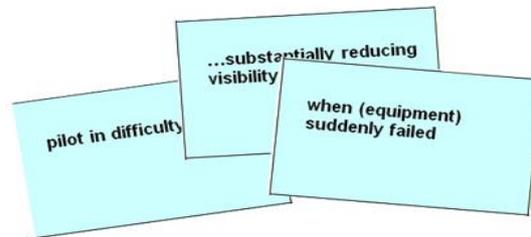


Roger's ATC Conversation and Grammar Structures Game

Principle: "the best way to learn grammar is to integrate it into meaningful oral expression."

The game is made up of 2 sets of cards:

Blue Cards: words that could inspire an anecdotal situation. example: runway centre line, call for help, pan-pan etc.



Yellow Cards: words and phrases or instructions that represent an intermediate or advanced grammar structure that students tend not to use in their conversation. These yellow cards can be given according to their level, or their need to expand their use of structures to better express themselves.



The game can be played individually or in two teams. Individually, of course, it's every man for himself!

The player takes a card from the first pile and two from the second pile. (Or, the teacher may simply give cards according to the student's grammatical weaknesses) The player then tells a story from personal experience, or *invents* a story.

The other team, or the other students around the table, have to guess whether the story is true or not. *If not true but guessed as true*, the storyteller gets 2 points. *If not true and guessed as untrue*, raconteur gets 0 points and the guessing team or individual receive 2 points. *If true and guessed as true*, the guessing team gets 2 points. *If not true and guessed as true*, the storyteller gets 2 points.

Then all the "listeners" try to guess what the grammar point on the yellow card was. If the storyteller was able to seamlessly deliver one or both of his grammar "obligations," he gets one, or two points accordingly.

As a teacher, insist that they can always consult you about the content of the grammar cards before venturing into new territory!

Feel free to add to the range of yellow cards if you can think of other grammar challenges.

<p>runway centre line</p>	<p>use "although" as in this example: <i>"Although visibility was bad, the pilot was able to follow the coastline back to Bastia"</i> <i>(be careful with pronunciation = avoid confusion with "also" !)</i></p>	<p>use "in spite of" <i>"In spite of the ban on used spare parts, they were still selling second-hand components to foreign airline maintenance companies"</i></p>
<p>pan pan call</p>	<p>should have</p>	<p>use past progressive to describe an action that was happening when interrupted by another. example: <i>"I was recording the ATIS when I heard the distress call..."</i></p>
<p>pilot in difficulty</p>	<p>Use "didn't have to" to explain that something wasn't necessary. example: <i>"The Russian pilot was relieved that he didn't have to declare an emergency"</i></p>	<p>(subject) + suggested + (object) + infinitive. example: <i>"I suggested (that) he divert to a better equipped airport."</i></p>
<p>...substantially reducing visibility...</p>	<p>hardly ever</p>	<p>start your story with a question beginning with: <i>"have you ever...?"</i></p>
<p>when (equipment) suddenly failed</p>	<p>use the passive form in the past. example <i>"the batteries had been disconnected..."</i></p>	<p>use indirect speech instead of direct: He said "I have a problem" to me → <i>he told me he had a problem</i></p>
<p>badly shaken up</p>	<p>use both of these verbs correctly in sentences: let = give permission, allow, leave = abandon, examples: He left the flat at eight a.m. They let him take the sculpture home</p>	<p>could have</p>
<p>obviously inexperienced</p>	<p>I had to help him/her/them out of a difficult situation.</p>	<p>start your story with a question beginning with: <i>"have you ever had to...?"</i></p>

<p>wasn't familiar with</p>	<p>use the infinitive proposition. example: I didn't want that he descend.. → I didn't want him to descend...</p>	<p>use a sentence with "worth" examples: The book was <i>worth</i> reading It was <i>worth</i> it The incident wasn't <i>worth</i> reporting</p>
<p>One of the funniest situations that I've ever experienced as a controller was...</p>	<p>It was hard for (me/him/her/them) to...</p>	<p>Use the expression "once I had..." in a sentence like this: <i>Once I had warned him of the danger, he keyed in the emergency squawk"</i> <i>Once she had tasted it, she wanted the recipe</i></p>
<p>My worst experience in an aeroplane was...</p>	<p>Use a past conditional : example: <i>"If I had known that the ILS was unserviceable, I wouldn't have given the instruction..."</i></p>	<p>use an expression of the following type: <i>"skidded off the runway / crashed through the barrier / ploughed into the grass / staggered out of the wreckage / limped back to the tower..."</i></p>
<p>they say we learn from our mistakes...</p>	<p>use an expression of the following type: <i>"skidded off the runway / crashed through the barrier / ploughed into the grass / staggered out of the wreckage / limped back to the tower..."</i></p>	<p>Use an "ing" form as a subject. example: <i>"respecting ATC regulations would have helped"</i> <i>"taking off without going through the checklist is dangerous"</i></p>
<p>passenger behaviour</p>	<p>use the expression: no matter how (much) +subject +verb <i>"no matter how she tried, she wasn't able to attract the controller's attention..."</i></p>	<p>Use an "ing" form as a subject, with a determiner <i>"his shouting annoyed me"</i> <i>"my insisting finally paid off"</i></p>
<p>VIP flight</p>	<p>use the passive form in the past. example <i>"the batteries had been disconnected..."</i></p>	<p>It was hard for (me/him/her/them) to...</p>
<p>an unusual request</p>	<p>Use a similar sentence, making sure you put the verb at the end: I don't know how old is the project is It's hard to tell where is the horizon is</p>	<p>Use an "ing" form as a subject, with a determiner <i>"his shouting annoyed me"</i> <i>"my insisting finally paid off"</i></p>

<p>state of the runway</p>	<p>use "hardly" (= à peine) example: <i>"I could hardly see the holding point from the tower"</i> <i>"the instructor was hardly able to walk to the plane"</i></p>	<p>use a sentence with "worth" examples: The book was <i>worth</i> reading It was <i>worth</i> it The incident wasn't <i>worth</i> reporting</p>
<p>a problem related to a slot</p>	<p>use "hardly" (= à peine) example: <i>"I could hardly see the holding point from the tower"</i> <i>"the instructor was hardly able to walk to the plane"</i></p>	<p>use the expression: no matter how (much) +subject +verb <i>"no matter how she tried, she wasn't able to attract the controllers attention..."</i></p>
<p>didn't obey ATC instructions</p>	<p>Use the expression "to be likely to" (être susceptible de, risquer de....) example : <i>"By continuing in an easterly direction he was likely to fly into the storm"</i></p>	<p>use "take" in the following ways: <i>"It took him an hour to reach the airfield"</i> <i>"it took a lot of persuading to make him squawk 7700"</i></p>
<p>runway incursion</p>	<p>Use the expression "to be likely to" (être susceptible de, risquer de....) example : <i>"By continuing in an easterly direction he was likely to fly into the storm"</i></p>	<p>Use the expression "once I had..." in a sentence like this: <i>Once I had warned him of the danger, he keyed in the emergency squawk"</i></p>
<p>hadn't heard or chose to ignore our instructions</p>	<p>Use the expression "to be likely to" (être susceptible de, risquer de....) example : <i>"By continuing in an easterly direction he was likely to fly into the storm"</i></p>	<p>use a sentence with "worth" examples: The book was <i>worth</i> reading It was <i>worth</i> it The incident wasn't <i>worth</i> reporting</p>
<p>needed vectors</p>	<p>Use "didn't have to" to explain that something wasn't necessary. example: <i>"The controller was relieved that he didn't have to call out the emergency services"</i></p>	<p>use a sentence with "worth" examples: The book was <i>worth</i> reading It was <i>worth</i> it The incident wasn't <i>worth</i> reporting</p>
<p>requested assistance</p>	<p>use the infinitive proposition. example: <i>I didn't want that he descend..</i> → <i>I didn't want him to descend...</i></p>	<p>use "take" in the following ways: <i>"It took him an hour to reach the airfield"</i> <i>"it took a lot of persuading to make him squawk 7700"</i></p>

<p>damage</p>	<p>use "although" as in this example: <i>"Although visibility was bad, the pilot was able to follow the coastline back to Bastia"</i></p>	<p>use "in spite of" as in this example: <i>"In spite of the ban on used spare parts, they were still selling second-hand components to foreign airline maintenance companies"</i></p>
<p>animal (or creature) on the runway</p>	<p>Use the following two phrasal verbs; -- find out : <i>"after landing that they found out they were at the wrong airport"</i> -- hold out : <i>"with their water supply almost gone, the survivors wondered how much longer they could hold out."</i></p>	<p>use "was not in a position to" as in this example: <i>"the local controller was not in a position to authorise the requested departure routing"</i></p>
	<p>Use : to prevent somebody/something from doing something: example: <i>"the steward prevented him from igniting the device in his shoe"</i></p>	<p>Use "unlike" as in the following example : <i>Unlike the Americans, the French don't have to be religious to succeed in politics</i></p>
	<p>Use: It's time / it's high time + subject + preterit example: <i>"it's time we talked about the real problem"</i></p>	<p>Use the passive in the continuous form: being + past participle examples: <i>"You can't have it yet, it's still being wrapped"</i> <i>"The aircraft on final is being sent around"</i></p>
	<p>Make a comparative sentence as in the following example: The more rushed you are, the more mistakes you make The older she gets, the kinder she is The more you learn, the more you realize how little you know</p>	<p>Talk about a "first time" using the correct tense: This is the first time I've driven an electric car That was the first she had flown alone This may be the first time you'll have made a cheesecake</p>
	<p>Distinguish between "try to do" (attempt) and "try doing" (experiment): If that doesn't work, try switching it off and on again Please try to make less noise</p>	<p>Use the expression "Subject + wish + subject +preterit" Examples: I wish I had more time She wishes she could meet him Now he wishes he had bought both houses</p>
	<p>use a similar sentence: They heard the alarm sounding sense verb / object / V^{ing} hear, see etc. / him, her it etc. / doing... heard / him / doing watched / it / falling felt the storm approaching</p>	<p>Use wait or expect in the following way: Subject / wait for / object / V infinitive They waited for the storm to abate I don't expect her to succeed on the first try</p>

	<p>Use "so that" in a negative sentence to talk about the purpose of doing something</p> <p>Example: "wear dark glasses so that she doesn't recognize you"</p>	<p>For + complement d'objet = to-infinitif (after "important, essential, hard/difficult unusual, vital...)</p> <p>Example: "It's hard for her to talk about their separation"</p>
	<p>Use "make sure (that) you..." to insist on something happening.</p> <p>Example: "make sure you tighten the cap firmly"</p>	

Pilot in difficulty	Situations for Pilots, Mechanics, other staff...	An unusual request
Foreign Object Damage (FOD)	In spite of our warnings...	They say we learn from our mistakes...
Instruction Manual Misinterpreted	Tool or object left in aircraft after repair/maintenance	When (equipment) suddenly failed
Damage to Aircraft Parts	My worst experience in an aeroplane was...	The worst moment in my aviation career
One of the funniest aviation situations that I've ever experienced...	One of the strangest aviation situations that I've ever experienced...	One of the most annoying aviation situations that I've ever experienced...
wasn't familiar with...	So the success of the whole mission depended solely on me!	Instead of the genuine part...
One think I <i>hate</i> doing...	I spotted this just in time!	A most unorthodox way to solve the problem... but it worked!