
Specialist Certification in Teaching English for Aviation Purposes

Aviation English Assessment and Evaluation

AAL, which stands for Above Aerodrome Level, refers to the altitude of an aircraft above the aerodrome elevation, usually measured in feet. This term is often used in Aviation English to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots. For instance, an air traffic controller might say, "Descend to 1,500 feet AAL" to indicate the desired altitude. Related terms include AGL, which stands for Above Ground Level, and MSL, which stands for Mean Sea Level.

Abeam, in Aviation English, refers to a direction at a right angle to the centerline of an aircraft or a runway. For example, "The other aircraft is abeam our left wing" means that the other aircraft is at a 90-degree angle to the left of the speaker's aircraft. This term is often used to describe the position of other aircraft in relation to the speaker's aircraft.

ACAS, which stands for Aircraft Collision Avoidance System, is a system that provides warnings to pilots of potential collisions with other aircraft. It uses radar and computer systems to detect and track nearby aircraft and provide alerts to the pilots. In Aviation English, ACAS is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "ACAS alert, climb immediately" to avoid a potential collision.

Aerodrome, in Aviation English, refers to a location where aircraft can take off and land, such as an airport or a runway. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Clear to land at aerodrome 12" to indicate the desired landing location. Related terms include airfield and airport.

Aeronautical, in Aviation English, refers to anything related to aviation or aircraft. This term is often used to describe a wide range of topics, including aircraft design, aviation weather, and air traffic control. For example, "Aeronautical charts are used to navigate" means that the charts are used to help pilots navigate during flight.

Aeronautical Information Manual, or AIM, is a publication that provides information on aviation procedures, regulations, and guidelines. In Aviation English, AIM is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Refer to AIM section 3 for landing procedures" to indicate the desired landing protocol.

Aircraft, in Aviation English, refers to any type of vehicle that is capable of flight, including airplanes, helicopters, and gliders. This term is often used to describe a wide range of topics, including aircraft design, aircraft performance, and aircraft maintenance. For example, "The aircraft is cleared for takeoff" means that the aircraft is allowed to depart.

Airline, in Aviation English, refers to a company that operates aircraft for the purpose of transporting passengers or cargo. This term is often used to describe a wide range of topics, including airline operations, airline safety, and airline customer service. For example, "The airline has cancelled all flights due to weather" means that the airline has stopped all flight operations due to bad weather.

Airport, in Aviation English, refers to a location where aircraft can take off and land, including facilities such as terminals, runways, and taxiways. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Clear to land at airport 12" to indicate the desired landing location. Related terms include aerodrome and airfield.

Altitude, in Aviation English, refers to the height of an aircraft above a reference point, usually measured in feet. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Climb to 10,000 feet altitude" to indicate the desired height.

APU, which stands for Auxiliary Power Unit, refers to a small engine that provides power to an aircraft when the main engines are not running. In Aviation English, APU is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Start the APU to provide power" to indicate the desired action.

Approach, in Aviation English, refers to the process of an aircraft descending and aligning with a runway for landing. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Begin approach for runway 12" to indicate the desired landing protocol. Related terms include landing and descent.

Apron, in Aviation English, refers to a paved area where aircraft are parked, serviced, and loaded. This term is often used to describe a wide range of topics, including airport operations, aircraft maintenance, and passenger services. For example, "The aircraft is parked on the apron" means that the aircraft is located in the designated parking area.

ARTCC, which stands for Area Control Center, refers to a facility that provides air traffic control services to aircraft in a specific region. In Aviation English, ARTCC is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Contact ARTCC for clearance" to indicate the desired action.

ASR, which stands for Airport Surveillance Radar, refers to a type of radar system used to track and guide aircraft on the ground and in the air. In Aviation English, ASR is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "ASR contact, report your position" to indicate the desired action.

ATC, which stands for Air Traffic Control, refers to the service provided by air traffic controllers to guide and direct aircraft on the ground and in the air. In Aviation English, ATC is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Contact ATC for clearance" to indicate the desired action.

ATIS, which stands for Automatic Terminal Information Service, refers to a system that provides pre-recorded information to pilots about airport conditions, weather, and other relevant information. In Aviation English, ATIS is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Tune to ATIS for airport information" to indicate the desired action.

Aviation English, in the context of the Specialist Certification in Teaching English for Aviation Purposes, refers to the specific language and terminology used in the aviation industry. This includes a wide range of topics, such as aircraft operations, air traffic control, and aviation weather. In Aviation English, clear and concise communication is critical to ensure safe and efficient flight operations.

Cleared, in Aviation English, refers to the authorization given to a pilot to perform a specific action, such as taking off, landing, or changing altitude. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Cleared for takeoff" to indicate the desired action. Related terms include authorization and permission.

Clearance, in Aviation English, refers to the authorization given to a pilot to perform a specific action, such as taking off, landing, or changing altitude. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Clearance to land at airport 12" to indicate the desired landing protocol.

Communication, in Aviation English, refers to the exchange of information between pilots, air traffic controllers, and other aviation personnel. This term is often used to describe a wide range of topics, including radio communication, navigation, and emergency procedures. For example, "Communication is critical in aviation" means that clear and concise communication is essential for safe and efficient flight operations.

Control Tower, in Aviation English, refers to the facility where air traffic controllers guide and direct aircraft on the ground and in the air. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Contact the control tower for clearance" to indicate the desired action.

Crew Resource Management, or CRM, refers to the training and procedures used to improve communication, decision-making, and teamwork among aviation personnel. In Aviation English, CRM is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Use CRM principles to resolve the emergency" to indicate the desired action.

Decision Altitude, or DA, refers to the altitude at which a pilot must decide to either land or go around. In Aviation English, DA is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Descend to decision altitude" to indicate the desired action.

Departure, in Aviation English, refers to the process of an aircraft leaving the ground and beginning its flight. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Clear to depart" to indicate the desired action. Related terms include takeoff and departure procedure.

Descent, in Aviation English, refers to the process of an aircraft descending and losing altitude. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Begin descent for landing" to indicate the desired action. Related terms include approach and landing.

Direction, in Aviation English, refers to the course or heading of an aircraft. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Turn left to heading 270" to indicate the desired course.

Emergency, in Aviation English, refers to a situation that requires immediate attention and action, such as a medical emergency or a system failure. This term is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Declare an emergency" to indicate the desired action.

Flight Plan, in Aviation English, refers to the detailed plan of a flight, including the route, altitude, and

estimated time of arrival. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "File a flight plan" to indicate the desired action.

Frequency, in Aviation English, refers to the radio frequency used for communication between pilots, air traffic controllers, and other aviation personnel. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Tune to frequency 123.4" To indicate the desired radio channel.

GPS, which stands for Global Positioning System, refers to a system of satellites that provide location information and navigation data to aircraft. In Aviation English, GPS is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Use GPS for navigation" to indicate the desired action.

Heading, in Aviation English, refers to the direction or course of an aircraft.

IFR, which stands for Instrument Flight Rules, refers to the rules and procedures used for flying in instrument meteorological conditions, such as clouds or fog. In Aviation English, IFR is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Fly IFR to destination" to indicate the desired action.

ILS, which stands for Instrument Landing System, refers to a system that provides guidance to aircraft for landing, using a combination of radio signals and visual aids. In Aviation English, ILS is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Use ILS for landing" to indicate the desired action.

Landing, in Aviation English, refers to the process of an aircraft touching down on a runway or other landing surface. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Clear to land" to indicate the desired action. Related terms include approach and descent.

METAR, which stands for Meteorological Aerodrome Report, refers to a report that provides current weather conditions at an airport or other location. In Aviation English, METAR is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Check the METAR for weather conditions" to indicate the desired action.

Navigational Aid, in Aviation English, refers to a device or system that helps pilots navigate, such as a compass, GPS, or VOR. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Use the VOR for navigation" to indicate the desired action.

NOTAM, which stands for Notice to Airmen, refers to a notice that provides information about airspace, weather, or other conditions that may affect flight operations. In Aviation English, NOTAM is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Check the NOTAM for airspace restrictions" to indicate the desired action.

PAPI, which stands for Precision Approach Path Indicator, refers to a system that provides visual guidance to aircraft for landing, using a series of lights to indicate the desired glide slope. In Aviation English, PAPI is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Use PAPI for landing" to indicate the desired action.

Performance, in Aviation English, refers to the ability of an aircraft to operate efficiently and safely, including

factors such as speed, altitude, and fuel consumption. This term is often used to describe a wide range of topics, including aircraft design, aircraft maintenance, and flight operations. For example, "The aircraft's performance is affected by weather conditions" means that the aircraft's ability to operate is influenced by the weather.

Phonetic Alphabet, in Aviation English, refers to a system of words used to clearly communicate letters and numbers, such as "alpha" for the letter "A" and "bravo" for the letter "B". This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Use the phonetic alphabet to communicate" to indicate the desired action.

Procedure, in Aviation English, refers to a series of steps or actions that must be taken in a specific order, such as a departure procedure or an emergency procedure. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Follow the procedure for engine failure" to indicate the desired action.

Radar, in Aviation English, refers to a system that uses radio waves to detect and track aircraft, providing information on their location, altitude, and speed. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Radar contact, report your position" to indicate the desired action.

Radio Communication, in Aviation English, refers to the exchange of information between pilots, air traffic controllers, and other aviation personnel using radio equipment. This term is often used to describe a wide range of topics, including communication protocols, navigation, and emergency procedures. For example, "Radio communication is critical in aviation" means that clear and concise communication is essential for safe and efficient flight operations.

RNAV, which stands for Area Navigation, refers to a system that allows aircraft to navigate using a combination of GPS and other navigation aids. In Aviation English, RNAV is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Use RNAV for navigation" to indicate the desired action.

ROC, which stands for Rate of Climb, refers to the rate at which an aircraft is climbing or descending. In Aviation English, ROC is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Maintain a rate of climb of 1,000 feet per minute" to indicate the desired action.

ROD, which stands for Rate of Descent, refers to the rate at which an aircraft is descending. In Aviation English, ROD is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Maintain a rate of descent of 500 feet per minute" to indicate the desired action.

Route, in Aviation English, refers to the planned path of an aircraft from departure to destination. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Follow the route to destination" to indicate the desired action.

Runway, in Aviation English, refers to the surface on which an aircraft takes off or lands. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Clear to land on runway 12" to indicate the desired landing location.

Safe Altitude, in Aviation English, refers to the minimum altitude that an aircraft must maintain to avoid obstacles or other hazards. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Maintain a safe altitude of 1,000 feet" to indicate the desired action.

SID, which stands for Standard Instrument Departure, refers to a pre-planned departure procedure that provides a safe and efficient route for aircraft to depart from an airport. In Aviation English, SID is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Follow the SID for departure" to indicate the desired action.

Standard Operating Procedure, or SOP, refers to a pre-planned procedure that outlines the steps to be taken in a specific situation, such as an emergency or a departure procedure. In Aviation English, SOP is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Follow the SOP for engine failure" to indicate the desired action.

TAF, which stands for Terminal Aerodrome Forecast, refers to a forecast that provides information on the expected weather conditions at an airport or other location. In Aviation English, TAF is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Check the TAF for weather conditions" to indicate the desired action.

Takeoff, in Aviation English, refers to the process of an aircraft leaving the ground and beginning its flight. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Clear to takeoff" to indicate the desired action. Related terms include departure and departure procedure.

Taxi, in Aviation English, refers to the movement of an aircraft on the ground, usually to or from a runway. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Taxi to runway 12" to indicate the desired action.

Taxiway, in Aviation English, refers to the surface on which an aircraft taxis, usually a designated path or route. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Taxi on taxiway alpha" to indicate the desired route.

Terminal, in Aviation English, refers to the building or facility where passengers board or disembark from an aircraft. This term is often used to describe a wide range of topics, including airport operations, passenger services, and airline operations. For example, "The terminal is closed due to weather" means that the building is not open due to bad weather.

Transition, in Aviation English, refers to the process of changing from one phase of flight to another, such as from climb to cruise. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Begin transition to cruise altitude" to indicate the desired action.

VFR, which stands for Visual Flight Rules, refers to the rules and procedures used for flying in visual meteorological conditions, such as clear skies or good visibility. In Aviation English, VFR is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Fly VFR to destination" to indicate the desired action.

VOR, which stands for VHF Omnidirectional Range, refers to a type of navigation aid that provides directional information to aircraft. In Aviation English, VOR is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Use VOR for navigation" to indicate the desired action.

Weather, in Aviation English, refers to the conditions in the atmosphere that may affect flight operations, such as wind, clouds, or precipitation. This term is often used to describe a wide range of topics, including aviation meteorology, weather forecasting, and weather-related emergency procedures. For example, "The weather is affecting the flight plan" means that the conditions in the atmosphere are influencing the planned route or altitude of the aircraft.

Wind, in Aviation English, refers to the movement of air that may affect the flight of an aircraft, including its speed, direction, and turbulence. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Wind is from 270 at 10 knots" to indicate the desired action.

Windshear, in Aviation English, refers to a sudden and significant change in wind speed or direction that may affect the flight of an aircraft. This term is often used to provide clear and concise instructions to pilots, such as "Expect windshear on approach" to indicate the desired action.

Yaw, in Aviation English, refers to the rotation of an aircraft around its vertical axis, usually measured in degrees. This term is often used to provide clear instructions and directions to pilots, such as "Correct yaw to maintain heading" to indicate the desired action.