



FLIGHTPATH

LEARNING

ICAO TEST PREP
QRH

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THE CONNECTORS

- They give coherence and cohesion to your speech.
- They give formality, “elegance” to your speaking, thus, your listener will be impressed.

Contrast

However
Although
Yet
Nevertheless
Despite
Whereas
But
On the other hand

Cause And Effect

Because
As a result
Since
Therefore
Consequently
Thus
So

Example

For instance
For example
Such as
Namely
In particular

Emphasis

Indeed
Clearly
In fact
Undoubtedly
Without a doubt
Absolutely
Frankly



THE PICTURE DESCRIPTION

In the background

In the background

On the right

On the left

At the bottom

The objective of describing an image properly is to demonstrate to your interlocutor (tester) that you are fluent when describing an aeronautical situation, whether normal or abnormal.

LOOK AT THE IMAGE ABOVE

THE PICTURE DESCRIPTION

You will be given 30 seconds to observe the image, which you clear printed image, hold during your description (a very not on a screen, or projected).

Inferences and suppositions are well seen during your description, since this is a demonstration that you are able to be fluent.

Try to use discourse markers: however, since, therefore, etc.

Violent or shocking images will not be shown (a big explosion or people seriously injured). A normal operation on the tarmac or an incident instead, but not a sensational accident. Try to use discourse markers: however, since, therefore, etc.



THE PICTURE

DESCRIPTION

NOTES CONTINUED

The best way to describe an image is inside out, starting from the element that is in the foreground. There are 5 steps to describe an image

The striking elements (easily visible) that belong to the main acft, machinery or place.

Example:

The plane belongs to Qatar Airways. The emergency doors have been opened so passengers can evacuate...

Mention the acft or element that is in the foreground and what possibly happened to it or is being done to. Example:
In the foreground of the image, I can see a B737 that had probably a rw excursion (mentioning the type of plane is not relevant: this is a communication skills test, not a technical one)

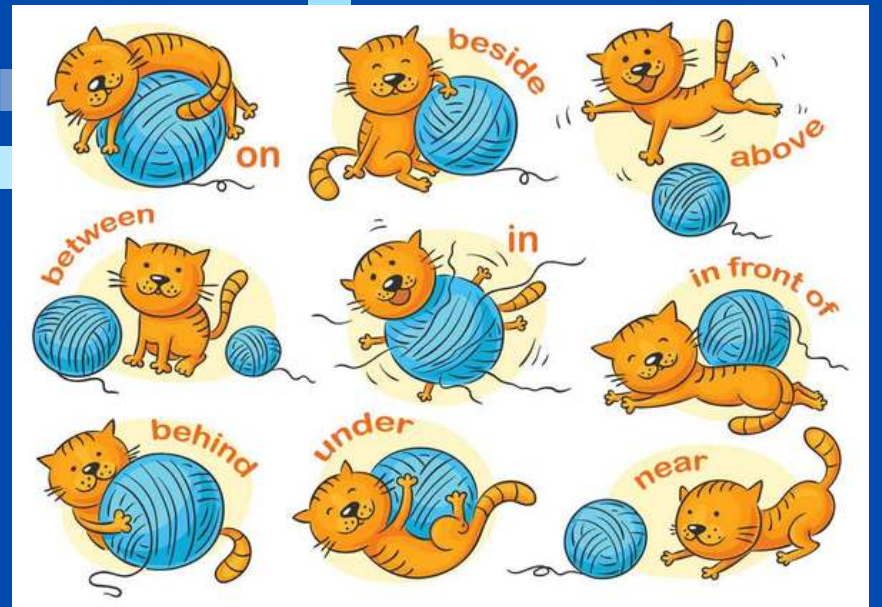


READ MORE

THE PICTURE DESCRIPTION NOTES CONTINUED

Example:
I see a small plane
behind the helicopter,
which is probably taxiing.

The elements that surround
the main image. Use
prepositions of place. Here's
an overview of those:



A conclusive connector followed by a
commentary about the weather. This
last step can be omitted as long as it
is not possible to see the horizon, the
picture was taken inside a place or
any other reason. As a result, finish
with step 4.

Example: Finally, we can see that the
weather is too foggy, so this could be
the reason for the runway excursion.

The background elements.
Example:
There is a control tower in
the background of the image
which is very small.
Therefore,
that airport might be
domestic.



'ED' PRONUNCIATION

VERY IMPORTANT TO EXPRESS



THE SIMPLE PAST

THE PERFECT TENSES

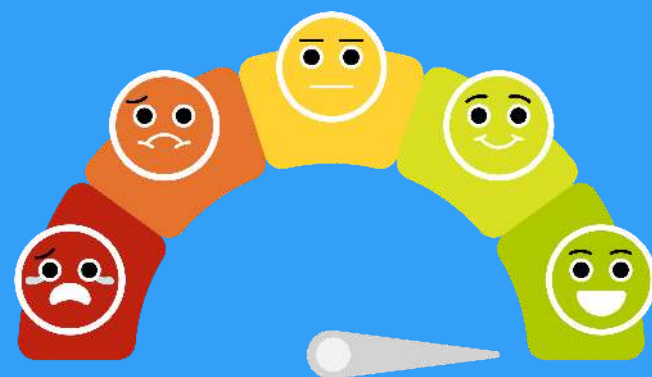
Perfect



THE PASSIVE VOICE

Adjectives that indicate feelings:

Bored, amazed, tired, shocked, interested, etc.



'ED' PRONUNCIATION

Note: ED sound depends on the LAST sound of the verb in present. This sound has three variations as follows:

1) Voiced:

The vocal cords vibrate.

Verbs finishing in: l, m, n, r, v, w, y, z.
Ed: /d/

Examples:

Call: called.
Arm: armed.
Open: opened.
Answer: answered.
Move: moved.
Stay: stayed.
Buzz: buzzed

2) Voiceless:

No vibration of vocal cords.

Verbs finishing in: F, k, p, s, sh, ch, x. ED: /t/

Examples:

Laugh: laughed.
Walk: walked.
Stop: stopped.
Cross: crossed.
Finish: finished.
Watch: watched.
Fix: fixed

3) Finishing in T or D: /Id/

Examples:

Want: wanted
Paint: painted
Create: created
Need: needed
Invade: invaded

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CONTINUED

PASSIVE VOICE



TENSES	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple present	He flies a plane	A plane is flown.
Simple past	He flew a plane	A plane was flown by him.
Simple future	He will fly a plane	A plane will be flown by him.
Present progres	She is cleaning the cabin	The cabin is being cleaned by her.
Past progress	She was cleaning the cabin	The cabin was being cleaned.
Future progres	She will be cleaning the cabin	The cabin will be being cleaned by her.
Present perfect	You have called the marshaller	The marshaller has been called.
Past perfect	I had bought a rocket	A rocket had been bought.
Future perfect	She will have operated the cockpit by tomorrow at 5	The cockpit will have been operated by her.
Modal verbs Can Could May Must Should Might	The pilot can take off that plane. The pilot should take off that plane.	That plane can be Taken off by the pilot That plane should be taken off by that pilot.

Much more common in English than in Spanish
No verb to be, no passive voice

Main verb goes in participle: ado-ido

Use "by", not "for"

Formal English

The object is more important than the subject.

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THE QUANTIFIERS



Quantifier	Meaning	Countable Nouns Example	Uncountable Nouns Example
Many	A large number of	Many books	Much information
Few	Not many	Few friends	Little time
Several	More than a few	Several cars	Several advice
All	Every one	All students	All water
Every	Each one	Every person	Every moment
Some	An unspecified amount	Some apples	Some money
A few	A small number of	A few cookies	A little sugar
A lot of	A large quantity	A lot of books	A lot of water
None	Not any	None of the houses	None of the air
Much	A large quantity	Many cars	Much patience

NOTE: "a lot" does not precede nouns or objects: Monica loves me a lot.

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THE



IT STARTS HERE!!

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CONDITIONALS IF

NOTE: All conditional sentences must have two clauses: The situation / Proposal.

There are 6 conditional cases:

Type of Conditional	Form	Example 1	Example 2	Usage
Zero Conditional	If + Simple Present, Simple Present	If you <u>heat</u> water, it <u>boils</u> .	If I <u>wake up</u> early, I always <u>read</u> in bed.	<i>Expresses something that is always or generally true.</i>
First Conditional	If + Simple Present, Will + Base Verb	If I <u>see</u> you later, I <u>will say</u> hello.	If I <u>don't see</u> you later, I <u>won't be</u> able to say hello.	<i>Indicates a probable future result of a condition.</i>
Second Conditional	If + Simple Past, Modal + Base Verb	If I <u>had</u> a million dollars, I <u>would buy</u> a large vacation home.	If I <u>were</u> you, I <u>wouldn't wait</u> to study for the test.	<i>Used to talk about a hypothetical situation that cannot happen or is unlikely to happen.</i>
Third Conditional	If + Past Perfect, Modal + Present Perfect	If it <u>had rained</u> last week, the plants <u>would not have died</u> .	If I <u>had finished</u> college, I <u>would have become</u> a doctor.	<i>Talks about a hypothetical situation in the past that did not happen, with an unreal outcome.</i>
Mixed Conditional (Form 1)	If + Past Perfect, Modal + Base Verb	If I <u>had finished</u> college, I <u>would be</u> a doctor now.	If it <u>had rained</u> last week, the plants <u>would be</u> alive now.	<i>Presents an unreal condition in the past that changes an unreal outcome in the present.</i>
Mixed Conditional (Form 2)	If + Simple Past, Would/Could + Present Perfect	If I <u>spoke</u> louder, you <u>would have heard</u> me before.	If you <u>were</u> nicer, you <u>could have had</u> more friends when you were younger.	<i>Presents an unreal condition in the present that changes an unreal outcome in the past.</i>

KEEP FLYING!!



THE RELATIVES PRONOUNS

NOTE: The relative pronouns are simply the wh words used as connectors (That is included). Auxiliaries must not be used in these cases:

RELATIVE PRONOUNS	USAGE	EXAMPLE
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">refers to peopleworks as the subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The girl <u>who</u> is sitting next to Max is my ex-girlfriend.
WHOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">refers to peopleworks as the object	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I don't like the guy <u>whom</u> you hired for the coding work.
THAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">refers to both people and thingsworks as the subject and object	<ul style="list-style-type: none">My boss didn't like the guy <u>that</u> you brought the other day.The cake <u>that</u> you baked for me was heavenly.
WHICH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">refers to thingsworks as the subject and object	<ul style="list-style-type: none">We are meeting at Hudson Lane, <u>which</u> is a place famous for pubs.
WHOSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">refers to the possession of a person/thing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">He is the man <u>whose</u> daughter you are dating.
WHEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">refers to a time wordalso works as an adverb	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I don't think the day <u>when</u> he accepts his mistakes would be coming soon.
WHERE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">refers to a place wordalso works as an adverb	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Do you remember the place <u>where</u> we had our first date?
WHY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">refers to a reasonalso works as an adverb	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The reason <u>why</u> he is upset is because you called him a liar.

THE GERUND (ING)

ARE YOU FLYING YET?



NOTE: The suffix “-ing” is not only used for progressive tenses, but also for the following cases:

What are gerunds?

Usage	Examples
Gerund as subject of a sentence	Sleeping is hard if you suffer from anxiety.
Gerund phrase as a subject of a sentence	Being rude to customers won't earn you many tips.
Gerund as a subject complement	His favorite activity is reading .
Gerund phrase as a subject complement	The thing she hated most about school was getting up early .
Gerund as a direct object	Helena has mastered fencing .
Gerund phrase as a direct object	They hate mowing the lawn .
Gerund as an object of a preposition	He quickly resorted to begging .
Gerund phrase as an object of a preposition	Holidays are perfect for visiting family .



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START WITH US!!

THE INDIRECT SPEECH

NOTE: Also known as Reported Speech, this is when we use our own words to share what someone else said or asked. Instead of repeating their exact words, we rephrase their message.

Using the structures below will help improve your fluency—especially for Task 1b, where you explain what the controller told or asked you to do. Mastering this grammar will boost your score.

 DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH IN AVIATION 			
TENSE & STRUCTURE – With Aviation Examples			
TENSE / STRUCTURE	DIRECT SPEECH (EXACT WORDS)	INDIRECT SPEECH (REPORTED)	CHANGE
Simple Present	The pilot said. "I check the	The pilot said (that) he <i>checked</i>	Present → Past
Simple Past	The captain said, "We landed."	The captain said (that) they <i>had</i> landed safely.	Past → Past Perfect
Present Progressive	The crew said. "We are preparing	The crew said (that) they were pre-	Have/Is Are → Had
Present Progressive	She said. "I was checking the we-	The mechanic said (that) he had fixed the engine.	Will have → Would have
Modal Verbs	She said. "We had <i>been</i> runn.	The mechanic said (they) <i>could</i>	Use change needed
Command	ATC told us to descend	ATC told us to descend to 3,000 feet	Use to + verb
Command (negative)	The captain said. "Don't exceed 250 knots."	The captain told me not to exceed 250 knots.	Use <i>not to</i> + verb
Yes/No Question	The instructor asked, if I had filed the flight plan.	The instructor asked If I had filed the flight plan.	Use if
Wh- Question	The ATC asked, <i>where</i> we we	The ATC asked <i>where</i> were heading.	Keep the wh- word
Possessive	The pilot asked if it was <i>my</i> head	if was <i>m</i> headset	Adjust possessive as needed

Key 1: Most tenses shift to the past — except for the simple future. **Key 2:** The word "that" is optional as a connector.



You said that you **had** stopped drinking and that you **wouldn't** do it again.

It's Christmas!

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Indirect speech / Reported speech
Reported speech – indirect speech. Reporting statements, questions and commands. Reporting verbs. English intermediate grammar exercises.

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NOW PRACTICE!



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- 1) Sleep well the night before
- 2) Avoid extreme biological feelings
- 3) Relax as much as possible
- 4) Open your mouth and vocalize
 - 5) Good tone of voice
 - 6) Breath before speaking
 - 7) Wear comfortable clothes
- 8) Don't keep silent and avoid fillers.
- 9 Be positive, optimistic
- 10 Do not be afraid of asking for clarification.
- 11 Be polite and respectful



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