

Министерство образования Московской области
Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
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_____ М.В. Иванова
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дисциплин

УЧЕБНО – ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
AVIATION ENGLISH
PART 1

по дисциплине	«Иностранный язык»
для студентов	<u>2</u> Курса (3 семестр)
специальности	<u>25.02.06 «Производство и обслуживание авиационной техники»</u>

РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии
общеобразовательных и естественнонаучных
дисциплин

СОСТАВИЛА:
Минакова Е.Г.

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Басенкова В.Н.

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AVIATION ENGLISH
For second-year students



2020

УП по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» для студентов 2 курса (3 семестр) специальности 25.02.06 “Aviation English” составлен в соответствии с ФГОС СПО, Примерной основной образовательной программы и Программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» по специальности 25.02.06 «Производство и обслуживание авиационной техники».

Цель курса – приобретение студентами коммуникативной компетенции, уровень которой позволяет использовать иностранный язык как в профессиональной деятельности, так и для целей самообразования.

Учебное пособие состоит из 4 разделов: «Введение. История авиации.», «Определение авиационного языка. Место авиационного английского языка в общем английском языке. Языковые требования ИКАО.», «Путешествие по воздуху. География. Топография.», «Международные авиационные организации.» по авиационной тематике, содержащих оригинальные тексты с системой упражнений и лексическим материалом необходимым для успешного перевода специальной литературы и технической документации. Языковой материал представлен в коммуникативной форме, большое внимание уделяется навыкам чтения, говорения и письма.

Учебное пособие может использоваться для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ. ИСТОРИЯ АВИАЦИИ. FROM THE HISTORY OF AVIATION.

MIND PRONUNCIATION:

aeroplane	aircraft	[tʃ]
ambulance ['æmbjələn(t)s]	hypersonic [ˌhaɪpə'sɒnɪk]	charter
amphibian [æm'fɪbiən]	lighter-than-air	[k]
bomber ['bɒmə]	long-range	characteristics
cargo ['kɑ:gəʊ]	low-speed	ichnology
civil ['sɪv(ə)l]	medium-range military	architecture
combat ['kɒmbæt]	multi-purpose	technology
enemy ['enɪmɪ]	passenger cargo	[ʃ]
friendly	research [rɪ'sɜ:tʃ]	machine [mə'ʃi:n]
general-purpose	short-haul ['ʃɔ:thɔ:l]	parachute ['pærəʃu:t]
heavier-than-air	short-range	
high-altitude ['æltɪtju:d]	subsonic [sʌb'sɒnɪk]	
high-speed	transoceanic	
	[ˌtrænzəʊfɪ'ænɪk]	

CULTURAL NOTES:

Leonardo da Vinci [lɪˌnɑːdəʊ də 'vɪntʃi] was an Italian Renaissance polymath (erudite ['erudɪt] - эрудит; учёный) whose areas of interest included invention, painting, sculpting, architecture, science, music, mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, writing, history, and cartography. He has been variously called the father of palaeontology, ichnology *наука, изучающая отпечатки ступней вымерших животных*; *ихнология*, and architecture, and is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time. He is also credited with the inventions of the parachute, helicopter and tank.

The Montgolfier [mɒn'gɒlfɪə] brothers - Joseph Michel (1740-1810) and Jacques Étienne (1745-99), French inventors and pioneers in hot-air ballooning. In 1782 they built a large balloon from linen and paper and successfully lifted a number of animals; the first human ascents followed in 1783

Alexander Mozhaisky was an admiral in the Imperial Russian Navy, aviation pioneer, researcher and designer of heavier-than-air craft.

Henri Farman (26 May 1874 – 17 July 1958) - was an Anglo-French aviator and aircraft designer and manufacturer with his brother Maurice Farman. His family was British and he took French nationality in 1937.

Лобанов, Николай Родионович (28 ноября 1882, Москва — 1959) — известный авиаконструктор, основатель русской зимней авиации, изобретатель первого снеголёта, директор Московского аэродрома на Ходынском поле. В начале 20 века русская авиация могла функционировать лишь в весенне-летний период, а во время зимних месяцев простаивала. Это побудило Николая Лобанова начать работу в области разработки первых лыжных ходов для самолётов. В начале 1913 года самолёты, снабжённые лыжами Лобанова, были протестированы на Московском аэродроме. Результаты были превосходными. В феврале того же года «снеголёты» Лобанова были продемонстрированы журналистам и публике. (aeroplane skis)

Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky (May 25, 1889 – October 26, 1972) was a Russian-American aviation pioneer in both helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. First success came with the S-2, the second aircraft of his design and construction.

After immigrating to the United States in 1919, Sikorsky founded the Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation in 1923, and developed the first of Pan American Airways' ocean-conquering flying boats in the 1930s.

In 1939, Sikorsky designed and flew the Vought-Sikorsky VS-300, the first viable American helicopter, which pioneered the rotor configuration used by most helicopters today. Sikorsky modified the design into the Sikorsky R-4, which became the world's first mass-produced helicopter in 1942.

Константин Константинович Арцеулов (17 (29) мая 1891, Ялта — 18 марта 1980, Москва) — русский и советский лётчик, художник-иллюстратор, внук художника

Ивана Константиновича Айвазовского. Konstantin Artseulov was an artist, and also an aerobatics pilot and constructor of sailplanes. During WWI he was a military pilot and an instructor in a flight school where used a tailspin figure for the first time in Russian aviation. Artseulov was also a skillful artist and was trained from early childhood by his famous grandfather the marine painter Ivan Aivazovsky.

Study the vocabulary:

aeronautical engineering -	ice-breaker - ледокол
самолётостроение	improved version – улучшенная версия
aeronautics [ˌɛərəˈnɔːtɪks] - аэронавтика	internal combustion engine - двигатель внутреннего сгорания
aviatrixes [ˈeɪvɪɪtrɪks] - лётчица	outstanding - выдающийся
award - награждать	pressurized cabin - герметизированная кабина
circular flight - полёт по кругу; полёт по замкнутому маршруту	principles of airscrew design – принципы конструкции винта
corkscrew – штопор	rapid development - бурное развитие
cruising range - дальность полёта	set up a world record - установить мировой рекорд
daring - отважный	steam engine - паровой двигатель
descend - опускаться, снижаться (о самолёте)	weigh - весить
dirigible [ˈdɪrɪdʒəbl̩] - дирижабль	wing theory - теория крыла
executed the loop – выполнить петлю	
heavy bomber - тяжёлый бомбардировщик	

Text 1. FROM THE HISTORY OF AVIATION

1. Aviation is an *operation* of heavier-than-air aircraft and related activities. Aviation can be divided into *military aviation, air transport, and general aviation*. Military aviation includes all aviation activity by the *armed forces (services), such as combat, reconnaissance [rɪˈkɒnɪs(ə)ns], and military air transport*. Air transport consists mainly of the operation of commercial airlines, which *handle both freight and passengers*. *General aviation* consists of agricultural, business, charter, instructional, and pleasure flying; it

includes such activities as the *operation of air taxis*, as well as *aerial surveying* and *mapping*.

Answer the questions:

1. What is aviation?
2. What branches can aviation be divided into?
3. What does military aviation include?
4. What does general aviation consist of?

2. Early Interest in Human Flight

One of the most famous Greek legends is the legend of Daedalus ['di:dələs] and his son Icarus who made wings and fastened them on with wax. Daedalus landed safely, Icarus ['ikərəs] was not so careful and he flew closer and closer to the sun. The wax melted, the wings came off and he fell into the sea.

The first scientific principles of human flight appeared in the 14-th century. The problem was studied by the great scientist Leonardo da Vinci. He observed the flight of birds, studied the air and its currents and designed a flying machine the wings of which were operated by a man.

But the first actual flight which man made was that in the balloon. In October 1783 the Montgolfier, brothers in France sent two men almost 25 metres up in a balloon which **descended** 10 minutes later, about 2.5 kilometres away.

Answer the questions:

1. When did the first scientific principles of human flight appear?
2. Who was the first to study the problem of human flight?
3. What did L. da Vinci study? Describe the flying machine designed by Leonardo da Vinci.
4. What does the most famous Greek legend say?
5. When did the maiden flight occur?

3. The Birth and Development of the Airplane

The first Russian aircraft designer was Alexander Mozhaisky. His airplane, a monoplane, with two **light steam engines** was tested on August 1, 1882. With the first

Russian pilot, I.N. Golubev the plane rose into the air and flew a distance of 200 metres before it landed.

At that time the same work was being conducted by Otto Lilienthal ['li:lɪəntɑ:l], a remarkable German inventor. In 1891 he made his flight in a glider covering 35 metres. In 1903 two Americans, the brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright, built their aeroplane. It flew only 32 metres but it was the first aeroplane with an **internal combustion engine** that was a big step forward.

In the following years aviation made big advances. In 1908 Henry Farman, in France, made a **circular flight** of one kilometre. A year later Bleriot ['bler-ē-ō] crossed the English Channel. In 1913 a Russian student Lobanov invented aeroplane skis and this enabled to land and take off in winter.

In 1913 the Russian designer Igor Sikorsky built the world's first multiengined heavy aircraft. That same year the Russian pilot Nesterov **executed the first loop**. Another Russian pilot, Artseulov, in 1916 proved that a pilot can take his plane out of a **corkscrew**.

At the beginning of the 20-th century the **dirigible** was invented. The most known inventor of a dirigible is Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, a retired German army officer. His famous "Graf Zeppelin" in 1929 began a cruise which took 21 days 8 hours and 26 minutes to circle the world.

An outstanding event in the history of aviation took place in Petersburg in 1913. That year a heavy multiengined aeroplane "Russky Vityaz» was constructed by Igor Sikorsky. It **weighed** 4,940 kg and had a 1,440 kg useful load. On August 2, 1913 with seven passengers on board it **set up a world record** by remaining in the air for 1 hour 34 minutes. Its top speed was over 90 km/hr.

In 1914 an **improved version** of the multiengined **heavy bomber** of the Ilya Murometz type was built. It weighed 3,000 kg and had a 1,760 kg useful load, a maximum **cruising range** of 700 km and a top speed of more than 110 km/hr.

Answer the questions:

1. Who was the first Russian aeroplane designer?
2. What plane was designed by him?
3. What distance did the plane cover?

4. Who designed the first glider?
5. What is glider?
6. What event took place in Petersburg in 1913?
7. How long did "Russky Vityaz" stay in the air?

4. Aircraft Designers, Pilots

Among the pioneers of aviation are the names of aircraft designers Tupolev, Polikarpov, Sukhoi, Arkhangelsky, Ilyushin, Yakovlev and others; the pilots Vodopyanov, Doronin, Kamanin, Lyapidevsky and some others - the first Heroes of the Soviet Union who were **awarded** this title for saving the passengers and the crew after **ice-breaker** Chelyuskin had been crashed by ice. In 1937 the world applauded the **daring** non-stop flight by Chkalov and his crew to the USA via the North Pole on the ANT-23. In 1938 Soviet **aviatrixes** Grisodubova, Raskova and Osipenko made a non-stop long-distance flight to the Far East and became the first Heroes of the Soviet Union among women.

Answer the questions:

1. Who were the first Heroes of the Soviet Union?
2. What were they awarded for?
3. What pilots made the first non-stop flight? What regions did they fly?

5. Aviation Pioneers

Moreover, of course, it is necessary to mention the names of the outstanding Russian scientists who contributed to aviation considerably. It is the great Russian scientist M.V.Lomonosov who developed the scientific principles of flight of bodies heavier-than-air and built the first helicopter model in the world.

The great Russian scientist D.I. Mendeleev is the author of man **outstanding** researches in aeronautics. He developed the principles of the stratostat design with a **pressurized cabin**.

S.A.Chaplygin, the outstanding scientist in mechanics, is one of the founders of the modern aviation theory and the pioneer in aerodynamics of high speeds.

Special services in science belong to another famous scientist who is called "father of Russian aviation". It was N.E. Zhukovsky who was the first to develop a scientific **wing theory** and the **principles of airscrew design**. From that time aerodynamics has been a

science combining theoretical knowledge with practical experiments. All modern aerodynamical calculations are based on his outstanding theoretical works.

N.E. Zhukovsky is the founder of the Central Aero-Hydrodynamic Institute (Z.A.G.I) which became the leading centre of the **aeronautics** and **aeronautical engineering**.

The **rapid development** of aviation began after the World War II. But this is another story.

Answer the questions:

1. What Russian scientists contributed into Russian aviation? Enumerate their scientific discoveries.
2. Who is called “the father of Russian aviation”?

ACTIVITIES

Assignment 1. Образуйте другие части речи от следующих терминов и заполните таблицу. Используйте префиксально- суффиксальный способ:

Observe, safe, science, design, fly, invent, construct, improve, weigh, develop

	English term	Derivatives	Translation
1			
2			

Assignment 2. Найдите в тексте эквивалент следующим словосочетаниям:

Эксплуатация, самолет тяжелее воздуха, военная авиация, воздушный транспорт, авиация общего направления (гражданская, малая авиация), вооруженный силы, воздушно-десантный транспорт, разведывательный транспорт, управлять перевозкой грузов и пассажиров, с/х авиация, бизнес-авиация, чартерная авиация, учебная авиация, эксплуатация авиатакси, аэросъемка и топографическая съемка, приземляться, полет человека, поток воздуха, спускаться (снижаться), авиаконструктор, паровой двигатель, подниматься в воздух, планер, делать успехи, лыжное шасси самолета, взлетать, многомоторный, выводить самолет из штопора, устанавливать рекорд, максимальная скорость, улучшенная версия, награждать,

ледокол, беспримерный полет без остановки, необходимо отметить, вносить вклад, гермокабина, аэродинамические расчеты, воздухоплавание.

Assignment 3. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Научные принципы полета человека изучались великим ученым Леонардо де Винчи.
2. Леонардо де Винчи изучал потоки воздуха и создал первую летающую машину.
3. Первый фактический полет был сделан на воздушном шаре в 1783 г.
4. Этот полет длился всего лишь 10 минут, и высота полета была 25 метров.
5. Первым русским конструктором самолета был Александр Можайский.
6. Он сконструировал моноплан с двумя паровыми двигателями в 1882 году.
7. Большим шагом вперед было создание первого самолета с двигателем внутреннего сгорания, сконструированного двумя американцами, братьями Райт.
8. Ученые и конструкторы многих стран работали над созданием и совершенствованием летательных аппаратов.
9. Первый в мире многомоторный самолет был сконструирован русским конструктором Игорем Сикорским.
10. В начале 20го столетия был изобретен дирижабль.
11. В 1913 г. в Петербурге был сконструирован тяжелый многомоторный самолет «Русский витязь».
12. Полет «Русского Витязя» продолжался 1 час 34 минуты, его скорость была 90 км/час.
13. В 1937 году русский летчик Чкалов со своим экипажем совершил беспосадочный полет в США через Северный полюс.
14. Ломоносов построил модель первого вертолета.
15. Менделеев разработал конструкцию стратостата с герметизированной кабиной.

Assignment 4. Переведите на русский язык информацию о Лобанове Н.Р. и Арцеулове К.К. из CULTURAL NOTES.

Assignment 5. Изложите (Render) содержание текста на русском и английском языках.

Leonardo da Vinci's Flying Machine

When he began his study of birds in flight, Leonardo da Vinci realised that humans are too heavy. Because of this, they would not be strong enough to fly if they were only using wings attached to the arms.

He foresaw that to achieve flight there would be a need to include levers, pedals and pulleys (*шкив; блок*). On this basis, in about 1490 Leonardo da Vinci drew his up plans for a flying machine that would keep a man in the air by the beating of its wings.

If you look at the plan in the drawing, it shows a pair of giant wings that are connected to a wooden frame. The pilot would lie face down inside the frame on a board.

Using his hands, the pilot would grip (*крепко держаться*) a stick coming down from each wing for directing control. As there was no engine, to achieve flight, the pilot would make a flapping motion by pushing his legs downwards with his feet held in two spurs (*распорка*).

What is common amongst da Vinci's designs for a flying machine is that they are nearly all ornithopters. (*орнитоптер; махолет*) This meant that his designs were for a machine that had flexible wings like that of a bird or a bat.

He focused on designing mechanical systems that would make use of the pilots own physical power to keep both them and the machine in the air.

Without an engine and given the size of the wings, it is unlikely that such a machine would have ever gotten off the ground. Even if, by chance, it was possible there is no guarantee that it could have landed in one piece.

ТЕМА 1. Определение авиационного языка. Место авиационного английского языка в общем английском языке. Языковые требования ИКАО. ENGLISH AS A WORLD LANGUAGE AND AN INTERNATIONAL AVIATION LANGUAGE.

MIND PRONUNCIATION:

psy - [saɪ]	phy -[f]	ng [ŋg]	- tion [ʃn]	qu [kw]	x cc	[ks]
psychology	physiology	language	aviation	frequently	flexibility	
psychologist	physical	tongue	immigration	require	accident	
psychological	spheres		organization	requiring	occur	
psychoanalysis	phraseology		population	requirements	occurred	
psychoanalytic			potential			
psychophysics			sections			
psychotherapy			situations,			
psychotic			special			
psycic			sufficient			
			proficiency			
			especially			

CULTURAL NOTES:

ICAO /aɪ'keɪəʊ/ **International Civil Aviation Organization** - ИКАО, Международная организация гражданской авиации - *a specialized agency of the United Nations. It codifies the principles and techniques of international air navigation and fosters the planning and development of international air transport to ensure safe and orderly growth. Its headquarters are located in the Quartier ['kɑ:tiɛɪ] International of Montreal [ˌmɒntri'ɔ:l], Quebec [k(w)'ɪbɛk], Canada.*

ICAO Annex 1 - Приложение 1 к Конвенции ИКАО о международной гражданской авиации

Tenerife [ˌten(ə)'rɪ:f], Canary Islands - is the largest and most populated island of the seven Canary Islands. It is also the most populated island of Spain, with a land area of

2,034.38 square kilometres (785 sq mi) and 898,680 inhabitants, 43 percent of the total population of the Canary Islands. Tenerife is the largest and most populous island of Macaronesia [ˌmakərə(ʊ)'niːziə] Макаронéзия.

Pan American World Airways known from its founding until 1950 as Pan American Airways and commonly known as PanAm, was the principal and largest international air carrier in the United States from 1927 until its collapse on December 4, 1991.

KLM - «Королевская авиационная компания» - is the flag carrier airline of the Netherlands.

Language and Publications Branch - отдел переводов и публикаций

ATC (*Air Traffic Control*) - управление воздушным движением

Boeing is an American multinational corporation that designs, manufactures, and sells airplanes, rotorcraft, rockets, and satellites worldwide. Boeing is among the largest global aircraft manufacturers.

Boeing William Edward (1881 - 1956), U.S. industrialist. In 1927, he founded United Aircraft and Transport, which, in 1934, was divided into Boeing Aircraft, United Aircraft, and United Airlines.

Study vocabulary:

active runway – действующая, рабочая

ВПП

amendments - поправка (к резолюции, законопроекту)

annex - приложение, дополнение (к тексту, договору, книге)

collide at - сталкиваться, приходиться в противоречие; конфликтовать

disaster - беда, бедствие, несчастье

engineering sciences – технические науки

establishment - создание, образование, учреждение

flexibility - гибкость

growth of population - (при)рост населения

heavy loss of lives – огромные человеческие потери

incident - случай, случайность;

происшествие, событие, эпизод

initiate - начать, приступать, положить начало

insufficient English language proficiency - плохая языковая подготовка

intensive efforts - напряженные усилия

massive immigration - массовая иммиграция
meteorology [ˌmi:t(ə)'rɒlədʒɪ] - метеорология
miss - не заметить; не услышать
misunderstand (misunderstood) - неправильно понять
occur (occurred) - происходить, случаться, совершаться
openness - открытость
opposite direction - противоположное направление
play a contributory role – играть значительную роль
present standing - настоящее положение (вес)

psychology [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪ] - психология
require - требовать
results in - кончатся (чем-л.) , иметь результатом, привести к ч-л
settlement - колония, поселение
simplicity of forms (very few endings) – простота форм
spread language – распространенный язык
sufficient - достаточный; обоснованный
taxi instructions - указание по выполнению рулѐжки
turn off – зд. вырулить
urgent problem - актуальная проблема

Text 2. INTERNATIONAL AVIATION LANGUAGE

English has become a world language because of its **establishment** as a mother tongue outside England, almost in all the continents of the world. This exporting of English began in the XVIIth century, with the first **settlements** in North America.

Besides it is the most spread language on Earth. These characteristics are **simplicity** of forms (very few endings); **flexibility** (the same word can operate as some different parts of speech); **openness of vocabulary** (English words are frequently admitted by other languages). At present English is the language of business, technology, sport and aviation.

By the mid-20th century, English has become the universal business language. In 1951, the International Civil Aviation Organization recommended English as the exclusive language for radio communications in the airline industry. On one hand, it was for

convenience's sake. From the other hand, it **facilitated** the widespread usage of the ICAO phonetic alphabet (alpha, bravo, charlie, etc) and universal understanding of emergency terms such as **MayDay**¹ and **Pan-Pan**.

¹*The term “MayDay” dates back to the Roman Republic when it referenced celebrations around Floralia, the Roman goddess of flowers. Over the centuries, the nature and meaning of the word changed.*

There are four working languages in ICAO– English, French, Spanish and Russian. But all meetings, conferences and assemblies are conducted in English and then all materials are translated into other languages. For this purpose ICAO has a special “Language and Publications Branch” with four sections.

The most **urgent** problem in aviation is safety. The progress in safety is achieved by **intensive efforts** in **various spheres** – **engineering sciences, meteorology, psychology, medicine, economics** and “last but not least” the English language. **Insufficient English language proficiency** often **results in accidents and incidents**.

For example, the worst **disaster** in aviation history **occurred** in 1977 when two Boeings 747 **collided at** Tenerife [ˌten(ə)'ri:f], Canary Islands. The crew of Pan American 747 **missed or misunderstood taxi instructions requiring a turn off the active runway**. At the same time KLM 747 initiated a **take off** on the opposite direction. The two aircraft met on the **active runway**, with **heavy loss of lives**.

Between 1976-2000 more than 1100 passengers and crews lost their lives in accidents in which language **played a contributory role**.

These days, ICAO requires all pilots who want to fly planes to speak a minimum standard of English and understand Aviation English. Before pilots get their license, they must undergo formal language proficiency assessments.

Aviation English and its universal application across the industry is one reason why it's so safe to fly, and accidents are so rare. Human error causes most accidents involving aircraft. Clear and understandable communications are one way to minimize accidents occurring in the airline industry.

In March 2003 ICAO adopted **Amendments** to **ICAO Annexes** 1, 6, 10 and 11. Additional standards in **Annex** 10 demand to follow more closely to standard phraseology in all air-ground exchanges and to use plain language when phraseology is not sufficient.

ACTIVITIES

Assignment 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When did the exporting of English begin?
2. In what spheres of life is English most widely used?
3. How many working languages are there in ICAO?
4. In what language are meetings, conferences and assemblies conducted in ICAO?
5. How is the progress in safety achieved?
6. Could you explain why English language is so important in solving safety problem?
7. What are ICAO real actions for improving English language proficiency?
8. Will you describe the Amendments to ICAO Annexes adopted in 2003?
9. What do additional standards demand?
10. Can phraseology alone cover all of the potential situation in the air?

Assignment 2. Образуйте другие части речи от следующих терминов. Используйте префиксально- суффиксальный способ:

Achieve, act, add, collide, contribute, cove, critical, establish, heavy, lose, oppose, real, require, safe, special, strict, sufficient, urgent, vary

	English term	Derivatives	Translation
1			
2			

Assignment 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

первые поселения, расширять требования, большой рост населения, играть значительную роль, вместе с массовой иммиграцией, нынешнее положение в мире,

самый распространенный язык на Земле, простота форм, гибкость, открытость, актуальная проблема, напряженные усилия, различные сферы, технические науки, плохая языковая подготовка, кончатся (чем-л.), язык бизнеса, безопасность полетов, метеорология, психология, медицина, экономика, приводит к авариям и несчастным случаям, отключать активные взлетно-посадочной полосы, огромные человеческие потери, ИКАО приняла поправки, дополнительные стандарты, неправильно понять, указание по выполнению рулёжки, требовать, действующая ВПП

Assignment 4. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Каково население этого района?
2. Когда появились первые поселения европейцев на этом континенте?
3. Каковы основные характеристики английского языка?
4. Они обсуждают вопрос о новых рабочих языках в ИКАО – арабском и китайском.
5. Когда проводилась последняя ассамблея ИКАО?
6. Кто переводил эти материалы на русский язык?
7. Какова цель этой встречи?
8. Есть какие-нибудь новые публикации по этой проблеме?
9. Они достигли большого успеха в этой области.
10. Большие усилия нужны для решения этой проблемы.
11. Необходимо хорошо владеть английским, чтобы работать в международном аэропорту.
12. Недостаточное владение экипажем английским языком привело к катастрофе.
13. Катастрофа произошла над океаном.
14. На какой высоте столкнулись самолеты?
15. В этой катастрофе была большая потеря жизней.
16. ИКАО примет новые поправки к Приложению 1 в следующем месяце.
17. У нас достаточно топлива, чтобы лететь в Копенгаген.
18. «Pan-Pan» — сигнал в голосовой радиотелефонной связи, обозначающий возникновение аварийной ситуации, при которой транспортное средство

(судно, самолёт и т. д.) и его пассажиры подвержены конкретной угрозе, однако отсутствует угроза их жизни или самому транспортному средству, а немедленная помощь не требуется.

19. Mayday — международный сигнал бедствия в радиотелефонной (голосовой) связи, аналогичный сигналу SOS в радиотелеграфной связи (с использованием азбуки Морзе). Он используется в ситуациях, которые представляют непосредственную угрозу для жизни людей, например, терпящими бедствие морскими и воздушными судами. Сигнал передаётся три раза подряд.

Assignment 5. Выберите слово, противоположное по значению.

Term	Antonym
1. empty	a) proper, b) full, c) dry, d) total
2. shallow	a) flat, b) huge, c) similar, d) deep
3. easy	a) above, b) difficult, c) main, d) successful
4. to destroy	a) to arouse, b) to cut, c) to build, d) to heat
5. huge	a) small, b) main, c) concrete, d) numerous
6. complicated	a) advanced, b) expensive, c) permanent, d) simple
7. to assemble	a) to cover, b) to part, c) to extend, d) to manufacture
8. strength	a) weakness, b) crowd, c) hole, d) brick
9. always	a) proper, b) full, c) dry, d) total
10. to damage	a) flat, b) huge, c) similar, d) deep

Assignment 6. Быстро прочитайте газетную статью *Bad Language on the Airways May Be Fatal*.

a) Найдите:

- the situation
- the kind of mistake that is made
- a possible result

b) Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When do you think it could be dangerous to speak bad English?

2. Have you ever been in a situation where someone made a dangerous, embarrassing or amusing language mistake?

The words to understand the texts:

according to - в соответствии с,

соответственно, согласно

advertising - реклама, рекламирование

air traffic controllers - диспетчеры УВД

abolition of all anglicisms - отмена всех

англицизмов

claims are made - предъявляются

претензии

communicate in a crisis – общаться в

критических ситуациях

electronic retrieval systems - электронные

поисковые системы

estimate - оценивать, оценить

inadequately trained - недостаточно

подготовлены

infiltration – проникновение

international shipping - международное

судоходство, международные

грузоперевозки

invasion - проникновение

'jumbo jet' - 'Аэробус'

language pollution - загрязнение языка

language sandwich – многослойность
языка

poor standards of radio English - плохие

стандарты радиопереговоров на

английском языке

resort to their own language in a crisis -

прибегать к своему родному языку в

критических ситуациях

stray from the standard phrases into idiom

- отклоняться от стандартных фраз в

идиомах

team of experts - группа экспертов

to be regarded with horror - с ужасом

смотреть

to eradicate - искоренять

Text 3. Bad Language on the Airways May Be Fatal

AIR travellers are at risk because of **poor standards of radio English**, according to a team of experts in three countries. Some pilots and **air traffic controllers are inadequately trained** and many cannot **communicate in a crisis**.

The claims are made by language and aviation specialists in Britain, France and Australia. A team, organised so from Cambridge University, says that although English is

accepted as the international language of the air, people are failing seriously when it comes to using it:

- There are wide variations in the ability of controllers and pilots who do not have English as their first language.
- Conversations **stray from the standard phrases** (drawn up by the International Civil Aviation Organisation) into idiom and inexact, everyday use of English. This has been a factor in numerous aircraft accidents.
- Controllers and flight crews, because they know only the routine phrases, resort to their own language in a crisis.

Assignment 7. Прочитайте еще два текста. Выберите заголовки, соответствующие содержанию текста:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Learning English | d. Language Sandwich |
| b. Working with English | e. Language Pollution |
| c. A World Language | |

Two views of the English language

Text A

ENGLISH is losing its political and cultural associations and becoming the property of all cultures. Over 70 countries in the world use English as the official or semi-official language, and in 20 more English occupies an important position. It is the main foreign language taught within most school systems. Worldwide, many newspapers are published in English and it is the language of much radio and television broadcasting. English is the language of international business, the main language of airports, air traffic control and international shipping. It is the language of science, technology and medicine, and it is estimated that two-thirds of all scientific papers today are first published in English. It is the language of diplomacy and sport; it is one of the working languages of the United Nations and the language used by the International Olympic Committee. International pop culture and advertising are also dominated by English. 70% of the world's mail is written in English, and 80% of all information in electronic retrieval systems is stored in English.

Text B

ENGLISH infiltration of foreign languages **is often regarded with horror**. The late President Pompidou [pɔ̃pidu]; of France recommended a return to totally unpolluted French with an **abolition of all anglicisms**. In official documents 'fast food' and 'jumbo jet' were to be referred to by French expressions instead. But it would be difficult to **eradicate** the use of such familiar 'French' terms as 'le weekend', 'le sandwich', or 'le parking'. French is not the only 'polluted' language. In German we find 'der Babysitter', 'der Bestseller' and 'der Teenager'.

'Il weekend' turns up again in Italian, where we can also find 'la pop art' and 'il popcorn'. 'Jeans' is found in both Italian and Spanish, and in Spanish we also have 'pancakes', and 'sueter' (sweater). Russian young people like to wear the latest trainer-style 'shoozy', while Japanese young people like to eat 'eisucurimu' (ice cream). But this **invasion** is not one-sided. Other languages have quietly been getting their own back for a long time. Native English speakers may think they are speaking 'pure' English when they talk about the alphabet, the traffic, a mosquito, a sofa, a garage, their pyjamas or their boss, but Greek, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, French, Hindi and Dutch speakers know better!

Assignment 8. Обсудите вопросы:

1. In what fields is English used in your country?
2. How often do you come across English in your daily life?
3. Can you think of any examples of:
 - English words which have become part of your language?
 - words from your language which have become part of English?

Assignment 9. Find the answers to these questions in Text A. Choose the correct answer from the list A-E.

1. How many countries use English as the official or semi-official language?	a. two-thirds
2. In how many countries is English important?	b. 70%
3. How many of all scientific papers are first published in English?	c. over 70
4. How much of the world's mail is in English?	d. 80%

5. How much of all information stored in electronic retrieval systems is in English?	e. over 90
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Text 4. ICAO's English Language Proficiency Requirements

Assignment 1. Прочитайте текст *ICAO's English Language Proficiency Requirements*.

In 1997 ICAO recognized the importance of improving communication between pilots and air traffic controllers in order to avoid accidents.

The Air Navigation Commission (ANC) reviewed the existing provisions for air-ground and ground-ground voice communication in the international civil aviation context. The ANC made changes to strengthen ICAO Annexes 1, 6, 10, 11 about **language proficiency requirements** for pilots and air traffic controllers.

<p>The Air Navigation Commission (ANC) - комиссия по воздушной навигации (ИКАО) review – пересматривать existing provisions - существующие нормы language proficiency requirements - требование к языковой подготовке</p>
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Changes to ICAO's English Language Proficiency Requirements

Annex 1 describes the language proficiency and testing requirements. Annex 1 also contains a language proficiency **rating scale** with six proficiency levels. Finally, Annex 1 describes how language proficiency will affect personnel licensing.

Annexes 6 and 11 establish that all pilots and air traffic controllers must **comply with** the ICAO language proficiency **requirements outlined** in Annex 1. Thus, pilots and air traffic personnel must **be proficient** in both ICAO phraseology and plain English.

<p>rating scale - шкала оценок to comply with smb's requirements — выполнять чьи-л. требования to outline — излагать в общих чертах to be proficient – быть специалистами</p>
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All speakers of English must demonstrate a minimum English language proficiency at ICAO Level 4 (Operational) in order to be fully licensed internationally.

Air traffic personnel will be required to take a test to determine their English language proficiency according to the ICAO proficiency scale. Personnel will need to demonstrate ability to use the language specific to all aspects of radio telephony communication.

Personnel who demonstrate English language proficiency at

- ICAO Level 6 (Expert) will not be required to demonstrate English language proficiency in the future.
- ICAO Level 5 (Extended) will need to be retested every six years.
- ICAO Level 4 (Operational) will need to be retested every three years.
- ICAO Level 3 or below will need specific Aviation English language training to reach the minimum ICAO Operational Level.

Member states that do not comply with the new licensing requirements will be required to **notify** ICAO. Non-compliance may limit the international recognition of the licenses of aviation personnel.

notify – извещать non-compliance - несоблюдение; невыполнение; неисполнение
--

Deadline for Meeting the New ICAO English Language Proficiency Requirements

The new ICAO standards became applicable in November 2003. ICAO member states had until March 2011 to train their personnel to meet the testing and licensing standards. All member states had to ensure that their aviation personnel achieve the minimum ICAO Level 4 (Operational) proficiency in English by March 2011.

Deadline - предельный срок

Assignment 2. Answer the questions:

1. Why were ICAO's English Language Proficiency Requirements issued?
2. What was done to improve language proficiency for pilots and air traffic controllers?
3. What does Annex 1 describe?
4. What was established in Annexes 6 and 11?
5. Who is to take test in English language proficiency?
6. How many levels are there in ICAO proficiency scale?
7. What may limit the international recognition of the licenses of aviation personnel?

8. When did the new ICAO standards come to exist?
9. What was the deadline in achieving the minimum ICAO Level 4 proficiency in English?

Text 5. Accidents and Incidents

Assignment 3. Прочитайте статьи и ответьте на вопросы. Кратко изложите содержание статей.

The following events include "Language Clarity" (*языковая четкость*) as a contributory factor:

B763, being **en-route** from Zurich to Washington DC through Paris, Northern France, 1998. On 9 January 1998, a Boeing 767-300 **operated** by United Airlines experienced an electrical systems **malfunсtion subsequently** attributed to **arcing** in a faulty **electrical loom**. The crew elected to **divert** to London Heathrow where emergency evacuation was carried out on a taxiway upon landing.

en-route - при полете по маршруту operate - эксплуатировать malfunction – сбой, неисправность subsequently - впоследствии, затем, потом arcing - искрение electrical loom – электропроводка divert - изменять маршрут

Answer the questions:

1. What was the destination point of flight B763?
2. What happened to the aircraft?
3. What decision was made?
4. Were there any losses of life?

B742 / B741, Tenerife Canary Islands Spain, 1977. On 27 March 1977, a KLM Boeing 747-200 began its low visibility take-off at Tenerife without requesting or receiving **take-off clearance** and a collision with a Boeing 747-100 **backtracking** the same runway subsequently occurred. Both aircraft were destroyed by the **impact** and **consequential** fire and 583 people died. The Investigation attributed the crash primarily to the actions and

inactions of the KLM Captain, who was the Operator's Chief Flying Instructor. **Safety Recommendations** made emphasised the importance of standard phraseology in all normal radio communications and avoidance of the phrase "take-off" in ATC **Departure Clearances**.

take-off clearance - разрешение на взлёт backtracking - летящий обратным курсом impact - удар; столкновение consequential [kɒnsɪ'kwɛnʃ(ə)l] – последующий chief flying instructor - главный инструктор по лётной подготовке safety recommendations - рекомендации по обеспечению безопасности полётов Departure Clearances - разрешение на взлёт
--

Answer the questions:

1. Was it an incident or an accident?
2. Where and when did this catastrophe happen?
3. What were the conditions of taking-off?
4. What airline did both aircraft belong to?
5. What happened to the aircraft?
6. Why did the accident happen?
7. What were the losses of life?
8. Who was found guilty in this accident?
9. What was the cause of the accident?

AT75 / B739, Medan Indonesia, 2017. On 3 August 2017, a Boeing 737-900ER landing at Medan was in wing-to-wing collision as it touched down with an ATR 72-500 which had entered the same runway to depart at an **intermediate point**. **Substantial** damage was caused but none of the 223 occupants were injured and both aircraft were taxied clear of the runway. The Investigation concluded that the ATR 72 had entered the runway at an opposite direction without **clearance**. Controllers appeared not to have realized that a collision had occurred despite warnings of runway **debris** and the runway was not closed until other aircraft also reported debris.

substantial [səb'stænʃl] - значительный intermediate point - промежуточный пункт

clearance - (официальное) разрешение debris ['deɪbrɪ:] - обломки; мусор runway debris - посторонние предметы на ВПП

Answer the questions:

1. Where and when did this incident happen?
2. What kind of incident was it?
3. What was a Boeing 737-900ER doing?
4. What was an ATR 72-500 doing?
5. How many passengers were there on board?
6. Were there any losses of life?
7. Were there any injured?
8. What was the cause of the incident?
9. Who was found guilty in this accident?

ТЕМА 2. ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ ПО ВОЗДУХУ. ГЕОГРАФИЯ. ТОПОГРАФИЯ.

GEOGRAPHY and TOPOGRAPHY

Mind pronunciation:

Asia ['eɪʃə, 'eɪzə]	magma ['mægmə]	Philippine ['fɪlɪpiːn]
Greenwich ['grɪnɪdʒ]	Mariana [ˌme(ə)rɪ'ænəz]	plateau ['plætəu]
lava ['lɑ:və]	Mount Fuji [fu:'dʒi:]	Vesuvius [vɪ'su:vɪəs]
Longitude ['lɒndʒɪtju:d]	Nepal [nɪ'pɔ:l]	

Study vocabulary:

International Airways Volcano Watch - Служба слежения за вулканической деятельностью на международных трассах

revolve [rɪ'vɒlv] – вращаться

light (lit, lighted) – освещать

diameter [daɪ'æmɪtə] – (d, diam.) диаметр

circumference [sə'kʌmf(ə)r(ə)ns] – окружность

equator [ɪ'kweɪtə] – экватор

Assignment 1. Read and translate the text *GEOGRAPHY and TOPOGRAPHY*.

Text 6. *GEOGRAPHY and TOPOGRAPHY*

1. The Earth

The Earth is a planet. A planet is a large body that revolves around and is lit by the Sun. Planet Earth is 7,926 miles in diameter when cut in half through the middle and 24,902 miles in circumference at the equator, an imaginary line that marks the midway point between the North and the South poles. The diameter at the poles is only 27 miles less than the diameter at the equator. It is also remarkably smooth.

The highest point on Earth's surface is Mount Everest on the Nepal-China border in Asia at 29,028 feet. The greatest known depth below sea level is the 35,827 foot deep Mariana Trench east of the Philippine Islands in the Pacific Ocean. The fact that oceans and smaller bodies of water cover more than 70 percent of the Earth makes its surface even smoother.

The largest bodies of water are Earth's 4 (5) oceans – the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic (The Southern Ocean or the Antarctic Ocean).

Answer the questions:

1. What is the Earth?
2. What is the planet?
3. What is the Sun?
4. What lights the Earth?
5. What is the equator?
6. What is the highest point on the Earth?
7. What is the greatest depth on the Earth?
8. Where is it situated?
9. What oceans are comprised into the World Ocean?
10. What are the largest water bodies?
11. What is the diameter of the Earth?
12. What is the highest point on Earth's surface?

2. Latitude / Longitudes / Meridians

Latitude is a geographic coordinate that specifies the north–south position of a point on the Earth's surface.

North of the Arctic Circle and South of the Antarctic Circle are the high latitude or polar regions. Parallels run east–west as circles parallel to the equator. Latitude is used together with longitude to specify the precise location of features on the surface of the Earth.

Longitudes ['lɒndʒɪt(j)u:d] / ['lɒŋgɪ t(j)u:d] is a geographic coordinate that specifies the east–west position of a point on the Earth's surface. It is an angular measurement, usually expressed in degrees and denoted by the Greek letter lambda ['lɑmdə] (λ).

Meridians (lines running from pole to pole) connect points with the same longitude. The Prime Meridian, which passes through the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England, was allocated the position of 0° longitude.

Answer the questions:

1. What does 'latitude' mean?
2. Is there any difference between latitude & longitude?
3. What country does The Prime Meridian run through?

4. Where does the Prime Meridian run from?

3. Landscape

Viewed from space, the surface of the Earth is made up of continents, islands and oceans.

Continents and islands make up 29 percent of the surface area of Earth. Continents are the largest landmasses on Earth's surface.

Seven continents are generally recognized: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

Together, tectonic forces inside the Earth and gravitational forces on its surface have produced 4 major types of landforms: 1) mountains; 2) hills; 3) plateaus; 4) plains.

Relief, in this case, refers to variations in the elevation, shape and forms of Earth's surface.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the surface of the Earth made of?
2. What are the largest landmasses of the Earth?
3. How many continents are there on the Earth?
4. What are the 4 main land types of the Earth?
5. What is relief?

4. Volcanoes

Volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface. through which lava, hot gases and rock fragments erupt. The liquid molten rock is called lava after it reaches the surface and magma goes underground. Sometimes lava piles up on the surface and forms a volcano like Mount Fuji or Mount Vesuvius in Italy.

Magma boils/ is boiling liquid/substance up through cracks in Earth's crust and creates / creation lava flows that spread out across large areas creating landforms such as the Deccan ['dekən] Plateau Декáн, или Декáнское плоскогóрье of Central India.

Volcanic ash is made up of fragments less than 1/5 (one/fifths) inch (0,5 /a half/ centimeter) in diameter. Sometimes, volcanic ash combines / combination with water in a stream and forms / formation a boiling mudflow. Mudflow may reach speeds of 60 sixty miles (97 ninety seven km) per hour and can be highly очень destructive. People have

always been both fascinated by the spectacle of volcanic eruptions and terrified of their power. /powerful

Answer the questions:

1. What is a volcano?
2. What is magma?
3. What is volcanic ash?

5. Volcano activity warning system for pilots

During the past few years a number of incidents have occurred due to aircraft encounters with volcanic ash clouds following volcanic eruptions.

In order to provide for the observation and reporting of volcanic ash clouds and the issuance of warning to pilots and airlines, ICAO, with assistance of other international organizations, has established an International Airways Volcano Watch (IAVW).

The corner stones of the IAVW are nine volcanic ash advisory centres консультативный центр which issue advisory information on volcanic ash globally, both to aviation users and meteorological officers concerned.

Answer the questions:

1. What International organization is deeply concerned about aircraft safety flight during volcanic activity?

ACTIVITIES

Assignment 1. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Планета; вращаться вокруг; в окружности по экватору; Северный и Южный полюса; наивысшая точка на земной поверхности ;гора Эверест ; в Тихом океане; океаны и небольшие водные бассейны; покрывают более, чем на 70% поверхность Земли; наибольшие водные бассейны на Земле; Тихий , Атлантический, Индийский и Арктический океаны; географическая координата; Север Арктического круга и юг Антарктического круга; высокие широты; полярные районы; параллели бегут с востока на запад, меридианы бегут с севера на юг; Главный Меридиан; Королевская обсерватория в Гринвиче; континенты, острова и океаны; земля, континент, суша;

семь континентов: Азия, Африка, Северная Америка, Южная Америка, Антарктика, Европа и Австралия; тектонические силы внутри Земли; гравитационные силы на ее поверхности; создали четыре основных типа ландшафта: горы, холмы, плато равнины; рельеф; изменения по высоте; очертания; извергаются лава, горячие газы, куски породы; когда она находится внутри; потоки лавы; вулканический пепел; извержения вулкана, случилось ряд аварий; самолеты встретились с облаками вулканической пыли после извержения вулканов; чтобы обеспечить наблюдение за облаками вулканической пыли; издать предупреждения пилотам; установил на международных трассах наблюдение за вулканами

Assignment 2. Образуйте другие части речи от следующих терминов. Используйте префиксально- суффиксальный способ:

act, assist, circus, combine, connect, count, create, deep, elevate, erupt, fascinate, form, gravitate, imagine, issue, locate, measure, to observe, occur, produce, provide, recognize, revolve, specify, spectacle, vary, wide

Assignment 3. Определите, являются ли следующие утверждения верными. Исправьте неверные утверждения.

1. A planet is a large water body that revolves around and is illuminated by a star, in our case, the Sun.
2. Planet Earth is the greatest one in the Universe.
3. The highest point on Earth's surface is Mariana Trench.
4. The greatest known depth below sea level is the Mount Everest.
5. The largest bodies of water are Earth's four oceans – the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Artic.
6. Lines of longitude or meridians run west -south.
7. Meridians connect the North Pole to the South Pole and meet at the poles.
8. The Prime Meridian or 0°longitude runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, France.
9. Seven continents are generally recognized: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
10. During the past few years a number of incidents have occurred due to aircraft encounters with volcanic ash clouds following volcanic eruptions.

Assignment 4. Составьте предложения.

1. that / is/ body / a/ star/ revolves/ a/ large/ around/ a planet.
2. the / earth's /mount/ is/ point /on / Everest/ surface /highest
3. depth/ greatest/ known/ level/ is /Mariana /trench /the/ sea/ below
4. 4 oceans/ of/ water/ largest/ earth's /the/ bodies/ are/
5. globes/ lines/ imaginary/ latitudes/ drawn/ are /on/
6. longitude/ run/ lines/ or/ north-south/ meridians/ of.
7. and/ surface/ earth/ oceans/ made up/ continents,/ islands of/ of/ the/ is.
8. earth's/ continents/ larges/ the /surface/ landmasses /are/ on.
9. surface/ opening/ volcano/ the/ earth's/ in /an/ is.
10. after /rock/ liquid /molten /called/ lava/ the /surface /the /is /it /reaches
11. and/ lava/ sometimes/ surface/ forms volcano a/ on /piles up/ the.
12. destructive/ be/ mudflow/ highly can/
13. occurred/ with/ incidents/ have/ aircraft/ ash clouds /a number of /due to/ encounters/ volcanic.
14. volcano/ has/ international/ established/ airways /icao/ watch/ an.
15. shall/ volcanic/ flight crews/ provided/ special/ air-reports/ activity/ be/ for/ of/

Assignment 5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Земля - это планета.
2. Планета - это большое тело, которое вращается вокруг светящейся звезды, в нашем случае Солнце.
3. Планета Земля в диаметре составляет 7,926 миль.
4. Диаметр на полюсах только на 27 миль меньше, чем диаметр на экваторе.
5. Наивысшая точка на земной поверхности - гора Эверест в Азии на высоте 29,028 фт.
6. Наибольшая известная глубина ниже уровня моря это впадина (Mariana Trench) восточнее Филиппинских островов в Тихом океане.
7. Наибольшие водные бассейны на Земле это четыре океана – Тихий, Атлантический, Индийский и Арктический.
8. Широта - это воображаемая линия, нарисованная на глобусе, показывающая расстояние севернее или южнее экватора.

9. Север Арктического круга и юг Антарктического круга называются полярными районами.
10. Линии долготы или меридианы бегут с севера на юг.
11. Меридианы соединяют Северный и Южные полюса
12. Главный Меридиан или нулевая долгота проходит с Северного полюса к Южному полюсу через Королевскую обсерваторию в Гринвиче в Англии.
13. Если смотреть из космоса, поверхность Земли состоит из континентов, островов и океанов.
14. Континенты это наибольшая суша на земной поверхности
15. Известны семь континентов: Азия, Африка, Северная Америка, Южная Америка, Антарктика, Европа и Австралия
16. Есть четыре основных типа ландшафта: горы, холмы, плато, равнины.
17. Рельеф зависит от изменений по высоте, очертаний и форм поверхности Земли.
18. Вулкан, это отверстие в земной поверхности, через которое извергаются лава, горячие газы, куски породы.
19. Жидкая расплавленная горная порода называется лавой, после того как она достигает поверхности Земли и магмой, когда она находится внутри.
20. Лава выливается на поверхность и формирует вулканы.
21. Иногда вулканический пепел вместе с водой образует потоки из кипящей грязи.

Assignment 6. Прочитайте статью *Volcano eruption in Kamchatka Peninsula* и ответьте на вопросы после статьи.

Volcano eruption in Kamchatka Peninsula

The eruptions began on Oct. 22, 2020. Nearby residential buildings have been peppered with ash, and tourists have been asked to stay away.

On Oct. 22, 2020, a Kamchatka Peninsula volcano called Bezymyanny erupted, and at 08:22 local time (23:22 Moscow time) the volcano expelled a 10km-high plume *факел* of ash. In addition, a neighboring volcano, Klyuchevsky, also erupted.

The Bezymyanny volcano is located in the central part of the Klyuchevskaya group of volcanoes, to the southwest of the Klyuchevsky volcano. It was formed about 5,000-5,500 years ago and is 2,882 meters high. The Klyuchevsky volcano is 4,750 meters high and is about 7,000 years old.

The Bezymianny volcano had its previous eruption in 2019, and at the time its ash plume rose 15 km high. The volcano's most powerful eruption occurred on March 30, 1956, when it expelled a plume of ash 35 km high, and left a horseshoe-shaped crater more than 1km in diameter after the eruption.

Answer the questions:

1. When did the eruption occur?
2. What time did eruption begin at?
3. How much ash was expelled?
4. How many volcanoes erupted?
5. Where is the Bezymyanny volcano located ?
6. When were the volcanoes formed?
7. What is the height of the volcanoes?
8. When was the most powerful eruption?
9. What were the consequences?

Assignment 7. Изучите информацию в официальном уведомлении Камчатской группы реагирования на вулканические извержения. Составьте 10 вопросов к уведомлению.

(1) VOLCANO OBSERVATORY NOTICE FOR AVIATION (VONA)	
(2) Issued:	2020.11.20/0243Z
(3) Volcano:	Klyuchevskoy (CAVW #300260)
(4) Current aviation colour code:	ORANGE
(5) Previous aviation colour code:	orange
(6) Source:	KVERT / Камчатская группа реагирования на вулканические извержения / Volcanic Kamchatka Eruption Response Team
(7) Notice Number:	2020-214
(8) Volcano Location:	N 56 deg 3 min E 160 deg 38 min
(9) Area:	Kamchatka, Russia
(10) Summit Elevation:	15580 ft (4750 m)

(11) Volcanic Activity Summary:	<p>A moderate explosive-effusive eruption of the volcano continues. According satellite data, gas-steam plume with some amount of ash extended for 85 km to the east of the volcano.</p> <p>A moderate explosive-effusive eruption of the volcano continues. Ash explosions up to 19,700-23,000 ft (7-8 km) a.s.l. (<i>над уровнем моря (above sea level)</i>) could occur at any time. Ongoing activity could affect low-flying aircraft.</p>
(12) Volcanic cloud height:	16400 ft (5000 m) AMSL Time and method of ash plume/cloud height determination: 20201120/0043Z – NPP (4m5)
(13) Other volcanic cloud information:	<p>Distance of ash plume/cloud of the volcano: 53 mi (85 km).</p> <p>Direction of drift of ash plume/cloud of the volcano: ESE / azimuth 106 deg.</p> <p>Time and method of ash plume/cloud determination: 20201120/0043Z – NPP (4m5)</p>

GEOGRAPHY TEST

1. How many continents are there in the world?
 - a. 6
 - b. 7
 - c. 8
2. Which way do the lines of latitude travel?
 - a. North to south
 - b. East to west
 - c. Round and round
 - d. Resting
3. What is the Prime Meridian?
 - a. An imaginary line that runs north to south.
 - b. Real lines that run north to south.
 - c. An imaginary line that runs east to west.
 - d. Real lines that run east to west
4. What does *hemi* mean in the word hemisphere?
 - a. Half
 - b. Car
5. Which way do lines of longitude run?
 - a. East to west
 - b. North to south
 - c. Clockwise
 - d. Round and Round
6. How many time zones are there in the world?
 - a. 24
 - b. 25
 - c. 23
7. Russia spans _____ times zones
 - a. 11
 - b. 10
 - c. 12
8. What continent is Russia located on?
 - a. Northern Asia
 - b. Western Europe

- c. Western Asia
 - d. Northern Europe
9. What is the largest country in the world?
- a. People's Republic of China
 - b. The Russian Federation
 - c. The USA
10. What oceans wash the Russian Federation?
- a. Pacific Ocean
 - b. Atlantic Ocean
 - c. Arctic Ocean
 - d. Indian Ocean
11. Which of the following best describes Siberia?
- a. deserts
 - b. permafrost
 - c. volcanic activity
 - d. fertile land
12. Northern Russian extends into the Arctic Circle. This area is mostly covered with _____?
- a. mountains
 - b. deserts
 - c. tundra and forests
 - d. volcanoes
13. What are the highest mountains in Europe?
- a. the Caucasus
 - b. the Carpathian Mountains
 - c. the Urals
 - d. the Alps
14. Name the mountain chains situated on the territory of Russia.
- a. the Carpathian Mountains
 - b. The Sayan Mountains
 - c. the Pamir Mountains
 - d. The Tian Shan
 - e. The Altai Mountains
- f. The Fann Mountains
15. _____ is the highest point in Russia.
- a. Elbrus
 - b. Caspian Sea
 - c. Ural Mountains
 - d. Caucasus Mountains
16. _____ is the lowest point in Russia.
- a. Lake Baskunchak
 - b. Lake Baikal
 - c. Lake Seliger
 - d. Lake Ladoga
17. _____ is the largest and deepest lake in the world
- a. Lake Eri
 - b. Lake Baikal
 - c. Lake Tanganyika
 - d. The Caspian Sea
18. Which is Europe's largest city?
- a. Istanbul
 - b. London
 - c. Moscow
19. Which of the following countries does not border the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean?
- a. Chile
 - b. Bolivia
 - c. Brazil
 - d. Uruguay
20. Which of the following countries does not have Spanish as an official language?
- a. Peru
 - b. Brazil
 - c. Uruguay
 - d. Ecuador
21. Which of the following countries does the equator **not** pass through?

- a. Ecuador
 - b. Colombia
 - c. Brazil
 - d. Venezuela
22. Which continent is crossed by all meridian?
- a. South America
 - b. Arctic
 - c. Australia
 - d. Antarctic
24. _____ is the smallest country in the world?
- a. Vatican
 - b. San Marino
 - c. Monaco
25. Which is the largest desert in Asia?
- a. Sahara Desert
 - b. Gobi Desert
 - c. Kalahari Desert
26. Which is the largest city in North America?
- a. Mexico City
 - b. New York
 - c. Los Angeles
27. Which is the southeast point in Africa?
- a. Cape of Good Hope
 - b. Cape Agulhas
 - c. Cape Peninsula
28. Which is the largest river in South America?
- a. Parana River
 - b. Madeira River
 - c. Amazon River
29. Which is Europe's largest volcano?
- a. Etna
 - b. San Miguel
 - c. Stromboli
 - d. Mount Vesuvius
30. Which is the country with most neighbors?
- a. Russia
 - b. China
 - c. Brazil
31. How many countries are there in the world?
- a. 196
 - b. 186
 - c. 176
32. Which is the continent with all the types of weather climate?
- a. North America
 - b. Europe
 - c. Asia
33. What is the total area of Russia?
- a. 16,000 kilometers
 - b. 17,000 kilometers
 - c. 18,000 kilometers
34. How many seas wash our country?
- a. 10 seas
 - b. 11 seas
 - c. 12 seas
35. What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia?
- a. The Caucasian
 - b. The Altai
 - c. The Urals
36. What is the biggest river in Asian Russia?
- a. The Lena
 - b. The Volga
 - c. The Ob
37. What is the biggest river in the European part of Russia?
- a. The Volga

b. The Neva

c. The Oka

38. What is the deepest lake in the world?

a. Lake Seliger

b. Lake Ladoga

c. Lake Baikal

39. What town in Russia is known as the “Pole of the Cold”?

a. Irkutsk

b. Oymyakon

c. Yakutsk

40. What is the highest volcano in Russia?

a. Avachinsky volcano

b. Kronotsky volcano

c. Klyuchevskaya Sopka

Text 7. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ АВИАЦИОННЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATIONS

MIND PRONUNCIATION:

cure [kju:]	qu [kw]	que [k]	sc [sk]	ture [tʃ] dure [dʒ]	cour[ʌ]
cure	quarter	Tech`nique	scattered	creature	encourage
secure	headquarters	U`nique	scooter	mixture	courage
accurate	quota	Pictu`resque	scare	procedure	
peculiarity [pɪ,kju:lɪ'ærəti]	equivalent	gro`tesque			
	quick				
	quit				
	quite				
	queen				
	quiet				

More pronunciation:

accidents ['æksɪd(ə)nt]

air-worthiness ['eə,wɜ:ðɪnəs]

associations [ə,səʊsɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n]

deficiencies [dɪ'fɪʃ(ə)n(t)sɪ]

efficient [ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt]

ensure [ɪn'ʃʊə]

incidents ['ɪn(t)sɪd(ə)nt]

meteorology [ˌmi:tɪ(ə)'rɒlədʒɪ]

rescue ['reskju:]

signed [saɪn]

standardize ['stændədaɪz]

Etc=et cetera [ɪt'set(ə)rə]

CULTURAL NOTES:

ICAO [aɪsi:eiəʊ] / International Civil Aviation Organization - ИКАО, Международная организация гражданской авиации

Chicago [ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ] **Convention** - Чикагская конвенция (неофициальное название Конвенции о международной гражданской авиации)

IATA [aɪ'a:tə]- International Air Transport Association - ИАТА, Международная ассоциация воздушного транспорта

IFATCA [aɪˈfæʔə] / International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers' Association -
Международная федерация ассоциаций диспетчеров воздушного движения

Eurocontrol / European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation -
Евроконтроль Европейская организация безопасности авионавигации

Canada ['kænədə] the second-largest country in the world, covering the entire northern half of North America with the exception of Alaska; pop. 31,902,268 (est. 2002); official languages, English and French; **capital, Ottawa**

Montreal [ˌmɒntriˈɔ:l] a port on the St Lawrence in Quebec, SE Canada; pop. 1,038,600 (est. 2002); metropolitan area pop. 3,426,350 (2001). Founded in 1642, Montreal was under French rule until 1763; almost two thirds of its present-day population are French-speaking.

Study the vocabulary:

aeroplane (Br.E) - аэроплан, самолёт

air traffic services - служба управления
воздушным движением (УВД)

aircraft (Am.E) - самолёт, воздушное
судно, летательный аппарат

aircrew - экипаж самолёта

airline industry - авиатранспортная
индустрия

approximately [əˈprɒksɪmətli] -
приблизительно

association - [əˌsɔʊsi'eɪʃ(ə)n] ассоциация

aviation operation - авиационная
эксплуатация

capacity - пропускная способность

conform - следовать, подчиняться

contribute – вносить вклад

controller - диспетчер

cooperation – сотрудничество

coordination agency - агентство
координации

efficiency - [ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)n(t)sɪ] -

эффективность, продуктивность,
качество,

efficient [ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt] - действенный,

результативный, эффективный

ensure - гарантировать, обеспечивать

environmentally-friendly - экологически
чистый

facilitation [fə'sɪlɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] - снижение
риска

flight safety – безопасность полетов

flying personnel – летный состав

headquarters – штаб

maintenance deficiency -

неудовлетворительная организация

технического обслуживания

member-states - страны-участницы

navigational aids - навигационное
оборудование
objective - цель
peculiarity - особенность, своеобразие,
специфика
personnel [ˌpɜːs(ə)'neɪl]
prevent - предотвращать,
предупреждать
procedure [prə'siːdʒə]
reduce noise - уменьшать шум
search and rescue – поиск и спасение
security [sɪ'kjʊərəti] – безопасность
set up standards – устанавливать
стандарты

Single European Sky - единое воздушное
пространство Европы
spell out – перечислять
taxying - руление
to contribute – вносить вклад
to deal with – заниматься вопросами
to promote - содействовать;
поддерживать, поощрять
to recognize - признавать
unite – объединять



1. Uniting Aviation

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) [aɪsiːeɪəʊ] was created in 1944 at a conference of 52 nations held in Chicago. At present, there are about 200 **member-states** in ICAO. Its **headquarters** is in Canada, Montreal. The working languages of ICAO are English, French, Spanish and Russian. Russia has been the member of ICAO since 1970.

The main task of ICAO is the **flight safety**. The **aims** of the Organization are **spelt out** in Article 44 of the Chicago Convention. These are

- **capacity** and **efficiency**;
- **security** and **facilitation**;
- economic development;
- environment protection;
- technical cooperation.

To ensure the safe and **efficient** worldwide **aviation operation** ICAO has developed technical specifications. These include aerodromes, communications, **navigational aids**, meteorology, **air traffic services**, **search and rescue**, information services. ICAO is doing

much to make the air more clear. There are special standards **to reduce noise** by designing new quieter aircraft. ICAO has **set up** standards for **aircrew and controllers** as well.

ICAO is also doing much to prepare and train aviation specialists.

2. Our mission is to represent, lead and serve the airline industry.



The second in its importance organization after ICAO for international civil aviation is **IATA** [aɪˈɑːtə]- **International Air Transport Association** founded in 1945. It is one of the international civil aviation organizations **uniting** world airlines. IATA aims on the safety problem.

Its main **objective** is to **contribute** to safe and regular development of civil aviation and **cooperation** of world airlines. It deals with the problem of safety, standardization of aviation equipment, training of **flying personnel**, communications, meteorology, aerodromes, **navigational aids**, etc. All IATA members report the data on flying, **taxying** and other ground incidents including **maintenance deficiencies**.

Russia is a member of IATA, it **conforms** to the IATA's standards, procedures and documents which is of great importance for studying and solving the problems which IATA deals with.

3. What do they have in common?

Both **ICAO and IATA** have their own airport and airline code systems. ICAO uses 4-letter airport codes (vs. IATA's 3-letter codes). The ICAO code is based on the region and country of the airport—for example, Charles de Gaulle Airport has an ICAO code of LFPG, where L indicates Southern Europe, F, France, PG, Paris de Gaulle.

ICAO (4-letter code / for pilots and controllers)	IATA (3 –letter code for passengers)
Domodedovo – UDDD (U – Russia)	Domodedovo – DME / ДМД
Sheremetyevo - UUEE	Sheremetyevo – SVO / ШИПМ
Vnukovo - UUWW	Vnukovo – VKO / ВКО
Zhukovsky - UUBW	Zhukovsky –ZIA / ЖУК
London's Heathrow Airport – EGLL	London's Heathrow Airport - LHR
Charles de Gaulle - LFPG	Charles de Gaulle - CDG

4. ONE SKY-ONE VOICE



International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers' Association (IFATCA [aɪˈfætə]) was founded in 1961. It is a **recognized** international organization uniting air traffic controller associations. Their federation **represents** more than 50,000 air control professionals in over 130 countries. The main goals are **to promote** safety, **efficiency**, and regularity of international air navigation. Their motto is ONE SKY-ONE VOICE.

5. EUROCONTROL is a pan-European *общеевропейский*, civil-military organization dedicated to supporting European aviation.



Eurocontrol is the European organization working for air navigation safety. Founded in 1960, Eurocontrol currently has 41 member states and is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. The organisation employs **approximately** two thousand people. Eurocontrol helps its Member States run safe, efficient and environmentally-friendly air traffic operations throughout the European region.

Eurocontrol works together with its partners to deliver a **Single European Sky** that will help overcome the safety, capacity and performance challenges facing European aviation in the 21st century.

ACTIVITIES

Assignment 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is ICAO?
2. When and where was ICAO created?
3. How many member States are there in ICAO?
4. Is Russia a member State of ICAO?
5. How long has Russia been the member of ICAO?
6. Where is the ICAO's headquarters?
7. What are the working languages of ICAO?
8. What is the main task of ICAO?
9. Where are the main aims of ICAO spelt out?
10. When was IATA found?
11. What is the aim of this organization?
12. What does Russia do as its member?
13. What code do ICAO and IATA use?

14. What is IFATCA?

15. What is its motto?

16. When was Eurocontrol founded?

17. Where is its headquarters?

18. What is the objective of this organization?

19. What is a Single European Sky?

Assignment 2. От приведенных ниже терминов, образуйте другие части речи, используя суффиксальный способ образования слов в АЯ и переведите их:

cooperate, create, develop, secure, employ, ensure, environ, equip, facilitate, fly, found, headquarters, importance, industry, objective, maintain, nation, navigate, contribute, operate, prepare, present, promote, protect, reduce, safe, standard, unite

	English term	Derivatives	Translation
1			
2			

Assignment 3. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Безопасный полет невозможно обеспечить без международного сотрудничества.
2. ИКАО была создана в 1944 г. на Конференции 52 наций в Чикаго.
3. Штаб-квартира ИКАО находится в Монреале, Канада.
4. В настоящее время в ИКАО около 200 стран – членов ИКАО.
5. Россия не была членом ИКАО до 1970 г.
6. ИКАО решает много проблем, но главная из них - безопасность полетов.
7. Основная задача ИКАО – стандартизировать оборудование и технику.
8. Существуют общие правила полета и процедуры, которые все страны – участники должны соблюдать.
9. Первым президентом ИКАО был Эдвард Ворнер. (Edward Pearson Warner)
10. Все авиационные проблемы прописаны в 19 Приложениях (Annexes) к Конвенции.
11. Имеется несколько других международных авиационных организаций гражданской авиации.
12. Члены ИАТА сообщают данные о катастрофах, которые произошли в их стране.
13. Эксперты ИАТА расследуют эти катастрофы, чтобы предотвратить их в будущем.
14. ИФАТКА помогает всем диспетчерам, обслуживающим международную авиацию, лучше понимать друг друга.

15. Евроконтроль был создан для лучшего обслуживания европейского воздушного пространства.

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

I. QUESTION FORMS. INTONATION.

Общие вопросы. General Questions.

Восходящая интонация в английском языке используется в вопросах

— *общих (Yes / No Questions)*

— *сравнительных (OR Questions)*

— *разделительных (Tag Questions) / если собеседник ждет ответа на вопрос*

Assignment 1. Отработайте чтение общих вопросов. Ответьте на вопросы.

Yes / No Questions

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Are you a ↗pilot? | 11. Is this a ↗passenger plane? |
| 2. Are you an ↗engineer? | 12. Is this your ↗cockpit? |
| 3. Are you a flight ↗engineer? | 13. Is this your ↗cargo? |
| 4. Are you a ↗crew member? | 14. Is it a cargo ↗hold? |
| 5. Are you in the ↗plane? | 15. Is it a passenger ↗cabin? |
| 6. Are you in the ↗cockpit? | 16. Is it a baggage ↗cabin? |
| 7. Are you a ↗passenger? | 17. Is the cargo in the ↗plane? |
| 8. Are you a ↗mechanic? | 18. Is the crew in the ↗cockpit? |
| 9. Is it your ↗crew? | 19. Is the mechanic in the ↗helicopter? |
| 10. Is it a cargo ↗plane? | |

Assignment 2. Отработайте чтение сравнительных вопросов.

OR Questions

1. Are you a ↗pilot or an ↘engineer? — `I'm an ↘engineer.
2. Have you got a ↗son or a ↘daughter? — I've `got a ↘son.
3. Do you speak ↗English or ↘German? — I `speak ↘English.
4. Does he ↗fly or ↘study? — He ↘flies.

Assignment 3. Отработайте чтение разделительных вопросов.

Tag questions

1. `You are a ↘pilot, ↗aren't you? — `Yes, I ↘am. (`No, I am ↘not.)
2. `You are ↘not a pilot, ↗are you? — `No, I am ↘not. (`Yes, I ↘am.)`
3. `You ↘fly, don't you? — `Yes, I ↘do. (`No, I ↘don't.)

4. You `don't \fly, do you? — `Yes, I \do, (^No, I \don't.)
5. You've`got a \car, / haven't you? — `No, I \haven't. (^Yes, I \have.)
6. You have \no car, / have you? — `No, I \haven't. (^Yes, I \have.)

Assignment 4. Вставьте глаголы DO или DOES в пропуски. Прочитайте вопросы и ответы с правильной интонацией.

1. ----- you want to be a pilot?
2. -----you fly?-Yes, I
3. ... your son fly? - No, he ... not.
4. .. you speak English? — Yes, I
5. ... your crew speak English? - Yes, it
6. .. you learn English? - Yes, I
7. ... your son learn English at school? - Yes, he

Assignment 5. Составьте предложения (вопросительные и утвердительные).

1. is / do / mean / of / order / out / radar / that / the / you?
2. clarify / I'm / me / let / say / to / trying / what
3. 'unlawful interference' / could / explain / just / means / what / you?
4. basically / continue / need / so / heading / to / with / you / your / current
5. do / mean / what / you?
6. an / could / me / explanation / give / you?
7. sure / I / that / not / I'm / understand
8. an / give / can / example / me / you?
9. allow / computer / doesn't / fly / in / manually / other / pilot / the / the / to / words
10. another / have / it / problem / put / serious / to / way / we / a

Специальные вопросы. Special Questions.

Remember! Нисходящая интонация в английском языке используется в специальных вопросах.

Assignment 6. Отработайте чтение специальных вопросов.

1. \How do you spell your surname? /J-/O-/H-/N-/S-/O- \N.
2. \How do you spell your middle name? L-E-W-I-S.
3. \How do you spell your first name? R-O-B-E-R-T.

Please use the International Phonetic Alphabet for Aviation. (Приложение 1)

1. \How do you spell your surname?

↗Juliet - ↗Oscar - ↗Hotel - ↗November -↗ Sierra - ↗Oscar - ↘November.

2. ↘How do you spell your middle name?

↗ Lima - ↗ Echo - ↗ Whiskey - ↗India - Sierra.

3. ↘How do you spell your first name?

↗ Romeo - ↗ Oscar - ↗ Bravo - ↗ Echo - ↗ Romeo - ↘Tango.

Assignment 7. Вставьте пропущенные глаголы.

Does have must do will did are

1. ↘When ----- you start to learn English?

2. ↘How long ----- you been studying English?

3. ↘How ----- you try to improve your English outside class?

4. ↘What language training ----- you had already?

5. ↘What ----- you find most difficult about English?

6. ↘How often ----- you use English in your work?

7. ↘How much support ----- your employer give you?

8. ↘Why ----- you studying English?

9. ↘What level of English ----- you be happy with?

10. ↘What level of English ----- you have for your job?

Assignment 8. Прочитайте вопросы с правильной интонацией.

Assignment 9. Ответьте на вопросы.

Assignment 10. Составьте вопросы.

1. you / aviation / start / career / your / when / did / in?

2. of / aspect / your / do / most / you / job / enjoy / what?

3. have / which / worked / you / at / airports?

4. hours / week / average / how / on / work / many / a / you / usually / do?

5. you / did / problem / in / experience / when / last / English / communication /

6. how / to / do / training / often / have / you / attend / courses?

7. language / much / will / training / have / you / year / this / how?

8. long / did / how / to / your / do / job / train / you?

Assignment 5. Прочитайте вопросы с правильной интонацией.

Assignment 6. Дайте полный ответ на вопросы.

II. WORD-FORMATION.

NOUN SUFFIXES. СУФФИКСЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Assignment 7. Образуйте существительные от следующих слов и разбейте их по категориям:

Poor, decide, achieve, interfere, science, protect, endure, revive, disagree, equal, absent, explode, journal, enter, populate, refuse, refer, capable, move, conclude, environmental, appear, survive, humid, deplete, govern, biology, ignore, discuss, coexist, require, pollute, chemical, major, significant, arrive, depend, emit, mitigate, approve.

Суффиксы	-al	-ist	-sion	-tion	-ance	-ence	-ment	-ty/-ity
Существительные								poverty

Assignment 8. Прочитайте и переведите термины. Определите способ образования существительных. Выделите суффиксы. Найдите основу.

Exchanger, performance, safety, manufacturer, operation, indicator, installation, agreement, presentation, pointer, equipment, obstruction, collision, reference, solution, computer, variation, difference, vibration, coordinator, formation, controller, relationship, movement, alignment, airmanship, precession, instructor, restriction., convenience, development.

Assignment 9. Образуйте существительные от глаголов.

To intend, to relate, to accommodate, to provide, to prepare, to extend, to connect, to locate, to operate, to develop, to designate, to correct, to cancel, to construct, to abandon, to establish, to achieve, to move, to differ, to exist, to maintain, to clear, to ensure, to perform.

To point, to incline, to align, to collide, to eliminate, to drift, to refer, to indicate, to head, to process, to direct, to favour, to minimize, to register, to solve, to optimize, to form, to separate, to calibrate.

Assignment 10. Заполните таблицу недостающими частями речи. Отработайте чтение терминов.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
1. difference	differ	different
2.	indicate	
3. leakage		
4.	register	
5.		obstructing
6.	process	
7. solution		

8.	determine	
9.		favourable
10. optimum		

Assignment 11. Поберите к прилагательным в левой колонке синоним с более сильным значением из правой колонки. Переведите прилагательные.

1. exciting	a. powerful
2. large	b. distinguished
3. important	c. severe
4. dangerous	d. hazardous
5. well-known	e. violent
6. big	f. tremendous
7. extreme	g. turbulent
8. basic	h. freezing
9. disturbed	i. fundamental
10. harmful	j. dramatic
11. cold	k. significant
12. strong	l. vast

ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕФИКСЫ

Assignment 12.

A: Прочитайте и переведите слова, обращая внимание на значение префиксов.

dis- in- il- im- ir-

disappear **in**operative **il**logical **im**movable **ir**rational
disconnect **in**secure **il**legible **im**possible **ir**resistible

B: Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя префиксы.

Important, legible, practical, distinct, developed, direct, attractive, frequent, approve, certain, honest, variable, repairable, attentive, legal, patient, responsible, practicable, agree, liberal, integration, regular, mobile, organize, religious, significant, appear.

Assignment 13. Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя префиксы.

Dis-	Un-	In-
...advantage	...safe	...effective
...ability	...necessary	...operative
...approval	...important	...visible
...agree	...restricted	...directly
...satisfied	...favourable	...frequently
И-	Им-	Ир-

...legal	...possible	...responsible
...logical	...patient	...rational
...literate	...measurable	...resistible

Assignment 14. Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя префиксы.

...concerned, ...related, ...sensitive, ...trust, ...disturbed, ...corrected, ...satisfactory, ...honest, ...regular, ...place, ...practical, ...reparable, ...integration, ...legible, ...accurate, ...respective, ...significant, ...movable, ...recoverable, ...moderate, ...variable, ...replaceable, ...perfect, ..countable

Assignment 15. Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, напечатанных в конце строк заглавными буквами.

1. People have destroyed our environment by ----- huge cities.	BUILD
2. Everyone understands the ----- of environmental protection.	IMPORTANT
3. What can we do to reduce the ----- of the atmosphere?	POLLUTE
4. ----- down on emissions from factories and plants could help solve the problem.	CUT
5. Many rare species are threatened with -----.	EXTINCT
6. We must struggle for the ----- of endangered species.	EXIST
7. Many countries must try to control the growth of the -----.	POPULATE
8. While some countries get richer, the ----- in others gets worse.	POOR
9. Millions of people in the world are threatened with -----.	STARVE
10. The protection of the environment is everyone's -----.	RESPONSIBLE

The International Phonetic Alphabet for Aviation

A stands for **Alpha**

B stands for **Bravo**

C stands for **Charlie**

D stands for **Delta**

E stands for **Echo**

F stands for **Foxtrot**

G stands for **Golf**

H stands for **Hotel**

I stands for **India**

J stands for **Juliet**

K stands for **Kilo**

L stands for **Lima**

M stands for **Mike**

N stands for **November**

O stands for **Oscar**

P stands for **Papa**

Q stands for **Quebec**

R stands for **Romeo**

S stands for **Sierra**

T stands for **Tango**

U stands for **Uniform**

V stands for **Victor**

W stands for **Whiskey**

X stands for **X-ray**

Y stands for **Yankee**

Z stands for **Zulu**

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