

PILOT'S TALK

Lesson 4. Compare and decide

Level B - Ryanair fuel Mayday

Вечер, шторм над Шотландией. После двух уходов на второй круг в Prestwick самолёт летит в Edinburgh. Запасной аэродром Manchester принять его не может, в Glasgow тоже сдвиг ветра. В Edinburgh ветер ещё сильнее. Командир и второй пилот обсуждают, что делать, если и там не получится сесть. Потом на связь выходит пилот-инструктор из офиса компании и требует обосновать решение.

В этом уроке

Блок	Тема	Главное
1	Почему план изменился	no longer / can't; given; have decided to; instead; allows
2	Если..., то...	if / when + Present Simple → will / can / may; if или when
3	Несколько условий	unless / only if / as long as; and / or; otherwise
4	Плюсы и минусы	advantage / drawback; in terms of / compared with; although / however; matters because
5	Всё вместе	разговор с офисом

Почему план изменился

1A. В разговоре



So Manchester is out?



For now, yes. Manchester no longer meets our needs: they can't accept us. Given the windshear at Glasgow, we've decided to go to Edinburgh instead. It allows us to land above our final reserve if the approach is successful.

1B. Правило

Пересмотреть решение - значит сказать три вещи: почему прежний вариант не подходит, какая новая информация это показала и что даёт новый выбор.

Шаг	Модель	Пример
Прежний вариант не подходит	no longer + глагол; can't + глагол	Manchester no longer meets our needs. They can't accept us.
Новая информация	because + предложение; given + факт	Given the windshear at Glasgow, ...
Новый выбор	have decided to + глагол; now ; instead	We've decided to go to Edinburgh instead .

Шаг	Модель	Пример
Что он меняет	allows + кто + to + глагол; will / can	It allows us to land above our final reserve.

1C. No longer: «уже не»

No longer - раньше было так, теперь нет. Стоит перед смысловым глаголом или после be.

Manchester **no longer meets** our needs. - Manchester уже не подходит нам.

Manchester **is no longer** an option for now. - Manchester пока уже не вариант.

Meet + requirement / needs - соответствовать требованию: The airport **meets our needs** - аэропорт нам подходит.

1D. Given и because

Связка	Что после неё	Пример
given	существительное или факт	Given the windshear at Glasgow, we chose Edinburgh.
because	целое предложение	We chose Edinburgh because Glasgow is reporting windshear.

Given - «учитывая»: звучит короче и официальнее.

1E. Have decided to: решение принято сейчас

We've decided to go to Edinburgh. - Решение уже принято, и оно действует сейчас.

Модель	Что значит
We've decided to go to Edinburgh.	Решение принято, речь о результате сейчас.
We decided to go there after the second go-around.	Назван момент в прошлом - Past Simple.

1F. Обрати внимание: ожидание, а не гарантия

Новый выбор не обещает, что всё получится. Условие сохраняем:

It allows us to land above our final reserve **if the approach is successful**. [OK]

It allows us to land above our final reserve. [X] *(условие пропало)*

Если..., то...

2A. В разговоре



What if it doesn't work at Edinburgh?



If we go around, we'll have about 2,100 kg. Then we can try once more. Or, if Manchester can accept us, we can divert there. When we get closer, we'll get the latest wind.

2B. Правило

Реальное условие и его результат:

If + Present Simple, will / can / may + глагол

Условие (if + Present Simple)	Результат	Что выражает результат
If we go around,	we'll have about 2,100 kg.	will - уверенный прогноз
If we go around,	we can try once more.	can - есть возможность
If the wind drops,	the approach may be easier.	may - возможно

Части можно поменять местами. Запятая ставится, если первой стоит часть с if:

If we go around, we'll have about 2,100 kg.

We'll have about 2,100 kg **if we go around**.

2C. Обрати внимание: после if - без will

Хотя речь о будущем, после **if** и **when** стоит Present Simple.

If we **go** around, we'll have about 2,100 kg. [OK]

If we **will go** around, we'll have about 2,100 kg. [X]

Форма	Отрицание
we'll have (will have)	we won't have (will not have)
we can try	we can't try

2D. Различие: if или when

If - говорящий рассматривает событие как возможное: оно может случиться, а может и нет. **When** - говорящий рассматривает событие как ожидаемый этап; вопрос только в том, когда он наступит.

Пример	Что значит
If we go around, we'll have about 2,100 kg.	Уход на второй круг возможен, но не обязателен.
When we get closer, we'll get the latest wind.	Приближение к аэродрому - ожидаемый этап полёта.

When we go around, ... - грамматически верно, но **меняет смысл**: уход на второй круг звучит как ожидаемый этап, а не как возможность. Здесь нужна возможность, поэтому - **if**.

When также называет обычную, повторяющуюся ситуацию: **When** the warning activates, we go around.

Несколько условий

3A. В разговоре



So how many approaches can we make at Edinburgh?



We can try a second approach as long as we have enough fuel to land above our final reserve. But it has to work. Otherwise we won't have enough fuel for a safe diversion.

3B. Правило

Связка	Значение	Пример
unless	если не; кроме случая, когда	Unless the warning activates, we'll continue to land.
only if	только при этом условии; необходимо	Manchester is an option only if they accept us.
as long as	пока выполняется условие; при условии, что	We can try again as long as we have enough fuel.
otherwise	иначе; если условие не выполнится	It has to work. Otherwise we won't have enough fuel.

3C. Only if: условие необходимо, но не гарантирует

Manchester is an option only if they accept us.

Без согласия Manchester этого варианта нет. Но и согласие само по себе не делает Manchester хорошим выбором: остаются топливо и погода.

3D. Несколько условий: and / or

Связка	Что значит	Пример
and	нужны оба условия вместе	If the approach is stable and there's no warning, we'll land.
or	достаточно одного	If the wind is too strong or the warning activates, we'll go around.

3E. Обрати внимание: что отрицаем

Unless уже содержит отрицание: unless = if ... not. Для значения «если предупреждение не сработает» используем **unless the warning activates**.

Unless the warning **activates**, we'll continue. - Продолжим, если предупреждение не сработает.

Unless the warning **doesn't activate**, ... - грамматически возможно, но дополнительное not **меняет условие** на противоположное: «если предупреждение сработает». Здесь это не тот смысл.

Otherwise начинает новое предложение или стоит после точки с запятой: It has to work; **otherwise** we won't have enough fuel.

Плюсы и минусы

4A. В разговоре



Why Edinburgh? And what if it doesn't work there?



We haven't chosen the alternative yet. We need to compare the options now.



Then compare them. Fuel first.



In terms of fuel, a second approach at Edinburgh is better: if it's successful, we'll land above our final reserve. The drawback is that if we go around a second time, we won't have enough fuel for a safe diversion.



And Manchester?



The advantage of Manchester is that we expect better wind there. However, if we go there after a go-around, we'll land below our final reserve. That matters because we probably won't have fuel for a go-around at Manchester.

4B. Плюс и минус

Слово	Значение	Пример
advantage	преимущество	The advantage of Manchester is that we expect better wind there.
benefit	польза, выгода	The benefit of a second approach is that it needs less fuel.
disadvantage	недостаток	The disadvantage is that we'll land below our final reserve.
drawback	слабое место, минус	The drawback is that we won't have fuel for a safe diversion.

The advantage / drawback of + вариант + is that + предложение.

4C. По одному критерию

Варианты сравниваем по одному и тому же признаку. Назови его.

Модель	Пример
in terms of + критерий	In terms of fuel , a second approach at Edinburgh is better.
compared with + вариант	Compared with Manchester, a second approach needs less fuel.
сравнительная степень + than	A second approach needs less fuel than the flight to Manchester.
as ... as	Manchester is not as close as Edinburgh.

4D. Вторая сторона: although / however / but

Связка	Как стоит	Пример
but	внутри предложения	A second approach needs less fuel, but it has to work.
although	перед частью-уступкой	Although Manchester is further, we expect better wind there.
however	в начале нового предложения; после however ставится запятая	We expect better wind there. However , we'll land below our final reserve.

4Е. Почему это важно

Модель	Пример
That matters because + предложение	That matters because we probably won't have fuel for a go-around there.
... is important for + существительное	Fuel at landing is important for our next decision.

Минус называют не просто так, а объясняют, что он меняет.

Всё вместе: разговор с офисом



Why Edinburgh?



Manchester no longer meets our needs: they can't accept us. Given the windshear at Glasgow, we've decided to go to Edinburgh instead.



And if it doesn't work there?



If we go around, we'll have about 2,100 kg. We haven't chosen the alternative yet, so we're comparing the options now. If Manchester can accept us, we can consider diverting there. In terms of fuel, a second approach at Edinburgh is better: if it's successful, we'll land above our final reserve. But it has to work. Otherwise we won't have enough fuel for a safe diversion. The advantage of Manchester is that we expect better wind there. However, we'll land below our final reserve. That matters because we probably won't have fuel for a go-around there.



Understood. Keep me informed.

Что делаем	Модель
Объясняем пересмотр	no longer meets; given; we've decided to ... instead
Называем условие и результат	If + Present Simple, will / can
Указываем, что будет при невыполнении	otherwise
Сравниваем по критерию	in terms of; compared with
Называем плюс и минус	The advantage is that ...; The drawback is that ...

Что делаем	Модель
Даём вторую сторону	however; but
Объясняем значимость	That matters because ...

Practice

Отвечай от лица командира. В каждом пункте заполни пропуск в ответе, используя слова под диалогом. Глаголы и прилагательные даны в начальной форме: поставь их в нужную форму. Остальная часть ответа уже дана.

Короткие разговоры по темам. Каждое задание - отдельный разговор: в заданиях 4.1-4.3 - со вторым пилотом в кабине, в заданиях 4.4-4.6 - с пилотом-инструктором в офисе.

Опора: неправильные глаголы в упражнениях

Начальная форма	Past Simple	V3
to be	was / were	been
to choose	chose	chosen

Карта упражнений

Задание	Тема	Блок
4.1	Почему план изменился	1
4.2	Если..., то...	2
4.3	Несколько условий	3
4.4	Плюсы и минусы	4
4.5	Обоснуй решение	1-3
4.6	Всё вместе	1-5

4.1. Почему план изменился

Блок 1 · no longer / can't; given / because; have decided to; instead; allows

1.



Why aren't we going to Manchester?



to accept / can / so / it / not / no longer / for us / to work / us / Manchester

2.



Is Manchester still our alternate?



Not now. _____

to be / it / an option / for us / no longer

3.



Why not Glasgow?



it / the windshear / on final there / a good choice / given / not / to be

4.



So what's the new plan?



to decide / to have / we / Edinburgh / instead / to try

5.



Why Edinburgh and not Prestwick again?



our procedures / a third approach / to allow / there / because / not / to do

6.



What does Edinburgh give us?



if / one of the approaches / our final reserve / it / to work / us / to keep / to allow

7.



And now?



still / to land / now / can / if / to work / the approach / we / with a normal reserve

4.2. Если..., то...

Блок 2 · if / when + Present Simple → will / can / may; if или when

1.



What if the first approach at Edinburgh works?



will / if / to land / it / with our final reserve intact / to work / we

2.



And if we go around there?



down to about 2,100 kg / to happen / if / to be / we / will / that

3.



Can we try again after that?



Yes. _____

we / if / to go around / once / to make / can / one more approach / we

4.



Will the wind get better?



to pass / a little / the wind / the front / may / if / to drop

5.



When will we get the latest wind?



it / they / when / to give / we / to contact / Edinburgh approach / to us / will

6.



When we go around at Edinburgh, where do we go?



Not "when", _____

to be / we / if / it / not / to go around / planned

7.



Will we have enough for Manchester after two go-arounds?



No. _____

to have / will / not / twice / to go around / enough fuel / we / if / to divert safely / we

8.



What do we do at a windshear warning?



we / a warning / we / to go around / to get / when / always

4.3. Несколько условий

Блок 3 · unless / only if / as long as; and / or; otherwise

1.



Will we land on the first approach?



will / unless / to land / to get / we / we / another warning

2.



Can we still use Manchester?



to agree / only if / to accept / they / us

3.



How many approaches can we make?



to try / to expect / can / we / again / we / above our final reserve / to land / as long as

4.



When do we continue to land?



stable / will / the EGPWS / we / the approach / and / to land / quiet / to be / if / to stay

5.



And when do we go around?



or / too much / if / a warning / to get / to go around / will / to drop / we / the speed / we

6.



So the second approach is our last chance there?



Yes. _____

to divert / we / safely / otherwise / it / can / to end / not / in a landing / to have

7.



If Manchester says yes, is that our choice?



Not automatically. _____

only if / there / we / will / our fuel figures / to work / also / to go

8.



Do we continue to Edinburgh?



unless / something new / ATC / to tell / yes / us

4.4. Плюсы и минусы

Блок 4 · advantage / benefit / disadvantage / drawback; in terms of / compared with; although / however; matters because

1.



What's the advantage of a second approach at Edinburgh?



it / less fuel / much / that / than Manchester / to be / to need / the advantage

2.



And the drawback?



the same strong wind / will / again / that / to face / to be / the drawback / we

3.



Any benefit in Manchester?



to be / the benefit / to be / the wind there / better / in our forecast / that

4.



And its disadvantage?



the fuel / less than our final reserve / to be / with / the disadvantage / we / will / to arrive

5.



Compare them in terms of distance.



Edinburgh / close / in terms of distance / to be / much

6.



Is Manchester as good as Edinburgh for fuel?



No. _____

much / more fuel / compared with / a second approach / the flight there / to need

7.



So Edinburgh wins on fuel?



Yes. _____

the wind / to keep / in our tanks / although / more fuel / to be / strong / Edinburgh

8.



Why does the final reserve matter so much?



to matter / to be / that / it / because / our last safety margin

4.5. Обоснуй решение

Блоки 1-3 · пересмотр решения и условия

1.



Why did you leave Manchester out?



no longer / they / to meet / us / it / our needs / to refuse

2.



And Glasgow?



to rule / Glasgow / given / out / to have / the windshear reports / we

3.



What exactly have you decided?



at Edinburgh / our approach / to decide / to make / we / to have

4.



What does that change?



us / to land / to give / two chances / above our final reserve / it

5.



And if both approaches fail?



we / then / not / can / to divert / safely / to another airport

6.



So when will you choose between Edinburgh and Manchester?



them / now / to go around / and / to choose / if / to compare / we / we / will

7.



Is Manchester still possible at all?



they / their decision / to change / only if

4.6. Всё вместе

Блоки 1-5 · разговор с офисом

1.



Short version: why Edinburgh?



Manchester's refusal / we / and the Glasgow windshear / to choose / to have / given / Edinburgh

2.



What if the first approach works?



to land / we / with a normal reserve / then / will

3.



And if it doesn't?



we / we / to try / can / one more time / to go around / if

4.



Pros and cons of Manchester, quickly.



to be / the fuel at landing / its advantage / however / to be / too low / the wind

5.



Why does fuel at landing matter here?



will / to have / to be / not / it / important for / probably / our safety / fuel / for a second try / we

6.



Is Edinburgh a sure thing?



No. _____

to work / it / only if / the wind / to allow / a landing

7.



Final word?



will / Edinburgh / to try / as a backup / to keep / they / we / if / to accept / and / Manchester / us

Answer key

These are model answers. Correct alternatives are possible.

4.1. Почему план изменился

1.



Why aren't we going to Manchester?



Manchester can't accept us, so it no longer works for us.

2.



Is Manchester still our alternate?



Not now. **It's no longer an option for us.**

3.



Why not Glasgow?



Given the windshear on final there, it isn't a good choice.

4.



So what's the new plan?



We've decided to try Edinburgh instead.

5.



Why Edinburgh and not Prestwick again?



Because our procedures don't allow a third approach there.

6.



What does Edinburgh give us?



It allows us to keep our final reserve if one of the approaches works.

7.



And now?



Now we can still land with a normal reserve if the approach works.

4.2. Если..., то...

1.



What if the first approach at Edinburgh works?



If it works, we'll land with our final reserve intact.

2.



And if we go around there?



If that happens, we'll be down to about 2,100 kg.

3.



Can we try again after that?



Yes. If we go around once, we can make one more approach.

4.



Will the wind get better?



If the front passes, the wind may drop a little.

5.



When will we get the latest wind?



When we contact Edinburgh approach, they'll give it to us.

6.



When we go around at Edinburgh, where do we go?



Not “when”, **if we go around. It isn’t planned.**

7.



Will we have enough for Manchester after two go-arounds?



No. **If we go around twice, we won’t have enough fuel to divert safely.**

8.



What do we do at a windshear warning?



When we get a warning, we always go around.

4.3. Несколько условий

1.



Will we land on the first approach?



Unless we get another warning, we’ll land.

2.



Can we still use Manchester?



Only if they agree to accept us.

3.



How many approaches can we make?



We can try again as long as we expect to land above our final reserve.

4.



When do we continue to land?



If the approach is stable and the EGPWS stays quiet, we'll land.

5.



And when do we go around?



If we get a warning or the speed drops too much, we'll go around.

6.



So the second approach is our last chance there?



Yes. It has to end in a landing. Otherwise we can't divert safely.

7.



If Manchester says yes, is that our choice?



Not automatically. **We'll go there only if our fuel figures also work.**

8.



Do we continue to Edinburgh?



Yes, unless ATC tells us something new.

4.4. Плюсы и минусы

1.



What's the advantage of a second approach at Edinburgh?



The advantage is that it needs much less fuel than Manchester.

2.



And the drawback?



The drawback is that we'll face the same strong wind again.

3.



Any benefit in Manchester?



The benefit is that the wind there was better in our forecast.

4.



And its disadvantage?



The disadvantage is the fuel: we'll arrive with less than our final reserve.

5.



Compare them in terms of distance.



In terms of distance, Edinburgh is much closer.

6.



Is Manchester as good as Edinburgh for fuel?



No. Compared with a second approach, the flight there needs much more fuel.

7.



So Edinburgh wins on fuel?



Yes. Although the wind is strong, Edinburgh keeps more fuel in our tanks.

8.



Why does the final reserve matter so much?



That matters because it's our last safety margin.

4.5. Обоснуй решение

1.



Why did you leave Manchester out?



It no longer meets our needs: they refused us.

2.



And Glasgow?



Given the windshear reports, we've ruled Glasgow out.

3.



What exactly have you decided?



We've decided to make our approach at Edinburgh.

4.



What does that change?



It gives us two chances to land above our final reserve.

5.



And if both approaches fail?



Then we can't divert safely to another airport.

6.



So when will you choose between Edinburgh and Manchester?



We'll compare them now and choose if we go around.

7.



Is Manchester still possible at all?



Only if they change their decision.

4.6. Всѣ вместе

1.



Short version: why Edinburgh?



Given Manchester's refusal and the Glasgow windshear, we've chosen Edinburgh.

2.



What if the first approach works?



Then we'll land with a normal reserve.

3.



And if it doesn't?



If we go around, we can try one more time.

4.



Pros and cons of Manchester, quickly.



Its advantage is the wind. However, the fuel at landing is too low.

5.



Why does fuel at landing matter here?



It's important for our safety: we probably won't have fuel for a second try.

6.



Is Edinburgh a sure thing?



No. **It works only if the wind allows a landing.**

7.



Final word?



We'll try Edinburgh and keep Manchester as a backup if they accept us.