava*)

**long black** [ˈlɒŋ blæk] *noun* a long black is made by pouring a double-shot of espresso over hot water (*transl. dvigubas juodos kavos puodelis*)

**mocha** [ˈmɒkə] *noun* this may refer either to a rich pungent Arabian coffee or to a coffee beverage flavored with milk, sugar, and cocoa. (*transl. kava moka*)

**skinny coffee** [ˈskɪni ˈkɒfi] *noun* skinny coffee refers to coffee with skimmed milk

(*transl. kava su nugriebtu pienu*)

**white coffee** [waɪt ˈkɒfi] *noun* in most English speaking countries white coffee refers to regular black coffee with milk, cream or some other "whitener" added to it. In the US the same beverage might be called "coffee light" in the New York City area, "light coffee", "coffee with milk," or even "regular coffee" in New England. (*transl. balta kava*)

**cafeteria** [ˌkæfəˈtɪəriə] *noun* a cafeteria is a restaurant where you serve yourself, then pay a cashier. Most schools have a cafeteria serving up sloppy joes and square pizza. "Let's go to the cafeteria!" usually means "Let's eat!" Most people think of school cafeterias, but they can exist elsewhere — a lot of Ikea stores actually have cafeterias for the customers. Cafeteria-style refers to any

restaurant where you grab what you want and then pay for it before eating. Cafeterias usually aren't known for having the best food in the world, so if you have another option, go for it.

(*transl. kavinė*)

**Cafe** [ˈkæfeɪ] *noun* a cafe is a coffee shop, or a small restaurant where coffee is served. Your neighborhood cafe might be a good place to get a piece of pie and a cup of coffee.

You could stop by a cafe for lunch, or just grab a coffee and a muffin to go. You can also call a cafe a "coffeehouse" or "coffee shop," and while the word is similar to cafeteria — and the two share a root word — a cafeteria tends to be a buffet-style restaurant or dining hall. Cafe comes from the French café, which means both "coffee" and "coffeehouse."

(*transl. kavinė*)

## II. Study „the vocabulary of a barista“ and insert translation in your mother tongue.

**acidity** [əˈsɪdəti] *noun* the sharp lively quality characteristic of high-grown coffee, tasted mainly at the tip of the tongue. The brisk, snappy quality that makes coffee refreshing. It is NOT the same as bitter or sour and has nothing to do with pH factors. Coffees are low in acidity, between 5 and 6 on the pH scale (*transl. rugštingumas, rugštumas*)

**Americano** [əˌmerɪˈkɑːnəʊ] a shot or two of espresso that has been poured into a cup, which is then filled with hot water (*transl. kava Americano*)

**aroma** [əˈrəʊmə] *noun* the fragrance of brewed coffee. The smell of coffee grounds is referred to as the Bouquet (*transl. aromatas*)

**barista** [bərɪstə] *noun* a person who makes coffee drinks as a profession (*transl. barista*)

**bitter** [bɪtə] *adj* the taste perceived at the back of the tongue. Dark Roasts are intentionally bitter. Over-extraction (too little coffee at too fine a grind) can cause a bad bitterness (*transl. kartus*)

**blend** [blend] *noun* a mixture of two or more individual varieties of coffee. (*transl. mišinys*)



## 1.2. VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES. SERVICES AT THE CAFE.

**cupping** [ˈkʌpɪŋ] *noun* while tasting wine is called “tasting”, tasting coffee is called “cupping” (*transl. kavos ragavimas*)

**crema** [kri:mə] *noun* the caramel coloured foam that appears on top of a shot of espresso during the brewing period. It should remain for at least one minute. If your Crema is gone then you waited too long...or you received a bad shot! The crema makes a ‘cap’ which helps retain the aromatics and flavors of the espresso within the cup – the presence of crema indicates an acceptable brew... Crema is due to colloids and lipids forced out into an emulsion under the pressure of an espresso machine (*transl. ruda puta*)

**exotic** [ɪgˈzɒtɪk] *adj* unusual aromatic and flavor notes, such as berry or floral (*transl. egzotiškas*)

**French Press** [frentʃ pres] *noun* a device for making coffee in which ground coffee is steeped in water. The grounds are then removed from the coffee by means of a filter plunger which presses the grounds to the bottom of the pot. Also referred to as plunger pot, or cafetiere (*transl. Nerūdijančio plieno french press kavinukas*)

**froth or foam** [frɒθ ə: fəʊm] *noun* milk which has been made thick and foamy by aerating it with hot steam solo a single shot of espresso. Also see doppio (*transl. puta*)

**spicy** [ˈspaɪsi] *adj* the flavour of particular spices (*transl. aštrus, pikantiškas*)

### I. Fill in each blank with the correct word. If both words can be used, choose the one that sounds more natural in each situation.

1. All of our coffee drinks are espresso- (rooted/**based**).
2. This drink has two \_\_\_\_ (**shots**/shoots) of espresso. It's very strong.
3. The milk is on the little table at the end of the (**counter**/floor).
4. A tip- (**jar**/compartment) is a container where customers can leave tips for baristas.
5. (**Decaf**/Caffeinated) is short for "decaffeinated."
6. If someone is lactose- (**intolerant**/introspective) it means that they can't drink milk.
7. This is the smallest (**size**/dimension) cup we have.
8. A \_\_\_\_ (**hot**/heat) cup is a paper cup that is designed to hold hot liquids like coffee.
9. Starbucks is an example of a \_\_\_\_ (**chain**/keychain). (= a cafe/restaurant which has multiple locations)
10. Your coffee will be in a ready in a \_\_\_\_ (**couple**/few) of minutes. I'll call you.

### II. Fill in each blank with the correct word. If both words can be used, choose the one that sounds more natural in each situation.

1. An Americano is a shot of espresso \_\_\_\_ (**poured**/placed) into a glass of hot water.
2. If you prefer, we can \_\_\_\_ (**substitute**/change) the regular milk with soy milk.
3. Our muffins are \_\_\_\_ (**baked**/cooked) fresh every morning.
4. All of our coffees are made from high- \_\_\_\_ (worth/**quality**) beans.
5. Make sure you grind the coffee beans right before you \_\_\_\_ (**brew**/do) the coffee.

6. A cappuccino is a combination of coffee, \_\_\_\_ (steamed/steam) milk, and foam.
7. Milk foam is commonly referred to as " \_\_\_\_ " (froth/freight).
8. This is our most \_\_\_\_ (populist/popular) coffee = This is the coffee that we sell the most
9. All the tables inside are occupied, but our outside \_\_\_\_ (patio/zone) has plenty of free tables.
10. " \_\_\_\_ " (Java/Brownie) is a very common slang word for "coffee."



### 1.3. READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES. SERVICES AT THE CAFE.

#### I. Develop your reading skills. Read the following text and do the comprehension questions.

1. The origin of coffee dates back to the 16th century. **False - b (It dates back to the middle the of the 15th century)**
2. It was a Sufi who smuggled coffee seeds out of the Middle East. **True - a (Sufi Baba Budan)**
3. Once coffee reached North America, it was an instant success. **False - b (It was initially not as successful as it had been in Europe)**
4. Coffee was cultivated at a large scale in Brazil in 1727. **False - b (After independence in 1822)**

#### II. Read the following text and complete comprehension statements.

1. Most of the coffee plants are grown in northern countries. **False - b (They are grown primarily in the equatorial regions of the Americas, Southeast Asia, India and Africa.)**
2. There are two major types of grown coffee beans. **True - a (Arabica and robusta)**
3. Coffee as a drink was first prepared in Ethiopia. **False - b (In Yemen)**
4. Coffee cultivation has no effect on the environment. **False - b (Some controversy is associated with coffee cultivation and its impact on the environment)**



## 1.5. WRITING TEST AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES. SERVICES AT THE BAR.

(Classroom activities ONLY)

Complete the writing test (30 min).

**I. Fill in each blank with the correct word. If both words can be used, choose the one that sounds more natural in each situation.**

1. An Americano is a shot of espresso \_\_\_\_\_ (*poured/placed*) into a glass of hot water.
2. If you prefer, we can \_\_\_\_\_ (*substitute/change*) the regular milk with soy milk.
3. Our muffins are \_\_\_\_\_ (*baked/cooked*) fresh every morning.
4. All of our coffees are made from high-\_\_\_\_\_ (*worth/quality*) beans.
5. Make sure you grind the coffee beans right before you \_\_\_\_\_ (*brew/do*) the coffee.
6. A cappuccino is a combination of coffee, \_\_\_\_\_ (*steamed/steam*) milk, and foam.
7. Milk foam is commonly referred to as " \_\_\_\_\_ " (*froth/freight*).
8. This is our most \_\_\_\_\_ (*populist/popular*) coffee = This is the coffee that we sell the most
9. All the tables inside are occupied, but our outside \_\_\_\_\_ (*patio/zone*) has plenty of free tables.
10. " \_\_\_\_\_ " (*Java/Brownie*) is a very common slang word for "coffee."

(Marks ...../10)

**II. You are going to read an article about coffee. Match the following headings with the paragraphs.**

*What is the Bean Belt?  
retail the coffee?*

*Who ship, roast and*

*How did it all begin?*

*What made Kaldi's goats dance?*

*How did it spread?*

*Is it harvested by man or machine?*

*Who were the*

*first coffee addicts?*

### Coffee

You may know that around the world more people drink coffee than tea. And that, after oil, it is the second biggest traded commodity. You may also know that the drink comes from beans which are first roasted and then ground. But what else do you know about this popular stimulant?

#### 1 How did it all begin?

It is said that the story of coffee started with an Ethiopian goatherd named Kaldi. One day Kaldi was surprised to see that his goats were behaving very strangely: instead of grazing quietly as normal they were jumping around, almost dancing. He also noticed the red cherries from a plant that the goats were eating. He tried some himself and was surprised by the feeling of extreme happiness and excitement - he felt like dancing too!

#### 2 Who were the first coffee addicts?

But it wasn't used as a drink at first, but as a food. The coffee berries, mixed with animal fat, were used by monks to stay awake during long hours of prayer. From Ethiopia coffee was later cultivated in Yemen and the first hot drink was developed there around AD 1000. Three centuries later Muslims were keen coffee drinkers and as Islam spread, so did coffee. Coffee houses appeared in Cairo and Mecca.

#### 3 How did it spread?

For hundreds of years the plants were guarded safely. But some beans were smuggled out of Arabia and taken to India. In the 17th century coffee was soon growing in a new continent. From India to Indonesia and then a century later beans were smuggled once again to Brazil-which is now the largest coffee producer in the world.

#### 4 What made Kaldi's goats dance?



## 2.1. VOCABULARY. SERVICES AT THE RESTAURANT.

It is the caffeine, an addictive stimulant drug, which made the goats dance and kept the monks awake. Although it is found in other soft drinks, including tea, coffee has the most caffeine. 150 milligrams is the minimum dose needed to stimulate the nervous system and this can be found in a single strong cup of coffee. In the short-term a couple of cups can prevent fatigue and delay sleep. But several cups a day, every day, can cause anxiety and restlessness.

### 5 What is the Bean Belt?

This is the band around the middle of the world between the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer. A coffee plant likes lots of rain and shaded sun with rich soil, and the climate in the bean belt is ideal. 70 - 75% of the world production is the milder, higher quality Arabica that originated in Ethiopia. It grows best in higher altitudes where it is not so hot. The remaining 25% is the stronger Robusta which can survive in higher temperatures and lower altitudes.

### 6 Is it harvested by man or machine?

Before becoming beans the fruit of the coffee trees, known as a cherry, is harvested. The most common method is for the cherries to be picked by hand and then dried in the sun on tables or on the ground. Once they are dried all the outer layers are removed. The red cherries have become green beans. Known now as green coffee the beans are put in 60kg bags and shipped abroad.

### 7 Who ship, roast and retail the coffee?

Although the coffee is grown and harvested in the tropics 70% of the total coffee production is imported by countries in the North who control the market. How long the coffee is roasted for depends on the market: only 7 minutes for the North Americans who prefer a light roast, but double that time for espresso coffee favoured by the Italians. Nestle and Kraft account for almost 80% of all the instant-coffee sales worldwide.

(Marks ...../7)

**(Total ...../17)**

### I. Study the „Food and Beverage“ vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

Many English words and expressions about food come directly from French. This is why some words about food are written with an accent (for example: à la carte). However, you may also see such words written without accent.

**à la carte** [ə la: 'ka:t] *noun* (of a menu or a section of a menu) having dishes listed separately and individually priced Compare table d'hôte; (of a dish) offered on such a menu; not part of a set meal without a side dish (*transl. maisto pasirinkimas pagal pateiktą valgiaraštį*)

**appetizer** ['æpitaɪzə] *noun* small snack before a meal (*transl. užkandis, aperityvas*)

**awful (taste)** ['ɔ:fl teɪst] *adj* very bad taste (*transl. baisus skonis*)

**beverage** ['bevəri:dʒ] *noun* any potable liquid, especially one other than water, as tea, coffee, beer, or milk (*transl. gėrimas*)

**bill, cheque, check** [bɪl] [tʃek] [tʃek] *noun* the slip of paper that tells the customer how much to pay (*transl. sąskaita*)

**bread basket** [bred 'bɑ:skɪt] *noun* slices of bread and butter served before and with a meal (*transl. krepšelis duonos*)

**buffet** ['bʊfeɪ] *noun* self-serve tables of food that are set out for the customer to pick and choose from (*transl. švediškias stalas*)

**chef** [ʃef] *noun* staff member who is professionally trained to prepare food (*transl. vyriausias virėjas*)

**complaint** [kəm 'pleɪnt] *noun* an expression of discontent, regret, pain, censure, resentment, or grief; lament; faultfinding (*transl. skundas, nusiskundimas*)

**counter** ['kaʊntə] *noun* flat area often used for placing dishes on or preparing food (*transl. prekystalis*)

**complimentary** [ˌkɒmplɪ 'mentri] *adj* something given or supplied without charge, as lodging, transportation, or meals, especially as an inducement to prospective customers

(*transl. nemokamas*)

**deep fried** [di:p fraɪd] *adj* cooked in a large pot of oil (*transl. keptas riebaluose*)

**dessert** [di'zɜ:t] *noun*

cake, pie, fruit, pudding, ice cream, etc., served as the final course of a meal (*transl. desertas, saldus patiekalas*)

**entrée, main course** ['ɒntreɪ] [meɪn kɔ:s] *noun* the largest part of a meal (after appetizer, before dessert) (*transl. užkandis, pagrindinis patiekalas*)

**garnish** ['gɑ:nɪʃ] *noun* food that is added to a plate for appearance or colour (i.e. parsley or fruit) (*transl. garnyras, papuošimas*)

**happy hour** ['hæpi 'aʊə] *noun* short amount of time when alcoholic drinks are on sale (*transl. „laimės valanda“ kai gėrimai bare parduodami mažesne kaina*)

**ingredients** [ɪn'grɪ:diənts] *noun* all of the different foods that are combined in a recipe (*transl. ingredientai, sudedamosios dalys*)

**non-alcoholic beverage** [nɒn ,ælkə'hɒlɪk 'bevərɪdʒ] *noun* a drink that resembles a certain drink without the alcohol (*transl. nealkoholinis gėrimas*)

**pack up** *verb* put in a take-out container for the customer to bring home (*transl. supakuoti*)

**portion** [pɔ:k ʌp] *noun* a separate amount of food (*transl. porcija*)

**punch in, punch out** [pʌntʃ ɪn] [pʌntʃ aʊt] *verb* put a card in the punch clock to mark the time you start and end a shift (*transl. pažymėti atvykimo į ir išvykimo iš darbo laiką*)

**recipe** ['resəpi] *noun* list of ingredients and instructions for preparing a certain type of food (*transl. receptas*)

**regulars** ['regjʊləz] *noun* people who come into an establishment often (*transl. pastovus klientas*)

**reservation** [ ,rezə'veɪʃn] *noun* a request to have a table saved for a certain amount of people (*transl. rezervacija*)

**sauce** [sɔ:s] *noun* liquid flavouring added to food (*transl. padažas*)

**specialty** ['speʃəlti] *noun* food item that a restaurant is popular for (*transl. firminis patiekalas*)

**take-out** [teɪk aʊt] *adj* food that is packed up and eaten at home (*transl. maistas išsinešimui*)

**well- done** [wel dʌn] *adj* cooked for longer than average (*transl. gerai iškeptas*)



## 2.2. VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES. SERVICES AT THE RESTAURANT.

### I. Fill in each blank with the correct word. If both words can be used, choose the one that sounds more natural in each situation.

1. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ (prepared/**ready**) to order?
2. The soup of the \_\_\_\_\_ (**day**/special) is "Cream of Broccoli."
3. Our \_\_\_\_\_ (**specials**/deals) are listed on the board.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**recommend**/request) the vegetarian chili.
5. We can \_\_\_\_\_ (**substitute**/subtract) the bacon for cheese, if you like. (= We can give you cheese instead of bacon)
6. I'll be right \_\_\_\_\_ (**back**/return) with your drinks.
7. This meal consists of three courses - soup, the \_\_\_\_\_ (**main**/prime) course, and dessert.
8. The chicken \_\_\_\_\_ (**comes**/arrives) with your choice of rice or potatoes.
9. I'm sorry, we're fully/completely \_\_\_\_\_ (**booked**/baked) (= we have no free tables) right now.
10. If you would like, you can wait at the bar until a table \_\_\_\_\_ (**opens**/comes) up. (= becomes available)

### II. Fill in each blank with the correct word. If both words can be used, choose the one that sounds more natural in each situation.

1. I'm sorry for the \_\_\_\_\_ (tardiness/**delay**). Your food will be right out.
2. Are you paying together, or would you like separate \_\_\_\_\_ (**bills**/receipts)? (= Americans say "checks")
3. There's an automatic 15% \_\_\_\_\_ (grace/**gratuity**) added to parties of 8 or more.
4. We accept all \_\_\_\_\_ (primary/**major**) credit cards.
5. The bread is free-of- \_\_\_\_\_ (charging/**charge**). (= You don't have to pay for it)
6. The drinks are in the \_\_\_\_\_ (**back**/rear) of the menu.

7. We have \_\_\_\_\_ (**plenty**/plentiful) of (= many) vegetarian options as well.
8. Follow me, please - I'll \_\_\_\_\_ (**show**/seat) you to your table.
9. You can get the salad on the \_\_\_\_\_ (**side**/separate). (= not on the same dish as the main meal)
10. It'll \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**/last) about half an hour to prepare.





## 2.3. READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES. SERVICES AT THE RESTAURANT.

### II. Choose correct answer with the information from the text.

1. The word 'These' refers to the  
*a) tables; b) cups and plates; c) two angry customers; d) dead fly and the food.*
2. The fourth paragraph tells us that the owner of the restaurant was  
*a) sorry for what had happened; b) angry with the two customers; c) unsure of what to do to calm the two customers; d) disappointed that the men created problems in the restaurant.*
3. The word 'ensue' can best be replaced by  
*a) occur; b) debut; c) initiate; d) take off.*
4. The line That was probably the quietest and fastest breakfast my family ever had tells us that the writer and his family  
*a) often talked while they ate; b) ordered a lot of food each time they ate out; c) often ate silently and that day was no exception; d) usually did not like to be disturbed while they ate.*
5. The following statements are true except  
*a) the two customers did not have to pay for their food; b) the writer and his family ate their food without a word; c) one of the waitresses cleared up the mess on the floor; d) many customers ran out of the restaurant without paying.*
6. Which word describes the atmosphere at the restaurant when the angry customer found a dead fly in his food?

- a) sad; b) tense; c) happy; d) distracted.*

### IV. Answer reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

- 1) What would a waiter ask first in an American restaurant?  
*a) Whether you would like water or soft drink; b) Whether you would like bottled or tap water; c) Whether you would like coffee; d) Whether you would like a cocktail.*
- 2) What is a waiter in Britain less likely to do?  
*a) Check on customers; b) Ask for tips; c) Bring the menu; d) Take an order.*
- 3) What are British customers less likely to do when eating out?  
*a) Order salad without tomato; b) Order hamburger without mayonnaise; c) Substitute the drink; d) Substitute the menu.*
- 4) How do customers pick up the bill in British restaurants?  
*a) Wait until a waiter come; b) Put money on the table; c) Raise a hand and waive; d) Go to the cashier.*
- 5) How much should you tip a waiter in America?  
*a) Less than \$10; b) About 10%; c) Between \$15 and \$20; d) Between 15 and 20%.*



**2.5. WRITING TEST AND SPEAKING  
ACTIVITIES. SERVICES  
AT THE RESTAURANT.**

**(Classroom activities ONLY)**

**Complete the writing test (30 min).**

**I. Fill in each blank with the correct word. If both words can be used, choose the one that sounds more natural in each situation.**

1. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ (prepared/**ready**) to order? 2. The soup of the \_\_\_\_\_ (**day**/special) is "Cream of Broccoli." 3. Our \_\_\_\_\_ (**specials**/deals) are listed on the board. 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**recommend**/request) the vegetarian chili.
5. We can \_\_\_\_\_ (**substitute**/subtract) the bacon for cheese, if you like. (= We can give you cheese instead of bacon)
6. I'll be right \_\_\_\_\_ (**back**/return) with your drinks. 7. This meal consists of three courses - soup, the \_\_\_\_\_ (**main**/prime) course, and dessert. 8. The chicken \_\_\_\_\_ (**comes**/arrives) with your choice of rice or potatoes. 9. I'm sorry, we're fully/completely \_\_\_\_\_ (**booked**/baked) (= we have no free tables) right now. 10. If you would like, you can wait at the bar until a table \_\_\_\_\_ (**opens**/comes) up. (= becomes available)

**(Marks ...../10)**

**IIa. Mark the statements at the end of the text as TRUE, FALSE or DOESN'T SAY (not mentioned in the script).**

1. It's eight o'clock in the morning. **TRUE**  
FALSE DOESN'T SAY (*pm stands for post meridian - which means past midday - in this case it is eight o'clock in the evening.*)
2. The Smiths are late. **TRUE**  
FALSE DOESN'T SAY (*That's right - they are on time.*)
3. The Smiths order in the bar. **TRUE**  
FALSE DOESN'T SAY (*That's right - the waiter brings them the menu in the bar.*)

4. Mr and Mrs Smith speak French. **TRUE**  
FALSE DOESN'T SAY (*That's right - they don't speak French, they ask the waiter to recommend something.*)
5. The restaurant is expensive. **TRUE**  
FALSE DOESN'T SAY (*That's right - Jack makes a joke about doing the washing up (a light hearted way of saying you can't pay the bill).*)
6. Jill dislikes lobster. **TRUE**  
FALSE DOESN'T SAY (*That's right - she says she loves lobster.*)
7. They ask for the dessert menu. **TRUE**  
FALSE DOESN'T SAY (*That's right - there is a dessert trolley not a menu.*)
8. They really enjoy the meal. **TRUE**  
FALSE DOESN'T SAY (*That's right - Jack sends his compliments to the chef - this is something you say when you really enjoy a meal in a restaurant.*)
9. The meal costs too much. **TRUE**  
FALSE **DOESN'T SAY** (*Correct - it doesn't say how much the meal cost.*)
10. Mr Smith drives home. **TRUE**  
FALSE DOESN'T SAY (*That's right - the waiter orders them a taxi.*)

**(Marks ...../10)**

**(Total ...../17)**



### 3.1. VOCABULARY. SERVICES AT THE BAR.

#### I. Study the „At the bar“ vocabulary and insert translation in your mother tongue.

**order** [ˈɔːdə] *verb* to request or direct that (something) be supplied, done, carried out, etc. (*transl. užsakymas*)  
**serve** [sɜːv] *verb* to offer or set food, etc. before (a person); to give someone a portion or portions of (food, etc.) at the table (*transl. patarnauti, patiekti*)  
**offer** [ˈɒfə] *verb* to put forth or suggest for consideration, acceptance or rejection (*transl. pasiūlyti*)  
**recommend** [ˌrekəˈmend] *verb* to advise; counsel; suggest: to recommend that something be done (*transl. rekomenduoti, patarti*)  
**neat** [ni:t] *adj.* not diluted or mixed with other substances (*transl. grynas, neskiestas*)  
**on the rocks** [ɒn ðə rɒks] *idiom* (of a beverage, especially liquor or a cocktail) with, or containing, ice cubes (*transl. gėrimas su ledais*)  
**bottled** [ˈbɒtlɪd] *adj.* to place in a bottle (*transl. gėrimas buteliuose*)  
**(beer) on tap** [biəɹ ɒn tæp] *idiom* ready to be drawn and served, as liquor from a cask (*transl. pilstomas alus*)  
**drought beer** (*BrE*) [ˈdraʊt biə] / **draft beer** (*AmE*) [dra:ft biəɹ] *noun* beer drawn from a keg (*transl. pilstomas alus, alus iš statinės*)  
**bill** [bɪl] *noun* an itemized list or statement of fees or charges (*transl. sąskaita*)  
**tab** [tæb] *noun*  
a bill or check, such as one for a meal in a restaurant (*transl. sąskaita*)  
**run a tab** [rʌn ə tæb] *verb* to accumulate charges on a bill at a bar or tavern (*transl. pateikti sąskaitą*)  
**lager** [ˈlɑːgə] *noun* a beer brewed by slow fermentation and matured under refrigeration (*transl. nestiprus šviesus alus*)  
**stout** [staʊt] *noun* a dark, sweet brew made of roasted malt and having a higher percentage of hops than porter

(*transl. tamsus karamelinis alus*)

**shot** [ʃɒt] *noun* a small amount of an alcoholic drink

(*transl. taurelė alkoholio*)

**soft drink** [sɒft drɪŋk] *noun* a cold, usually sweet, drink that does not contain alcohol (*transl. gazuotas gėrimas*)

**domestic** [dəˈmestɪk] *adj.* belonging or relating to the home, house, or family (*transl. naminis*)

**potent** [ˈpəʊntnt] *adj.* very powerful, forceful, or effective (*transl. stiprus*)

**pitcher** [ˈpɪtʃə] *noun* a container for holding liquids that has a handle and a shaped opening at the top for pouring (*transl. ąsotis*)

**mug** [mʌg] *noun* a heavy glass with a handle and usually with patterns cut into its side, out of which you drink beer (*transl. bokalas*)

**coaster** [ˈkəʊstə] *noun* a small piece of wood, plastic, or other material that you put a glass or cup on to protect a surface from heat or liquid (*transl. padėkliukas bokalui, taurei*)

**bartender** [ˈbɑːtendə] *noun* someone who makes and serves drinks in a bar (*transl. baro padavėjas*)

**last orders** (*BrE*) [lɑːst ˈɔːdəz] / **last call** (*AmE*) [lɑːst kɔːl] *noun* in a British pub, the last drinks that customers are allowed to buy just before the bar closes

(*transl. paskutiniai užsakymai prieš uždarant barą*)

**special** [ˈspeʃl] *adj.* not ordinary or usual (*transl. specialus, ypatingas*)

**allowed** [əˈlaʊd] *adj.* involving a change in quantum numbers, permitted by the selection rules (*transl. leidžiamas*)

**pour** [pɔː] *verb* to make a substance flow from a container, especially into another container, by raising just one side of the container that the substance is in (*transl. pilti*)

**recipe** [ˈresəpi] *noun* a set of instructions telling you how to prepare and cook food, including a list of what food is needed for this (*transl. receptas*)

**ingredients** [ɪnˈɡriːdɪnts] *noun* a food that is used with other foods in the preparation of a particular dish (*transl. ingredientai*)

**refreshing** [rɪˈfrefɪŋ] *adj.* making you feel less hot or tired (*transl. gaivus, gaivinantis*)

**cheers!** [tʃiəz] a friendly expression said just before you drink an alcoholic drink (*transl. į sveikata*)

## II. Study the useful expressions „At the bar“ and insert translation in your mother tongue.

Useful expressions Here are some expressions to help you order drinks or food in a pub, bar, or café. Note that at pubs in Britain, it's customary to order drinks and food at the bar, although some pubs with restaurant areas may take your order at the table.

### Ordering drinks

**what would you like to drink?** ['wɒt wəd ju 'laɪk tə drɪŋk]  
(*transl. ko norėtumėt išgerti?*)

**what are you having?** ['wɒt ə ju 'hævɪŋ] (*transl. ką gersite*)

**what can I get you?** ['wɒt kən 'aɪ 'get ju]  
(*transl. ką jums atnešti?*)

**I'll have ..., please a pint of lager (one pint is a little over half a litre)** [aɪl hæv pli:z ə paɪnt əv 'la:gə wʌn paɪnt s ə 'lɪtl 'əʊvə hæ:f ə 'li:tə]  
(*transl. Norėčiau..., prašau pintą (bokalą) šviesaus alaus*)

**a pint of bitter (a type of traditional English beer)** [ə paɪnt əv 'bɪtər ə taɪp əv trə'dɪʃnəl 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ bɪə]  
(*transl. pintą (bokalą) kartaus alaus*)

**a glass of white wine a glass of red wine** [ə glɑ:s əv waɪt waɪn ə glɑ:s əv red waɪn]  
(*transl. taurę balto vyno, taurę raudono vyno*)

**an orange juice** [ən 'ɒrɪndʒ dʒu:s] (*transl. apelsinų sulčių*)

**a coffee** [ə 'kɒfi] (*transl. kavos*)

**a Coke** [ə kəʊk] (*transl. koka kolos*)

**a Diet Coke** [ə 'daɪət kəʊk] (*transl. dietinės koka kolos*)

**large or small?** [lɑ:dʒ ə: smɔ:l] (*transl. didelį ar mažą*)

**would you like ice with that?** [wəd ju 'laɪk aɪs wɪð ðæt]  
(*transl. ar norėtumėt su ledukais*)

**no ice, please** [nəʊ aɪs pli:z] (*transl. prašau be leduku*)

**a little, please** [ə 'lɪtl pli:z] (*transl. prašau šiek tiek*)

**lots of ice, please** [lɒts əv aɪs pli:z] (*transl. prašau daug ledukų*)

**a beer, please** [ə bɪə pli:z] (*transl. ar galima būtu alaus*)

**two beers, please** [tu: bɪəz pli:z] (*transl. ar galima du alaus*)

**three shots of tequila, please** [θri: ʃɒts əv tə 'ki:lə pli:z]  
(*transl. prašau tris stikliukus tekilos*)

**are you being served?** [ə ju 'bi:ɪŋ sɜ:vɪd]  
(*transl. ar jūs aptarnauja?*)

**I'm being served, thanks** [aɪm 'bi:ɪŋ sɜ:vɪd θæŋks]  
(*transl. mane aptarnauja, ačiū*)

**who's next?** [hu:z nekst] (*transl. kas sekantis?*)

**which wine would you like?** [wɪtʃ waɪn wəd ju 'laɪk]  
(*transl. kokio vyno norėtumėte*)

**house wine is fine** ['haʊs waɪn z faɪn]  
(*transl. tiks naminis vynas*)

**which beer would you like?** [wɪtʃ bɪə wəd ju 'laɪk]  
(*transl. kokio alaus norėtumėte?*)

**would you like draught or bottled beer?** [wəd ju 'laɪk dra:ft ə: 'bɒtlɪd bɪə] (*transl. ar norėtumėte pilstomo alaus ar iš butelio?*)

**I'll have the same, please** [aɪl hæv ðə seɪm pli:z]  
(*transl. man to paties, prašau*)

**nothing for me, thanks** ['nʌθɪŋ fə mi: θæŋks]  
(*transl. man nieko, ačiū*)

**keep the change!** [ki:p ðə tʃeɪndʒ] (*transl. pasilikite gražą*)

**whose round is it?** [hu:z 'raʊnd z ɪt]  
(*transl. kieno eilė pirkti gėrimus visiems?*)

**it's my round** [ɪts maɪ 'raʊnd]  
(*transl. mano eilė pirkti gėrimus visiems*)

**it's your round** [ɪts jə 'raʊnd]  
(*transl. tavo eilė pirkti gėrimus visiems*)

**another beer, please** [ə'nʌðə bɪə pli:z]  
(*transl. prašau dar vieną alaus*)

**another two beers, please** [ə'nʌðə tu: bɪəz pli:z]  
(*transl. prašau dar du alaus*)

**same again, please** [seɪm ə'gen pli:z] (*transl. prašau to paties*)

**are you still serving drinks?** [ə ju stɪl 'sɜ:vɪŋ drɪŋks]  
(*transl. ar dar parduodate gėrimus?*)

## Ordering snacks and food

**do you have any snacks?** [də ju həv 'eni snæks]

(*transl. ar turite užkandžių?*)

**do you have any sandwiches?** [də ju həv 'eni 'sænwidʒɪz]

(*transl. ar turite sumuštinių?*)

**do you serve food?** [də ju sɜ:v fu:d] (*transl. ar tiekiate maistą?*)

**what time does the kitchen close?** ['wɒt 'taɪm dɜz ðə 'kɪtʃɪn kləʊz] (*transl. kada užsidaro virtuvė?*)

**are you still serving food?** [ə ju stɪl 'sɜ:vɪŋ fu:d]

(*transl. ar dar tiekiate maistą?*)

**a packet of crisps, please** [ə 'pækɪt əv kɪsps pli:z]

(*transl. prašau pakeiči traškučių*)

**what flavour would you like?** ['wɒt 'flɛvə wʊd ju 'laɪk]

(*transl. kokio skonio norėtumėt?*)

**ready salted** ['redi 'sɔ:ltɪd] (*transl. pasūdyti*)

**cheese and onion** [tʃi:z ənd 'ʌnjən]

(*transl. sūrio ir svogūnų skonio*)

**salt and vinegar** [sɔ:lt ənd 'vɪnɪgə]

(*transl. druskos ir acto skonio*)

**what sort of sandwiches do you have?** ['wɒt sɔ:t əv

'sænwidʒɪz də ju həv] (*transl. kokių sumuštinių turite*)

**do you have any hot food?** [də ju həv 'eni hɒt fu:d]

(*transl. ar turite karšto maisto?*)

**what sort of sandwiches do you have?** ['wɒt sɔ:t əv

'sænwidʒɪz də ju həv] (*transl. kokių sumuštinių turite?*)

**what can I get you?** ['wɒt kən 'aɪ 'get ju]

(*transl. ką jums atnešti?*)

**would you like anything to eat?** [wʊd ju 'laɪk 'eniθɪŋ tu i:t]

(*transl. ar norėtumėt ko nors valgyti?*)

**could we see a menu, please?** [kəd wi 'si: ə 'menju: pli:z]

(*transl. ar galėtume pamatyti meniu?*)

**eat in or take-away?** [i:t ɪn ə: 'teɪkəweɪ]

(*transl. valgykite viduje ar norėtumėte išsinešti*)

## Bar games

**does anyone fancy a game of ...?** [dɜz 'eniwʌn 'fænsɪ ə geɪm

əv] (*transl. ar norėtumėt pažaisti*)

**pool** [pu:l] (*transl. biliardą*)

**darts** [dɑ:ts] (*transl. smiginį*)

**cards** [kɑ:dz] (*transl. kortomis*)

## Internet access

**do you have internet access here?** [də ju həv 'ɪntənət 'æksɛs

hɪə] (*transl. ar pas jūs yra internetas?*)

**do you have wireless internet here?** [də ju həv 'waɪəlɪs

'ɪntənət hɪə] (*transl. ar pas jūs yra belaidis internetas*)

**what's the password for the internet?** [wɒts ðə 'pa:swɜ:d fə ði

'ɪntənət] (*transl. koks yra interneto slaptažodis?*)



### 3.2. VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES. SERVICES AT THE BAR.

**I. Fill in each blank with the proper (best) response from the list:** *get glasses pitcher tap call sure parts potent creation part serve*

1. Try this drink. It's my own **creation**. 2. Buying beer by the **pitcher** is cheaper than buying it by the glass. 3. What kind of beer do you have on **tap**? (= on draught) 4. I'm not really **sure** how to make that drink. 5. When the bartender says "Last **call**", it means that it's the last chance for customers to order drinks before the bar closes. 6. I'm warning you. This drink is really **potent!** (= strong) 7. It's two **parts** orange juice and one **part** vodka. 8. I'm sorry but I can't **serve** you since you're intoxicated (= drunk). 9. I've broken 5 **glasses** today. 10. What can I **get** you? = What would you like?

**II. Fill in the gaps with the given words.**

*allowed special mix round bottled  
cut be water disturb shooters*

1. Our happy hour **special** is 2-for-1 draft/ draught beer. 2. Would you like another **round** of drinks? 3. If a customer is „**cut** off", it means that he/she is not allowed to order any more drinks (because of drunkenness, bad behavior, etc.) 4. That'll **be** \$5.50. 5. We don't have any draught beer. We only have **bottled** beer. 6. Shots of hard liquor (vodka, Jägermeister, etc.) are commonly referred to as **shooters**. 7. I would never **water** down a drink. I would lose my job if I did. 8. It's a bad idea to **mix** vodka with wine. 9. Smoking is not **allowed** anywhere inside the bar. You'll have to go outside to smoke. 10. Sir, please don't **disturb** the other customers.

**III. Choose the best response for each question.**

1. Can we run a tab?

a) **Sure, I'll start one for you;** b) *That'll be \$5, please;*  
c) *No, we don't have one.*

2. What kind of beer do you have on tap? a) **Guinness and Kilkenny;** b) *Bottled beer or draught beer?*  
c) *We're all out of bottled beer.*

3. When's last call? a) *Yes, you can use our phone;*  
b) *We open at 11:00 AM;* c) **We don't close until the last customer leaves.**

4. You got any appetizers/snacks? a) *Our special today is Chicken Florentine;*  
b) **We've got chips, fries, and peanuts;** c) *We have Guinness and Budweiser on tap.*

5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is something you put under your drink so that the table doesn't get wet. a) *round thing;* b) *coast;* c) **coaster.**

6. I'll have another one! a) **I'm sorry, sir, but I can't serve you since you're already inebriated. (= polite/formal way of saying "drunk");** b) *Drunk. No more;* c) *Yes, there's another bar across the street.*

7. Can I smoke at the bar? a) **No, you're not allowed to smoke anywhere inside the club;** b) *Thanks, but I don't smoke;* c) *Sure, thanks.*

8. Can I get another round? a) *What would you like?* b) *Yes, we'll move you to another table right away;* c) **Sure. That was two Coronas and a glass of red wine, right?**

9. Can I pay with my bank card? a) *Would you like to pay cash?* b) *I already gave you your bill/chec* c) **Normally you can, but today our machine is broken.**

10. You mean I can't order/have a beer? **a) No, we're not allowed to sell alcohol before 12:00 PM;** b) Last call! c) We have Becks and Carlsberg on tap.

**IV. Choose the best response for each question.**

1. What are your drink specials today? **a) We've got Mojitos for \$ 5;** b) I can make all kinds of special drinks; c) Yup, we've got have drink specials.

2. Can we get the bill? a) Would you like to pay? **b) Can I put you all on one bill, or would you like separate bills?** c) I'm sorry, but we only accept cash.

3. Why didn't the doorman let me in? a) The doorman is in charge of selecting who can come in to the club and who can't; b) What happened to the doorman? **c) We have a very strict dress code. No tennis shoes allowed.**

4. Is there a cover? **a) Yes, it's \$ 10 per person;** b) There's a covered patio in the back; c) You have to pay to get in to the club.

5. Are there any other bars around here that still serve food at this hour? a) We serve food until 11:00 PM. Right now our kitchen is closed; b) Yes, there are many other bars in this neighborhood; **c) Yes, there's one just down the street.**

6. Do you serve pitchers of beer? a) You'd have to check the snack menu; **b) No, we only sell beer by the glass/mug;** c) Yes, there's another bar across the street.

7. Does the bartender make good drinks? **a) Yes, she does. She's one of the best bartenders in the city;** b) No, you have to place your drink order with me; c) Thank you. I'll let her know you like them.

8. You're a \*\*\* idiot!/ I'm not drunk, give me another \*\*\* drink! a) Go now! **b) Sir, you have to leave, or I'll call the police;** c) Outside!

9. Why is the bar closing so early? a) We're closing; **b) We usually close early on Sundays;** c) Thanks - Here is your bill.

10. Is that guy a regular? a) Yes, he's an average guy; b) He always drinks beer; **c) Yes, he comes in every Thursday.**

**V. Insert each word into the proper place.**

Sleeve Daiquiri Screwdriver Pina Colada pitcher/jug  
Cosmopolitan Whisky Mug Bloody Mary Domestic Keg  
Tequila Ciders Draft Rum Gin  
Cans Pint glass Tom Collins Margarita.

<b>Cosmopolitan</b>	vodka, orange liqueur, cranberry juice, lime, on ice
<b>Pina Colada</b>	rum, coconut milk, pineapple juice, blended with ice
<b>Daiquiri</b>	light rum, lime juice, sugar, blended with ice
<b>Bloody Mary</b>	vodka, tomato juice, tobasco sauce, worchestershire sauce, salt, pepper, celery salt, slice celery, on ice
<b>Margarita</b>	tequila, lime, salt, blended with ice
<b>Tom Collins</b>	gin, lemon juice, sugar, soda water, on ice
<b>Screwdriver</b>	vodka and orange juice, on ice
<b>Gin</b>	clear alcohol flavoured with juniper berries
<b>Rum</b>	clear alcohol made from sugar cane, origin Caribbean
<b>Whiskey</b>	light brown alcohol made from grain, origin Scotland
<b>Tequila</b>	golden or clear alcohol, origin Mexico
<b>Domestic</b>	beer from country that bar is located in
<b>Ciders</b>	alcoholic drink from apples or other fruit
<b>Draft</b>	beer on tap
<b>cans</b>	beer served in a tin
<b>keg</b>	beer in a large barrel
<b>Pint glass</b>	20 oz glass for draft
<b>Sleever</b>	12 oz glass for draft
<b>mug</b>	a cup or glass with a handle used for hot beverages
<b>pitcher/jug</b>	approximately 60 oz container for draft or water



### 3.3. USE OF ENGLISH EXERCISES. SERVICES AT THE BAR.

#### II. Put the following adverbs in the right spaces.

*badly – carefully – easily – fast – hard – quietly – slowly – well*

1. My sister passed the exam **easily**.
2. He drives too **fast**. He's going to have a bad accident soon.
3. Read the question **carefully** before you write your answer.
4. Did you sleep **well** last night?
5. I worked very **hard** today – I'm tired.
6. I don't understand. Can you speak more **slowly**, please?
7. I did really **badly** in the test. It was a disaster.
8. Sssh! Speak **quietly**. The baby's asleep.

#### III. 'Good' or 'well'? Put 'good' or 'well' in the spaces.

1. Eat vegetables. They're **good** for you.
2. My father speaks English very **well**.
3. I'm not a very **good** swimmer.
4. I can't sing very **well**.
5. Is your new job going **well**?
6. I didn't do very **well** in the test.
7. Hello! It's really **good** to see you!
8. I didn't like the restaurant. The food wasn't very **good**.
9. It's a great restaurant. You can eat very **well** there.
10. A: I've got a new job! B: That's **good**. Congratulations!



### 3.4. READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES. SERVICES AT THE BAR.

#### Ia. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. You and your friend are both 17 and you go to a pizzeria. Can you have a glass of wine to the pizza? **No, you can't.**
2. Can a 17-years old person go alone to a pub? **No. If you're 16 or 17 and accompanied by an adult, you can drink (but not buy) beer, wine or cider with a meal.**
3. Can a 17-years old person sell and serve alcohol in a nightclub? **Yes, as long as alcohol is drunk with a meal.**
4. Can you sell beer in bottles everywhere in the UK if you're under 18? **You may be restricted to selling alcohol in sealed containers (eg cans or bottles) in some areas.**
5. What are the rules of buying and selling alcohol in your country?  
**Personal answers.**

#### IIa. Choose the correct answer to these questions based on the dialogue. Each question has only one correct answer.

- 1) What kind of day has it been for Mr Jackson?  
a) *A relaxing day;*                                  b) *A holiday;*  
**c) *A stressful day.***
- 2) What's Mr Jackson's first complaint?      a) *About his aching feet;*  
**b) *About the bartender taking so long;***      c) *About his whiskey sour.*
- 3) Which drink does Mr Jackson order?  
a) *A beer;*    **b) *A whisky sour;***  
c) *A glass of wine.*
- 4) What does Mr Jackson need?    **a) *An ashtray;***    b) *A towel;*  
c) *A cigarette lighter.*



5) Why are Mr Jackson's feet aching? **a) He's been walking around town to get to meetings;** b) He's been working out at the gym; c) He's been shopping.

6) What kind of snacks does the bartender have?  
a) Mini pizzas; **b) Nuts and crackers;** c) Olives.

7) What does Mr Jackson ask for with his drink?  
a) A shot glass; **b) A stirrer;** c) A napkin.

8) What does Mr Jackson complain about?  
**a) The stale peanuts;** b) The spicy peanuts;  
c) The tasty peanuts.

9) What does the bartender offer to keep Mr Jackson happy?  
a) A small sandwich; b) A handshake; **c) A drink on the house.**

10) Which type of whisky would Mr Jackson like in his drink?  
a) Smithson; b) Old Kentucky; **c) Jack Daniel's.**



### 3.5. VIDEO LISTENING AND LISTENING ACTIVITIES. SERVICES AT THE BAR.

#### Video listening activities.

#### II. What do the following words and idioms mean? First, read the example sentences/phrases and then find the definitions.

This beer is not available on draught (= it is available only in bottles or cans).

They do some good draught beers at the local pub.

a shot of whisky

Scotch on the rocks

neat whisky

Can I put it on my tab?

He walked out of the restaurant and left me to pick up the tab for the whole meal.

- 1) On draught ( br.)/ draft (am.) = on tap **a) beer that is stored in and served from a large container, usually a barrel. Many people who know a lot about beer think draught beer is better than beer sold in bottles or tins;**
- 2) Draught beer (br.)/ draft beer (am.) **b) (of beer) taken from a large container (= a barrel);**
- 3) a shot **d) a small amount of a drink,**

4) on the rocks

5) neat

6) tab

7) pick up the bill, tab, etc. (for something)

**especially a strong alcoholic one;  
g) served with pieces of ice but no water.**

**c) not mixed with water or anything else;**

**e) a bill for goods you receive but pay for later, especially for food or drinks in a restaurant or bar;**

**f) (informal) to pay for something;**

**III. Before watching the video: Match words and phrases below to their definitions.**

*buy a round*                      *persistence*                      *pint*                      *lager*  
*bitter*                      *stout*

Definitions:

a) A refreshing pale coloured beer (golden) with bubbles

**lager**

b) to buy drinks for a group of people

**buy a round**

c) A delicious darker beer (copper coloured), without bubbles

**bitter**

d) not giving up, continuing to do something in a determined way

**persistence**

e) A very dark beer (black) with a thick creamy head (layer of foam

**stout**

that sits on top of the beer)

f) a measurement liquid, about half a litre (568 ml)

**pint**

**IIIa. Watch the video and do the comprehension task at <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/how/how-order-round-pub> (1:20)**

**at complete TRUE or FALSE sentences.**

1) The bar is busy because it is the end of the week.

**TRUE      FALSE**

2) The woman orders two pints of lager and a glass of wine.

**TRUE      FALSE**

3) The woman is a regular visitor in the pub.

**TRUE      FALSE**

4) The woman also asks for some cheese and onion peanuts.

**TRUE      FALSE**

5) The woman pays eleven pounds.

**TRUE      FALSE**

6) The man orders a pint of bitter and two pints of lager.

**TRUE      FALSE**



**Listening activities.**

**I. Listen to the text at**

<http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/elementary-podcasts/series-04-episode-09> (4:20 - 8:30) and mark the sentences TRUE or FALSE according to the podcast.

1) Tess doesn't like alcohol.

**TRUE      FALSE**

2) Ravi drinks beer.

**TRUE      FALSE**

3) There are lots of different kinds of British beer.

**TRUE      FALSE**

4) The British drink a lot of alcohol.

**TRUE      FALSE**

5) British pubs are family places.

**TRUE      FALSE**

6) British pubs are different from bars and cafés in other countries.

**TRUE      FALSE**

7) Tess never goes to pubs.

TRUE FALSE

8) Tess and Ravi think the British drink more than other nationalities. TRUE FALSE

## II. Listen to the text at

[http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/sites/podcasts/files/learnenglish-elementary-podcastss04e09-support-pack\\_1.pdf](http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/sites/podcasts/files/learnenglish-elementary-podcastss04e09-support-pack_1.pdf) and match the words from the podcast to the definitions.

1) a place where they make beer

**b) a brewery;**

2) a type of beer which has a golden colour, popular all over the world

**e) lager.**

3) a type of beer which has a dark brown colour, popular in Britain.

**d) bitter;**

4) a typical British place where you can drink alcohol

**a) a pub;**

5) a drink that doesn't contain any alcohol, like cola or juice

**c) a soft drink;**



## 3.6. WRITING TEST AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES. SERVICES AT THE BAR.

(Classroom activities ONLY)

Complete the writing test (30 min).

## II. Insert the following words into sentences below.

*part*            *on tap*            *allowed*            *serve*            *until*  
*make*            *call*            *mix*            *disturb*            *special*  
*parts*            *get*            *have/get*            *kitchen*

1) What kind of beer do you have on **tap**? (= on draught)

2) When the bartender says "Last **call**!", it means that it's the last chance for customers to

order drinks before the bar closes.

3) It's two **parts** orange juice and one **part** vodka.

4) What can I **get** you? = What would you like?

5) Our happy hour **special** is 2-for-1 draft/ draught beer.

6) That'll **make** \$5.50.

7) It's a bad idea to **mix** vodka with wine.

8) Smoking is not **allowed** anywhere inside the bar. You'll have to go outside to smoke.

9) Sir, please don't **disturb** the other customers.

10) Can we **have/get** the bill?

11) Are there any other bars around here that still **serve** food at this hour?

12) We serve food **until** 11:00 PM. Right now our **kitchen** is closed.