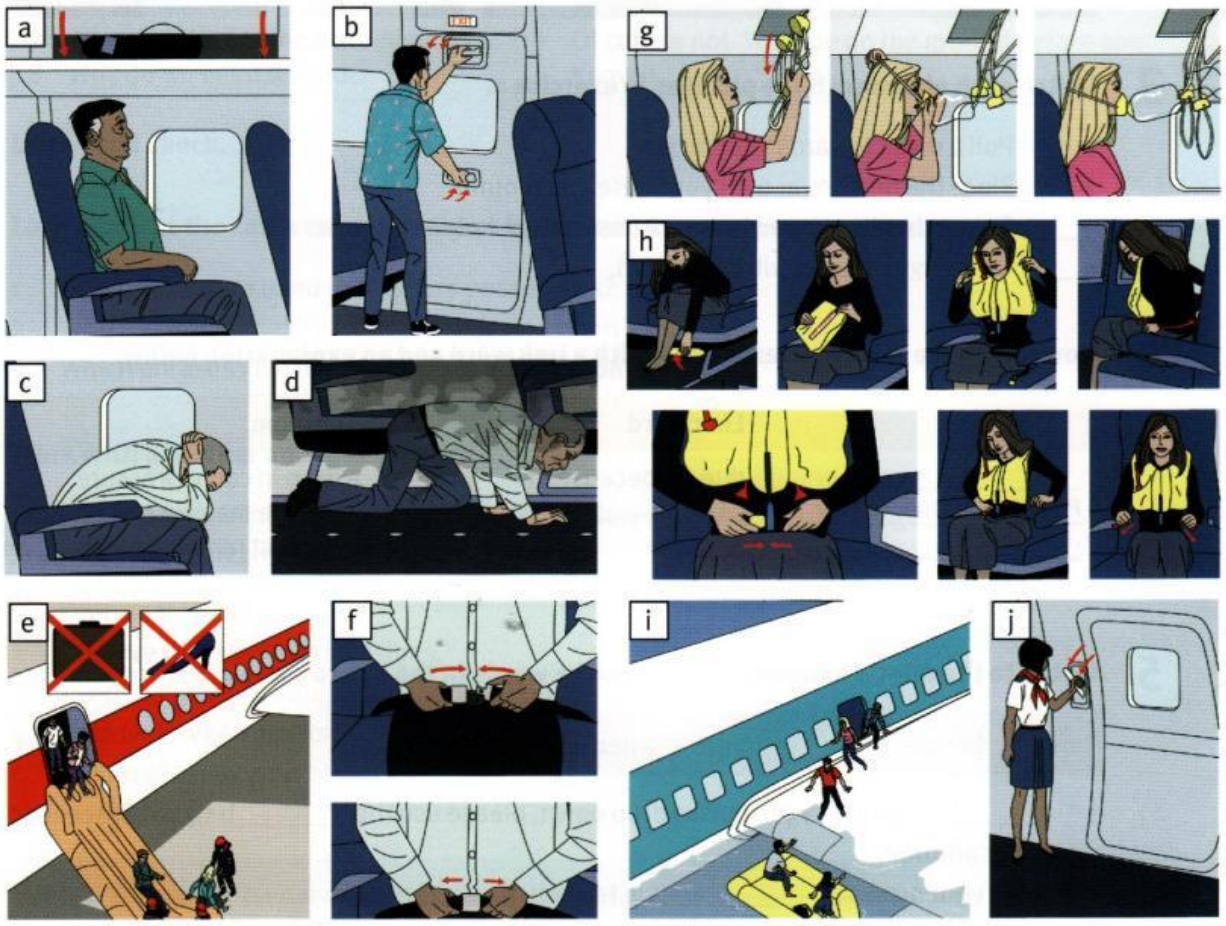
6 Safety and emergencies

STARTER

Match instructions 1–10 with the pictures on the passenger safety card.



1 _____ Close overhead lockers and stow bags under seats.
2 _____ Disarm the door.
3 _____ Fasten your seat belts.
4 _____ Get down low and follow the floor lighting.
5 _____ Jump onto the slide feet first.
6 _____ Open the emergency exit next to your seat.
7 _____ Put on your own oxygen mask first.
8 _____ Take up the brace position.
9 _____ Use the overwing emergency exits over water.
10 _____ Your life jacket is under your seat.

AUDIO 19

1 Listen to the flight attendant's announcement. Which pictures from the safety card apply to this situation?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 Listen again. Number the pictures in the right order.

a



b



c



d



3 Match each action with the pictures in exercise 2.

1 ___ Pull a mask towards your face.
2 ___ Place the mask over over your nose and mouth.
3 ___ Remember to secure your own mask before helping others.
4 ___ The oxygen masks will drop down.

4 Now match the actions in exercise 3 with a link word and an explanation below.

Link word	Explanation
_____ due to/because of	a a drop in cabin pressure.
Pull a mask towards your face so	b keep the mask in place.
_____ because	c you must remain conscious and alert.
_____ in order to	d you can breathe the oxygen.

AUDIO 20

5 Listen to the pilot's announcement. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

after • before • once • until • when • while

1 _____ your oxygen masks drop down, please use them _____ we descend to a lower altitude.
2 Keep your masks on _____ we tell you to take them off.
3 _____ we get down to 10,000 feet, we'll make another announcement.
4 Please feel free to ask the cabin crew if you need any assistance _____ we get to Minsk.
5 _____ landing, we will make alternative arrangements for you.

6 Underline the correct alternative.

1 The Captain is concerned about the loss of pressure / rapid descent.
2 The aircraft is descending slowly / quickly in order to reach a safe altitude.
3 The aircraft is descending to above / below 10,000 feet because passengers can breathe without extra oxygen at that altitude.
4 The Captain is explaining the process so this is probably a controlled / an emergency descent.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

AUDIO 21

7 Even in a controlled descent, passengers will usually be concerned. Match the concerns in A with the responses in B.

A Passenger concerns	B Cabin crew responses
1 Are we going to crash?	a We're descending to a lower altitude.
2 I feel fine. Why do I need oxygen?	b There's nothing to worry about. Everything's fine.
3 What's happening?	c Because the air pressure in the cabin is too low.
4 When can we have something to eat?	d So we can land quickly.
5 Why are we diverting?	e Because it's too far away.
6 I'm really scared.	f After we arrive in Minsk.
7 Why aren't we going on to Almaty?	g In order to fix the problem.
8 Why do we need to land?	h Of course not. We'll be on the ground before you know it.

Listen and check.

8 Look again at the cabin crew responses in B above. Answer the questions.

1 Which words are used to reassure passengers?
2 Which words signal that a reason is being given?
3 Which phrases give the passengers information?

9 Work with a partner and take turns.

Student A: Give the information or instructions below and reassure passengers.
Student B: Respond to the information.

1 Keep seat belts fastened.
2 Observe the 'No Smoking' signs.
3 Keep all electrical equipment switched off.
4 Remove oxygen masks.
5 Return seats to upright position.
6 Remain seated.

A: You can take your oxygen mask off now.
B: Are you sure it's safe?
A: Yes. You can breathe normally once we get below 10,000 feet. You're quite safe now.

GIVING INFORMATION/ADVICE	GIVING A REASON	REASSURING THE PASSENGER
Pull the mask towards your face	***because*** the air pressure is too low.	There's (really) nothing to worry/be concerned about.
We're diverting to City airport	***because of*** a drop in pressure.	(I can assure you) it's normal/fine/OK.
We'll contact Air Traffic Control	***so*** we can land.	It's/You're perfectly/quite/completely safe.
	(in order) to fix the problem.	It's all under control.
	due to a loss of pressure.	You can breathe normally.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10 Read the text and answer the questions.

A rapid decompression is much more serious than a gradual decompression and the effects will appear extremely quickly. There will be no time to ask and answer questions.

During a rapid decompression ...

1 there will be a loud noise and a sudden fogging or misting of the cabin. These are caused by the sudden change in pressure. There will also be a rapid temperature drop.
2 oxygen levels will fall very quickly and cause hypoxia – a condition where the human body isn't getting enough oxygen.
3 lack of oxygen quickly leads to dizziness, nausea, loss of judgement, and problems with vision.
4 you may have less than one minute to put on your oxygen mask before you lose consciousness.
5 physical activity becomes difficult and dangerous because oxygen levels are low.
6 the temperature will fall rapidly.
7 exposure to extremely low temperatures causes hypothermia, a condition where body temperature becomes dangerously low.
8 sudden pressure changes may cause pain from trapped gas in the body.
9 any unsecured objects or persons may move around the cabin or be sucked out of the aircraft.

1 What causes a loud noise when there is a rapid decompression?
2 What is *hypoxia*?
3 What will happen to you if you don't put on your oxygen mask?
4 Why does physical activity become difficult after a rapid decompression?

11 Put the words in the box in the correct column in the table.

dizziness • fog and mist • hypothermia • loss of judgement • nausea • objects moving around the cabin • pain from trapped gases • vision problems

Rapid decompression problems caused by ...		
very low temperatures	lack of oxygen	sudden pressure change

AUDIO 22

12 In emergency situations, the crew have to issue direct orders. Listen and underline the main stress on each order.

1 Keep your mask on!
2 Stay calm!
3 Stay in your seat!
4 Keep your seat belt fastened!
5 Don't unfasten your seat belt!
6 Sit down!
7 Breathe normally.
8 Put your own mask on first.
9 Hold on!
10 Don't get up.

13 Work with a partner. Take turns reading the orders aloud and saying the main stress.

LIVEWORKSHEETS