Career Paths: Civil Aviation is a new educational resource for aviation professionals who want to improve their English communication in a work environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. Career Paths: Civil Aviation addresses topics including parts of an aircraft, takeoff procedures, en route events, landing procedures, and flight hazards.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers a minimum of 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:
- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The Teacher's book contains a full answer key and audio scripts. The audio CDs contain all recorded material.

Career Paths: Civil Aviation
Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley
Jacob Esparza

Express Publishing
## Scope and Sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Reading context</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parts of an Airplane 1</td>
<td>Textbook chapter</td>
<td>fixed wing, fuselage, landing gear, nose, tail, tire, turbine engine, turboprop, wheel, wing</td>
<td>Expressing concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Parts of an Airplane 2</td>
<td>Training guide</td>
<td>aileron, elevator, flap, horizontal stabilizer, outboard slat, rudder, slat, spoiler, vertical stabilizer, winglet</td>
<td>Correcting an error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Cockpit</td>
<td>Training guide</td>
<td>center stick, cockpit, flight deck, instrument panel, overhead panel, pedestal, rudder pedals, side stick, throttle, windshield, yoke</td>
<td>Making transitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Flight Instruments</td>
<td>Aircraft manual</td>
<td>airspeed indicator, altimeter, attitude indicator, Basic Six, course deviation indicator, flight instruments, heading indicator, magnetic compass, radio magnetic indicator, T arrangement, turn coordinator, vertical speed indicator</td>
<td>Describing location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Radio Equipment</td>
<td>Product listing</td>
<td>audio switch panel, boom mike, break squelch, frequency, handheld mike, headphones, key, PTT, radio, speaker, squelch control, transceiver, transponder</td>
<td>Talking about capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Radio Basics 1</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>affirmative, callsign, ICAO, mayday, negative, pan, phonetic alphabet, roger, unable, wilco</td>
<td>Asking for repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Radio Basics 2: Conventions</td>
<td>Training manual</td>
<td>cleared to, degree, hold, identify, plain English, read back, say again, stand by, step on, transmit</td>
<td>Asking for information on the radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Radio Basics 3</td>
<td>Quick guide</td>
<td>address, approach facility, ATC facility, Center, departure facility, Flight Service Station, ground, MULTICOM, tower controller, UNICOM</td>
<td>Contacting controllers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Distance and Speed</td>
<td>Textbook excerpt</td>
<td>airspeed, calibrated airspeed, equivalent airspeed, groundspeed, indicated airspeed, knot, kph, mph, nautical mile, true airspeed</td>
<td>Making comparisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Describing Flight 1</td>
<td>Textbook excerpt</td>
<td>bank, lateral axis, longitudinal axis, maneuver, pitch, roll, torque, vertical axis, wingtip, yaw</td>
<td>Giving suggestions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Describing Flight 2</td>
<td>Airline manual</td>
<td>above, below, climb, cruise, decrease, descend, increase, rise, slow down, speed up</td>
<td>Talking about changes in elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Types of Airliners</td>
<td>Magazine article</td>
<td>cabin class, civil aircraft, commuterliner, feederliner, narrow-body airliner, regional airliner, regional jet, turbofan, turboprop, widebody airliner</td>
<td>Talking about experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Types of Airspace</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>altitude, ceiling, class, FL, flight information service, floor, IFR, MSL, traffic information, VFR</td>
<td>Confirming information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Parts of an Airport</td>
<td>Sign</td>
<td>concourse, control tower, customs, fuel depot, gate, hangar, restricted, runway, security checkpoint, taxiway, terminal</td>
<td>Giving instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>People in an Airport</td>
<td>Job listings</td>
<td>cargo handler, co-pilot, customs agent, flight attendant, ground controller, mechanic, pilot, screener, security personnel, ticket agent</td>
<td>Asking about progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

**Unit 1 – Parts of an Airplane** ...................................................... 4

**Unit 2 – Parts of an Airplane 2** ............................................... 6

**Unit 3 – The Cockpit** ................................................................. 8

**Unit 4 – Flight Instruments** ...................................................... 10

**Unit 5 – Radio Equipment** ....................................................... 12

**Unit 6 – Radio Basics 1** ............................................................ 14

**Unit 7 – Radio Basics 2: Conventions** ....................................... 16

**Unit 8 – Radio Basics 3** ............................................................ 18

**Unit 9 – Distance and Speed** ................................................... 20

**Unit 10 – Describing Flight 1** .................................................. 22

**Unit 11 – Describing Flight 2** .................................................. 24

**Unit 12 – Types of Airliners** ................................................... 26

**Unit 13 – Types of Airspace** .................................................... 28

**Unit 14 – Parts of an Airport** ................................................... 30

**Unit 15 – People in an Airport** ................................................ 32

**Glossary** ................................................................................. 34
## Scope and Sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Reading context</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Air Traffic Control</td>
<td>Job description</td>
<td>air traffic control, air traffic, clearance delivery, collision, controller, direct, lateral separation, local control, longitudinal separation, minimum, NOTAM, radar, vertical separation</td>
<td>Describing consequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Flight Plans</td>
<td>Flight plan</td>
<td>airways routing, block time, burn-off, center-stored flight plan system, flight plan, fuel, ground time, off-to-on time, payload, pounds per hour, pounds per minute, route, time en route</td>
<td>Agreeing with an opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Weather Conditions</td>
<td>Webpage</td>
<td>atmospheric pressure, forecast, IMC, meteorology, precipitation, predict, temperature, visibility, VMC, weather front, wind speeds</td>
<td>Reacting to good news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pre-flight Check</td>
<td>Pilot's notes</td>
<td>cockpit check, emergency equipment check, excessive, external, fan blade, log book, maintenance, preflight, surface damage, tire check, walk-around, wear</td>
<td>Describing a concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Weather Reports</td>
<td>Weather report</td>
<td>cloud, fog, gust, hail, hydroplane, rain, runway contamination, slush, snow, storm, weather report, wind direction</td>
<td>Asking for repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Taxiing</td>
<td>Pilot's guide</td>
<td>airport marking, axi, brake check, efficiency, nose wheel, push-back, steer, thrust, tiller wheel, tow, tug</td>
<td>Giving permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Takeoff</td>
<td>Pilot manual</td>
<td>holding point, net takeoff flight path, retraction, rolling takeoff, segment 1, segment 2, segment 3, segment 4, takeoff, V1, V2, VLO, VR</td>
<td>Giving commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Climbing</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>best rate of climb, climb restriction, climb thrust, distance to altitude, fuel to altitude, inbound, long-range climb, Mach number, normal high-speed climb, time to altitude, tunnel departure, VB speed</td>
<td>Making an exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Control Systems</td>
<td>Information sheet</td>
<td>actuator, electro-hydraulic servo valve, flight envelope protection, flight envelope, fly-by-wire control system, hydraulic circuit, hydro-mechanical control system, manually, mechanical circuit, mechanical control system, override, redundancy, servo tab</td>
<td>Talking about function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cruising</td>
<td>Memo</td>
<td>buffet boundary, cruise regime, cruise, efficient, fuel consumption, fuel flow, highspeed cruise, long-range cruise, optimum altitude, overspeed clacker warning, range constant, recommended cruise</td>
<td>Talking about pros and cons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Instrument Scan</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>adjust, constant, cross-check, indication, instrument scan, interpret, primary instrument, read, secondary instrument, trim</td>
<td>Talking about degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Encountering Traffic</td>
<td>Guide</td>
<td>conflict, encounter, local conflict, loss of separation, maximum takeoff mass, opposite conflict, traffic collision avoidance system, traffic, wake turbulence category, wake turbulence, wingtip vortices</td>
<td>Describing tension and fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Descent</td>
<td>Textbook excerpt</td>
<td>descent, emergency descent, final approach fix, high-speed descent, long-range descent, rapid depressurization, rate of descent, speed brake, VMO</td>
<td>Being cautious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Approach</td>
<td>Textbook excerpt</td>
<td>approach flap configuration, approach, base leg, clean configuration, deceleration, downwind leg, extension, final approach leg, flare, landing configuration, landing pattern, maneuvering configuration, maneuvering speed</td>
<td>Politely identifying errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Landing</td>
<td>Flight log</td>
<td>align, brakes, centerline, crosswind, landing, nosewheel, reverse thrust, rollout, skid, spoiler, stopping distance, taxiing speed, touchdown</td>
<td>Describing reductions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Contents

Unit 1 – Air Traffic Control ............................................................ 4
Unit 2 – Flight Plans .................................................................... 6
Unit 3 – Weather Conditions ......................................................... 8
Unit 4 – Pre-flight Check ............................................................... 10
Unit 5 – Weather Reports ............................................................. 12
Unit 6 – Taxiing ........................................................................... 14
Unit 7 – Takeoff ........................................................................... 16
Unit 8 – Climbing ........................................................................ 18
Unit 9 – Control Systems .............................................................. 20
Unit 10 – Cruising ....................................................................... 22
Unit 11 – Instrument Scan ............................................................ 24
Unit 12 – Encountering Traffic ...................................................... 26
Unit 13 – Descent ......................................................................... 28
Unit 14 – Approach ..................................................................... 30
Unit 15 – Landing ........................................................................ 32
Glossary ....................................................................................... 34
### Scope and Sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Reading context</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aerodynamics</td>
<td>Textbook excerpt</td>
<td>aerodynamics, airfoil, angle of attack, Bernoulli’s theory, drag, force, gravity, heavier-than-air flight, lift, Newton’s laws of motion, overcome, pressure, thrust</td>
<td>Identifying an error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Weight and Balance</td>
<td>Pilot’s operational handbook</td>
<td>arm, balance, ballast, cargo, center of gravity, CG limit, distribution, empty weight, excess, load, maximum weight, moment, reference datum, total gross weight</td>
<td>Denying a suggestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Broadcasts</td>
<td>Guide</td>
<td>AFSS, ANSP, ATIS, AWOS, Flight Watch, FSS, GCO, LWIS, RCO, TRSA</td>
<td>Making comparisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Holding</td>
<td>Pilot’s instruction manual</td>
<td>clearance, DME, entry procedure, GPS, hold, holding fix, homing beacon, inbound track, leg length, nonstandard pattern, outer marker/compass locator, racetrack pattern, standard pattern, VOR</td>
<td>Requesting instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Airline newsletter</td>
<td>abusive, aggressive, agitated, air marshal, arrest, assault, divert, drunk, force open, handcuff, in possession of, incident, restrain, security, suspicious, zip-tie</td>
<td>Describing unruly behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Winter Operations</td>
<td>Magazine article</td>
<td>accumulate, de-ice, freight, frost, fuel load, glycol, ice, icing range, pitot tube, slippery, static port, underside, wing anti-icing, winter operations</td>
<td>Stating an opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Radio Failure</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>ADF; air-to-ground, failure, ILS receiver, malfunction, navigational radio, notify, primary fix, protection, route, two-way</td>
<td>Providing reassurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Stalls</td>
<td>Textbook chapter</td>
<td>accelerated stall, approach to a stall, attain, buffeting, full stall, pitch over, point of separation, recovery, stall speed, stall warning, stall, stick shaker</td>
<td>Discussing possible events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Steep Turns</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>accelerated stall, approach to a stall, attain, buffeting, full stall, pitch over, point of separation, recovery, stall speed, stall warning, stall, stick shaker</td>
<td>Giving constructive criticism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Unusual Attitudes</td>
<td>Flight manual</td>
<td>aircraft upset, break, graveyard spiral, inverted position, rolling wingover, spin, split S, stalled attitude, tail slide, unusual attitude, vertical climb, vertical dive, whipstall, wrap in</td>
<td>Expressing confusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>In-Flight Hazards 1</td>
<td>Pilot’s guide</td>
<td>“ride the wave”; anvil, avoid, cell, downdraft, lightning, roll cloud, squall line, stress, thunderstorm, tornadic tube, tornado, updraft, wind shear</td>
<td>Discussing risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>In-Flight Hazards 2</td>
<td>Magazine article</td>
<td>air show, bird strike, close call, fireworks, fuel dumping, hang glider, hot air balloon, laser pointer, military operation, mountain wave turbulence, volcanic ash, warning light, weather balloon</td>
<td>Giving an example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Medical Emergencies</td>
<td>First aid kit content listing</td>
<td>air show, bird strike, close call, fireworks, fuel dumping, hang glider, hot air balloon, laser pointer, military operation, mountain wave turbulence, volcanic ash, warning light, weather balloon</td>
<td>Describing health/injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rejected Takeoffs</td>
<td>Pilot’s guide</td>
<td>abort, aborted takeoff, accelerate/stop distance, all-engine takeoff field length, balanced field length, decision speed, malfunction, mandatory, minimum runway length, rejected takeoff, takeoff distance with an engine failure</td>
<td>Describing the order of events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rejected Landings</td>
<td>Airline report</td>
<td>aborted landing, decision height, execute, go around, instrument approach, missed approach, obstruction, rejected landing, retract, takeoff power, TO/GA switch, unsafe gear warning</td>
<td>Giving a warning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Contents

Unit 1 – Aerodynamics ................................................................. 4
Unit 2 – Weight and Balance ....................................................... 6
Unit 3 – Broadcasts ................................................................. 8
Unit 4 – Holding ................................................................. 10
Unit 5 – Security ................................................................. 12
Unit 6 – Winter Operations .................................................... 14
Unit 7 – Radio Failure ............................................................ 16
Unit 8 – Stalls ................................................................. 18
Unit 9 – Steep Turns ............................................................. 20
Unit 10 – Unusual Attitudes ..................................................... 22
Unit 11 – In-Flight Hazards 1 ..................................................... 24
Unit 12 – In-Flight Hazards 2 ..................................................... 26
Unit 13 – Medical Emergencies .................................................. 28
Unit 14 – Rejected Takeoffs ..................................................... 30
Unit 15 – Rejected Landings ..................................................... 32
Glossary ............................................................................. 34
Get ready!

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.
   1. Who works in an air traffic control tower?
   2. Which air traffic control station controls the airplane during mid-flight?

Reading

2. Read the quick guide. Then, choose the correct answers.
   1. What is the purpose of the manual?
      A. to correct common mistakes
      B. to define the different ATC facilities
      C. to provide communication instructions
      D. to compare different types of pilots

   2. Which of the following is a correct way for a pilot to address a controller?
      A. SkyBus 112, Greenfield Ground.
      B. Greenfield Ground, SkyBus 112.
      C. Pilot Rogers, Greenfield Ground.

   3. Which of the following is NOT explained in the manual?
      A. how to address a Flight Service Station
      B. how to address UNICOM
      C. how to address a tower controller
      D. how to address another pilot

Vocabulary

3. Match the words and phrases (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

   1. __ tower controller
   2. __ MULTICOM
   3. __ ATC facility
   4. __ Center
   5. __ UNICOM
   6. __ approach facility
   7. __ departure facility
   8. __ Flight Service Station

   A. a location from which air traffic controllers give pilots instructions and clearance
   B. a communication frequency used by pilots to communicate their flight intentions when no air traffic control facility or base operator is available
   C. an air traffic communications system that provides air traffic advisories at airports that do not have air traffic control
   D. a facility that provides pilots with air traffic information before, during, and after flights
   E. a location that controls air traffic leaving from an airport
   F. a location that controls air traffic arriving at an airport
   G. a person who manages traffic in and around an airport from the airport's tower
   H. a part of air traffic control that manages traffic en route between departure and arrival
Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Requesting ...
What is your ... ?
Contact ...

Student A: You are a pilot. Talk to Student B about:
- your distance
- your time of arrival
- what you are requesting

Student B: You are an air traffic controller. Talk to Student A about contacting other ATC facilities.

Listening

6 Listen to a pilot contacting air traffic control by radio. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1 T The woman contacts Approach first.
2 T The man instructs the woman to contact Greenfield Ground.
3 F The woman requests landing clearance.

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Pilot: Greenfield 1 ______, SkyBus 112 approaching from Delton.
Controller 1: SkyBus 112, Greenfield Approach. What is your distance and estimated 2 __________? Time of arrival estimated at 1:17 p.m.
Pilot: Distance, 27 miles 3 ______. Time of arrival estimated at 1:17 p.m.
Controller 1: SkyBus 112, contact Greenfield 4 ______ on 117.22.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to complete the flight arrival report.

Flight Arrival Report
Airline and flight number: __________________________
Approaching from: __________________________
Expected arrival time: __________________________
First ATC facility contacted: __________________________
Pilot directed to contact: __________________________
Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.
   1. What is the opposite of losing altitude?
   2. What is another name for a roll?

Reading

2 Read the report. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).
   1. The student had difficulty maintaining consistent altitude.
   2. The student's rate of roll during the turn was too high.
   3. The instructor recommends slowing down during steep turns.

Vocabulary

3 Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.
   1. Today, we’re going to practice turns with high bank angles.
   2. The student pilot needs to work on her speed entering a bank.
   3. Jill is nervous about her test to receive her pilot certification.
   4. I don’t know why I always decrease speed during turns.

4 Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.
   1. vary / gain
      A. You should try not to __________________________ your speed. Instead, keep it steady.
      B. You will likely slow down if you suddenly __________________________ altitude.

   2. tolerance parameters / level flight
      A. I must check the __________________________ for this aircraft before I attempt a turn.
      B. Return to __________________________ after you achieve the desired heading.

   3. VA / altitude control
      A. Hold your elevators steady to maintain __________________________.
      B. Exceeding __________________________ during a steep turn can be dangerous.

   4. bank / bank angle
      A. I need to practice entering a __________________________ more smoothly.
      B. This is considered a steep turn because the __________________________ is more than 30 degrees.

Achievements: Overall, the student did well on her first check ride. She handled several steep turns at a bank of 45˚ with precision and confidence while maintaining a safe speed at or below VA. She used a steady rate of roll to achieve the appropriate bank angle. The student then maintained her gradual rate as she came out of the bank. The return to level flight was smooth and well timed.

Problem areas: The student had some trouble staying within her altitude tolerance parameters. As she entered each turn, she habitually pulled the nose upward and gained altitude. This caused her to lose speed and forced her to make corrections mid-turn. She was able to recover, but her execution could have been much smoother and should have required less effort.

Improvements: The student should focus on improving her altitude control so that she does not unnecessarily vary her speed and altitude during difficult turns. If she maintains her altitude next time, she will find it much easier to return to her correct course as she completes a turn.
5 Listen and read the report again. What happens if a pilot does not maintain altitude control?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between a flight instructor and a student. Choose the correct answers.

1 What is the purpose of the conversation?
   A to reprimand the woman for careless flying
   B to prepare the woman for a check ride
   C to quiz the woman on speed and altitude
   D to review the events of a recent ride

2 What did the woman do well?
   A held a steady rate of roll
   B pulled the nose up during the bank
   C gained speed while entering the turn
   D maintained consistent altitude control

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Instructor: In general, you did very well. You 1 mistakes that new pilots often make.

Student: That's a relief. Like what?

Instructor: Well, new pilots have a tendency to enter a bank too quickly. You maintained a nice, 2 __________ __________ __________ __________ in and out of the bank.

Student: I guess that's good, but I felt like it was 3 __________ __________ .

Instructor: I'm glad you noticed. While your rate of roll was fine, you had some trouble with 4 __________ __________ .

Student: Speed was the problem?

Instructor: Yes, sort of. You pulled the nose up each time you entered a turn, so you 5 __________ __________ and lost speed.

Student: Oh, I see. So that's why I felt like I had to keep 6 __________ __________ to the right speed.

Instructor: That's right. Next time, concentrate on maintaining your altitude and the speed will naturally remain steady, too.

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

New pilots tend to ...
I still felt like ...
While ... was fine, you had trouble with ...

Student A: You are a flight instructor. Talk to Student B about:
   • his or her check ride
   • what he or she did well
   • how he or she can improve

Student B: You are a flight student. Talk to Student A about your check ride.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 and the report to fill out an instructor’s check ride report. Include: the student’s achievements, problem areas, and ways to improve.
above [PREP-U11] If something is above something else, it is over or higher than it.

address [V-T-U8] To address a person is to initiate a conversation with him or her.

affirmative [ADJ-U6] Affirmative is a radio proword meaning “yes”.

aileron [N-COUNT-U2] An aileron is a hinged part of a wing that rolls or banks an aircraft from side to side.

airspeed [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Airspeed is the measure of how fast an aircraft is moving relative to the air.

airspeed indicator [N-COUNT-U4] An airspeed indicator is a flight instrument that shows an aircraft’s speed relative to the outside air.

altimeter [N-COUNT-U4] An altimeter is a flight instrument that shows an aircraft’s altitude above sea-level.

altitude [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Altitude is a measurement of distance above a given point such as sea level or the level of the ground directly below an aircraft.

approach facility [N-COUNT-U8] An approach facility is a location that controls air traffic arriving at an airport.

attitude indicator [N-COUNT-U4] An attitude indicator is a flight instrument that shows an aircraft’s relationship to the horizon.

audio switch panel [N-COUNT-U5] An audio switch panel is a panel that manages the audio communication between the pilot, co-pilot, the cabin, and air traffic control.

aviation phonetic alphabet [N-COUNT-U6] The aviation phonetic alphabet is a system for ensuring clear communication over radio by replacing letters with words.

bank [N-UNCOUNT-U10] Bank is rotation along the longitudinal axis of an aircraft, also called roll.

Basic Six [N-COUNT-U4] The Basic Six are the six primary flight instruments that make up the standard flight panel: altimeter, attitude indicator, airspeed indicator, heading indicator, turn coordinator, and vertical speed indicator.

below [PREP-U11] If something is below something else, it is beneath or lower than it.

boom mike [N-COUNT-U5] A boom mike is a microphone attached to a flexible pole that one can position as needed but does not have to hold.

break squelch [N-UNCOUNT-U5] Break squelch is a set threshold at which noise becomes audible.

cabin class [N-COUNT-U12] A cabin class is a way of categorizing airline tickets and their corresponding seats according to their price and relative levels of comfort and service.

calibrated airspeed [N-UNCOUNT-U9] Calibrated airspeed is the indicated airspeed corrected for errors brought about by instruments, position, or other factors.

callsign [N-COUNT-U6] A callsign is a sequence of numbers and letters that identifies an aircraft.

cargo handler [N-COUNT-U15] A cargo handler transfers passengers’ luggage from the airport to the plane.

ceiling [N-UNCOUNT-U13] The ceiling is the highest altitude within a given airspace.

Center [N-COUNT-U8] Center is a part of air traffic control that manages traffic en route between departure and arrival.

center stick [N-COUNT-U3] A center stick is a part that controls the pitch of an aircraft and is located on the floor in front of a pilot.

civil aircraft [N-COUNT-U12] A civil aircraft is an aircraft intended for non-military uses.

class [N-COUNT-U13] A class of airspace is an area where aircraft must follow particular rules, and may receive particular types of information from air traffic control. The physical region that each class governs varies by country.

cleared to [V-T-U7] If someone is cleared to do something, he or she can do something safely or with permission from an authority.

climb [V-I-U11] To climb is to raise the altitude of an aircraft.
Career Paths: Civil Aviation is a new educational resource for aviation professionals who want to improve their English communication in a work environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing.

Career Paths: Civil Aviation addresses topics including parts of an aircraft, takeoff procedures, en route events, landing procedures, and flight hazards.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers a minimum of 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:
- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The Teacher’s book contains a full answer key and audio scripts.

The audio CDs contain all recorded material.