



CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY
PERSONNEL LICENSING DIRECTORATE

CAAF - 429-LCXX-1.0

Ref No.

Four empty boxes for reference number

ICAO AVIATION ENGLISH LEVEL 6 PROFICIENCY SCREENING
FOR AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

Form with fields: Name, CNIC No., Licence No., Date of Joining Service, Date of Birth, ATC Stream

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION

Highest Qualification :

ATC COURSES ATTENDED

(tick [x] as applicable below)

- Primary ATC Course
Aerodrome Control Course
Approach Control (Procedural and Surveillance) Course
Area Control (Procedural) Course
Area Control (Surveillance)

DESCRIPTORS

Table with 2 columns: Description, Level Awarded. Rows include PRONUNCIATION, STRUCTURE, VOCABULARY, FLUENCY, COMPREHENSION, INTERACTION.

OVERALL GRADE

has been screened during on and awarded Level ( ) based on lowest level obtained for any one of the descriptors under the ICAO Aviation Language Proficiency screening for Air Traffic Controllers

Certification Examiner 1

Form for Examiner 1: Certified by, Signature, Name of EXAMINER, Date

Certification Examiner 2

Form for Examiner 2: Certified by, Signature, Name of EXAMINER, Date

## ICAO AVIATION ENGLISH LEVEL 6 REQUIREMENTS

Language Area	ICAO Descriptors	Explanation	Observable Outcome
Pronunciation	<i>Pronunciation, stress, rhythm, and intonation though possibly influenced by the first language or regional variation, almost never interfere with ease of understanding</i>	<i>Expert speakers can still have a marked pronunciation, stress etc that identify them as Australian, Japanese, Singaporean, etc but this does not interfere with their being understood by, others outside their community. Some mispronunciations may be apparent but these almost never interfere with the ease with which the speakers are understood.</i>	<i>Able to speak in a manner that is clear and easy to understand.</i>
Structure	<i>Both basic and complex grammatical structure and sentence patterns are consistently well controlled</i>	<i>By basic, we mean simple sentences such as: I am Singaporean. By complex sentence, we usually mean a sentence that has number of parts to it. The following complex sentence has three parts to it: (1) If I had graduated from university earlier, (2) I would have found a better job (3) And would have earned a lot of money</i>	<i>Able to compose, concise, meaningful and unambiguous sentences or messages.</i>
Vocabulary	<i>Vocabulary range and accuracy are sufficient to communicate effectively on a wide variety of familiar and unfamiliar topics. Vocabulary is idiomatic, nuanced, and sensitive to register.</i>	<i>Register refers to the fact that we use different language to different people and in different situations. Sometimes, this is a matter of vocabulary. In the aviation industry, we use different vocabulary than in other situations. Sometimes, it is a matter of grammar. Thus we say, "would you like to take a seat" to an official guest but "Sit" to a misbehaving child. In this way, we express our attitude and indicate the relationship between others and us.  Nuance relates to subtle differences in vocabulary such as "Ask him to open the door" and "Tell him to open the door".</i>	<i>Able to use correct words and phrases to match the setting.</i>
Fluency	<i>Able to speak at length with a natural, effortless flow. Varies speech flow for stylistic effect, e.g. to emphasize a point. Uses appropriate discourse markers and connectors spontaneously.</i>	<i>The fluency with which we speak can affect understanding. Rapid speech means that others get overloaded with information and cannot follow. If the speech is too slow, the listener will get impatient. In addition, we vary the speed of delivery to show what is important and what is less important. Speed is often combined with emphasis for this purpose. Some speakers forget that pauses are also important. They help to break up a message into meaningful chunks. A longer pause can be used to add emphasis.</i>	<i>Able to respond, narrate events or describe situations naturally.</i>
Comprehension	<i>Comprehension is consistently accurate in nearly all contexts and includes comprehension of linguistic and cultural subtleties.</i>	<i>This is the other side of the coin from speaking. Does the speaker understand what is being said most of the time? Look out for signs of misunderstanding:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The two parties seem to be talking at crosspurposes, i.e. about two different things.</i></li> <li>• <i>The speaker does not indicate understanding with a nod or a verbal equivalent.</i></li> <li>• <i>The speaker reacts incorrectly to what has been said to him.</i></li> </ul> <i>This can happen occasionally with the best speakers but not often.</i>	<i>Able to understand and follow instructions without difficulty.</i>
Interaction	<i>Interacts with ease in nearly all situations. Is sensitive to verbal and non-verbal cues and responds to them appropriately.</i>	<i>This may be the most difficult to measure as it is usually done unconsciously by most of us. Look out for signs that the speaker and those working with him are comfortable with the conversation and that one or other is not straining to keep the conversation going because of difficulty of understanding. Look out for appropriate use of non-verbal cues, e.g. eye-contact, finger &amp; hand gestures, etc.</i>	<i>Able to ask and answer question, and engage in two-way dialogue without difficulty</i>