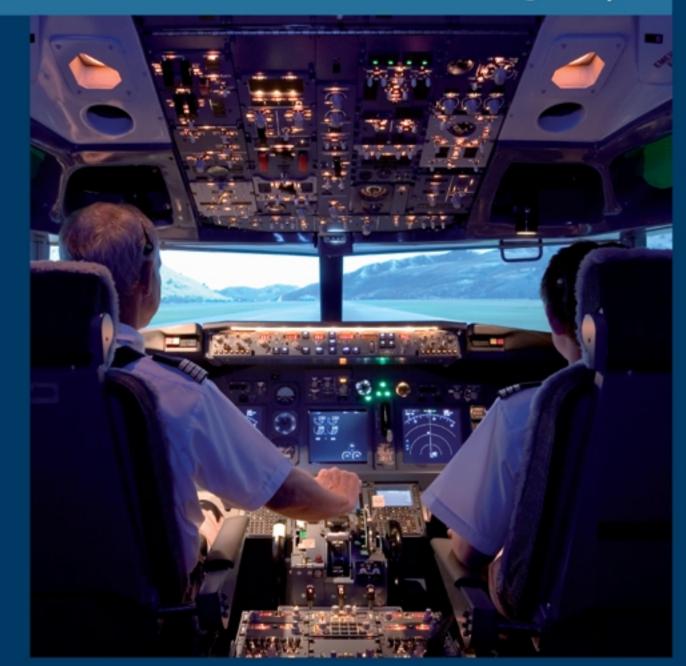
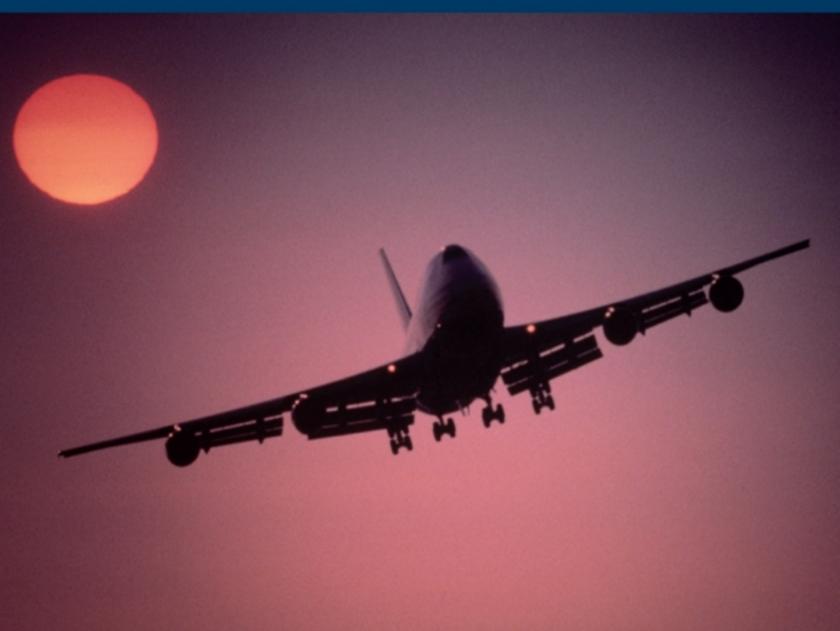
English for Aviation

for Pilots and Air Traffic Controllers

Sue Ellis Terence Gerighty





EXPRESS SERIES





English for Aviation

for Pilots and Air Traffic Controllers

EXPRESS SERIES

Sue Ellis & Terence Gerighty





Great Clarendon Street, Oxford 0x2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide in

Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

OXFORD and OXFORD ENGLISH are registered trade marks of Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2008

The moral rights of the author have been asserted Database right Oxford University Press (maker)
First published 2008
2015 2014 2013 2012 2011
10 9 8 7 6

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Any websites referred to in this publication are in the public domain and their addresses are provided by Oxford University Press for information only. Oxford University Press disclaims any responsibility for the content

ISBN: 978 0 19 457943 8

Printed in China

This book is printed on paper from certified and well-managed sources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The publisher would like to thank the following for their kind permission to reproduce photographs and other copyright material: Alamy pp 5 (pilot daytime/G P Bowater), (copilot/David R. Frazier Photolibrary,Inc.), (cabin crew/Picture Contact), (passengers/mediacolors), 8 (David Noton Photography), 9 (AGStockUSA,Inc.), 11 (runway/Richard Cooke), (aeroplane/ Steven May), 13 (helicopter/Andrew Stevens), 19 (stormclouds/A.T.Willett), (earthquake crack/mediacolors), (snowdrift/Pixonnet.com), (rain/ ImageState), (hail/Vadym Kharkivskiy), 20 (Picture Contact), 29 (aeroplane takeoff/Anthony Kay), 37 (biplanes/David Osborn), (weather balloon/ David R. Frazier Photolibrary, Inc.), (fuel dumping/Dave Pattison), (in-flight refuelling/Transtock Inc.), 39 (plane on runway/Elmtree Images), (plane in flight/Anthony Nettle), (vintage plane/Mark Baigent), 44 (Coaster), 67 (A380/Anthony Nettle); Photo (c) BAA Limited pp 5 (air traffic controller), 13 (Airbus A300), (gulfstream jet), 29 (fog), (repairs), 53; Copyright (c) Boeing p 67 (boeing); Thomas Bracx p 60 (Transat); Courtesy Cessna Aircraft Company p 13 (Cessna Skycatcher); Corbis cover (aeroplane sunset/moodboard), (runway sunset/Bob Krist), pp 12 (moodboard), 19 (windswept trees/Jim Reed), 57 (George Steinmetz); Getty Images cover (cockpit/Michael Dunning); Norbert Gratzer p 55; Stephen Innes/ Aerocorp International p 13 (amphibious plane); (c) iStockphoto.com pp 7 (kkgas), 19 (volcano plume/subemontes), (sandstorm/pancaketom), 37 (explosion/icholakov), (hanglider/BirdofPrey), (skydiver/Fly_Fast), 45 (halbergman), 67 (woman with scarf/VikramRaghuvanshi), (woman with grey hair/YinYang); (c) Jeppesen Sanderson, Inc. 2008 p 49; Reproduced with permission of Jeppesen Sanderson, Inc. NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL USE; Heather Marsden p 43; Willem Johannes Meyer p 35; morgueFile pp 13 (Airbus A380/o0o0xmods0o0o), 19 (birds/ rollingroscoe), (slush/Kevin Connors); Oxford Unversity Press pp 37 (hot air balloons/Comstock), 67 (young man curly hair/Digital Vision), (older man/Photodisc), (young blond man/Gareth Boden), (brown haired boy/ Steve Skjold); PunchStock p 5 (cockpit/image100).

Illustrations by: Peter Richards pp 40, 42, 71, 73; Peters & Zabransky UK Ltd pp 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 47, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 70, 72

The authors and publishers would like to thank the following teachers and aviation professionals who assisted in the development of this book: Dilso C. de Almeida, Aviation English Teacher, DCA Learning; Cécile Blazejczak-Boulegue, B-737 First Officer, Europe Airpost; Alexandra Burow, English Language Lecturer, Emirates Aviation College; Yuliya Cheprassova, Pseudopilot for ATC simulators training; Cybele Gallo, Language Rater, Brazilian CAA, and aviation English teacher; Teresa Greco, Istituto Tecnico Orion; Stephen Innes, Chief Pilot, Aerocorp International, and International Operations and Planning, Bombardier Aerospace; Ron Jenkins, Consultant to the Joint Aviation Authorities, and Director, Global Aviation Language Limited; Robert Mathews, Coordinator, Qatar Aeronautical College; Gábor Sipos, language expert, Budapest; Nancy Young, English Trainer, French Civil Aviation

The authors would like to thank Lewis Lansford for all his help in the preparation of this course.

ICAO Operational Level 4

PRONUNCIATION

Assumes a dialect and/or accent intelligible to the aeronautical community.

Pronunciation, stress, rhythm, and intonation are influenced by the first language or regional variation but only sometimes interfere with ease of understanding.

STRUCTURE

Relevant grammatical structures and sentence patterns are determined by language functions appropriate to the task.

Basic grammatical structures and sentence patterns are used creatively and are usually well controlled. Errors may occur, particularly in unusual or unexpected circumstances, but rarely interfere with meaning.

VOCABULARY

Vocabulary range and accuracy are usually sufficient to communicate effectively on common, concrete, and work-related topics. Can often paraphrase successfully when lacking vocabulary in unusual or unexpected circumstances.

FLUENCY

Produces stretches of language at an appropriate tempo. There may be occasional loss of fluency on transition from rehearsed or formulaic speech to spontaneous interaction, but this does not prevent effective communication. Can make limited use of discourse markers or connectors. Fillers are not distracting.

COMPREHENSION

Comprehension is mostly accurate on common, concrete, and work-related topics when the accent or variety used is sufficiently intelligible for an international community of users. When the speaker is confronted with a linguistic or situational complication or an unexpected turn of events, comprehension may be slower or require clarification strategies.

INTERACTIONS

Responses are usually immediate, appropriate, and informative. Initiates and maintains exchanges even when dealing with an unexpected turn of events. Deals adequately with apparent misunderstandings by checking, confirming, or clarifying.

Contents

PAGE	UNIT TITLE	TOPICS	USEFUL LANGUAGE AND STRUCTURES
5	Introduction to air communications	Setting the scene Basics of radio communication Introduction to non-routine situations	ICAO alphabet and numbers Asking for repetition Questions and short answers Talking about imaginary situations
13	2 Pre-flight	Pre-flight checks Delays and problems Local conditions	Asking for more time Giving a reason Saying what you're going to do Saying there's a problem Requesting action
21	Ground movements	Airport markings and airside vehicles Taxiing and holding Weather problems	Permission, obligation, prohibition Explaining problems Saying a problem has been solved
29	Departure, climbing, and cruising	Take-off Encountering traffic Warnings about hazards	Checking and asking for an alternative Using prepositions of position Saying how much Warnings and requests Time expressions Giving reasons
37	En route events	Operational situations Unusual events Medical situations	Comparing things Talking about probability
45	Contact and approach	Descent Weather conditions Approach and landing problems	Talking about time Explaining changes in plans Talking about cause and effect Requests
53	7/ Landing	Landing incidents Circuit joining Landing hazards	Reported speech Making suggestions Offering help Giving advice or opinions
61	8 On the ground	Taxiing Getting to the gate Clear communication	Explaining what happened Saying what will happen

PAGE	APPENDIX
68	Test yourself!
70	Partner Files
74	Answer key
84	Transcripts

About the book

English for Aviation has been developed specifically for people who work in the aviation industry and need to comply with the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO's) language proficiency requirements. It supports standard phraseology and builds upon it to help improve plain English in the skill areas specified by ICAO: pronunciation, structure, vocabulary, fluency, comprehension, and interactions.

English for Aviation covers a range of subjects associated with flying and the aviation industry. The book is organized in the sequence of a flight, starting with an introductory unit, followed by pre-flight, ground movements, departure, cruising, en route events, contact and approach, landing, and end-of-flight ground movements. Pilots and air traffic controllers will find the book useful for improving their plain English, but anyone working in aviation – ground staff, emergency services, or administrators, for example – who wants to improve their English ability will benefit from **English for Aviation**. Units from the book work independently and can be selected according to the needs and interests of the course participants. **English for Aviation** is also ideal for self-study.

Each unit begins with a **Starter**, which consists of a short exercise or a quiz and serves as an introduction to the topic of the unit. Practical exercises, listening extracts, industry-specific texts as well as numerous photos and illustrations help you to acquire key vocabulary and expressions. Realistic role-plays give you the opportunity to put all you have learned into practice. Each unit closes with an **Output** activity, an article related to the topic of the unit followed by questions for reflection and discussion. The book finishes up with a fun quiz to **Test yourself!** on some of the facts and figures discussed over the previous eight units.

English for Aviation is accompanied by two disks. The **Audio CD** contains all the listening for the book. The **Audio CD** can be played through the audio player on your computer or through a conventional CD player. The **CD ROM** contains interactive exercises to practise **structure**, **vocabulary**, and **listening comprehension**. There is also an A–Z word list with all the key words that appear in the book. Visit www.oup.com/elt/express for ICAO compliancy practice tests.

In the appendix of **English for Aviation** you will find the **Partner Files** for the role-plays and the **Answer key** so that you can check your own answers if you are working alone. There are also **Transcripts** of the listening extracts.

Introduction to air communications

STARTER

Use arrows (\longleftrightarrow) to link the people who talk to each other.

PILOT G-SC27



PILOT FLIGHT 71



CABIN CREW FLIGHT 71



TOWER CONTROLLER



CO-PILOT FLIGHT 71



PASSENGERS FLIGHT 71

AUDIO

COMPREHENSION

Air communications are vital for the safety of air travel. Listen to the two exchanges and answer the questions.

- a Which stand is 363 on?
 - b Where does the controller think 363 is?
 - c Which numbers and letters are incorrectly pronounced?
- 2 a Which flight level is X7420 climbing to?
 - b What is the altitude of X7420?
 - c What two words does the controller confuse?

Look at the six language areas on page 2. Listen again to the two exchanges and look at the transcripts on page 84. Find an example of a difficulty with each language area.

Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 Have you had any similar experiences?
- 2 What communication problems have you had when talking to foreign pilots or controllers?

PRONUNCIATION



2 Listen and repeat.

ICAC	ALPHABET AND NUMBERS				
Α	Alpha	K	Kilo	U	Uniform
В	Bravo	L	Lima	V	Victor
C	Charlie	M	Mike	W	Whiskey
D	Delta	Ν	November	X	X-ray
Ε	Echo	0	Oscar	Υ	Yankee
F	Foxtrot	Р	Papa	Z	Zulu
G	Golf	Q	Quebec		
Н	Hotel	R	Romeo		
1	India	S	Sierra		
J	Juliett	Τ	Tango		
0	<u>ze</u> ro	4	<u>fo</u> wer	8	ait
1	wun	5	fife	9	<u>nin</u> er
2	too	6	six		
3	tree	7	<u>sev</u> en		
000	(hundred) <u>hun</u> dred (thousand) <u>tou</u> sand ecimal) <u>day</u> seemal				

British CAA	ICAO/Global
FL 100 = flight level	FL 100 = flight level one
one hundred	zero zero



3 Listen to the sample message and repeat.

London Control, Express 164. Flight Level 100. Heading 345. ETA Belfast 0839.

INTERACTIONS

Work with a partner to pass and record messages. If you are not sure about the message, ask for clarification. Repeat *Say again* until you have understood.

SKING FOR REPETITION
Repeat entire message Say again.



QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

Are you on stand C63 or C61?

Is the radio on the correct frequency?

Have you set the QNH?

Has the weather improved?

Do you have the flight plan?

Do you know where John is?

Did the bird strike cause any damage?

I'm/We're on stand C61.

Yes, it is./No, it isn't.

Yes./Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Yes, it has./No, it hasn't.

Yes, I've got it here./No, I don't.

Yes, I do./No, I don't.

Yes, it did./No, it didn't.

Put the words in the right order to make questions. Then answer them.

- you a a controller pilot Are or?
- speak other languages you Do any?
- abroad ever you been Have?
- plane travel last When by you did?
- your provide training company courses English Does?
- English in minutes the ten your last improved Has?

American English airplane

British English aeroplane

FLUENCY

Match the two parts of the sentences to make six reasons why international communications may be difficult.

- ATCOs and pilots may speak
- There may be very poor reception
- Extra and unnecessary
- ATCOs or pilots may sometimes
- Non-routine situations have little
- ATCOs or pilots may not understand

- English words are used.
- in their own language.
- or no standard phraseology.
- on the radio.
- use plain English.
- standard English phraseology.

