## American University of Beirut University Preparatory Program

Reading Midterm Spring 2004- 2005



## Safety Fears Over Europe's Busy Skies

The swarms of brightly painted budget aircraft flying over Europe are busier, cheaper and more plentiful than ever. But they are creating a painful headache for air traffic controllers, who face a challenge in coping with skies packed with a record number of flights. At the present rate of growth, Europe's skies will become "full' in little more than a decade, with current procedures unable to cope, according to Europe's top air traffic controller.

1

2

3

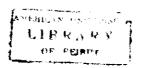
4

The warning will reopen fierce controversy over the safety of the continent's congested skies. It came just days ahead of the publication of an official report this week that is likely to blame failures in air traffic control for one of the most devastating European air disasters- a mid-air collision over Lake Constance two years ago that claimed 71 lives. National control centres across the continent are coordinated by a network run by a Brussels-based agency, Eurocontrol, which matches take-off and landing slots in 33 countries from Ireland to Ukraine. Eurocontrol looks after 29,000 flights in a typical 24-hour period. Despite a slowdown in air travel after September 11, 2001, it predicts that annual traffic across Europe will double to 16m aircraft by 2020.

Victor Aguado, director general of Eurocontrol, said last week: "In the middle of the next decade, we will reach capacity using the present systems. Beyond that, we'll need something else, which today's technology can't provide." To cope with the flight's boom, minimum height separation between aircraft has been cut from 2,000ft to 1,000ft. Safety experts are now working towards "self-separation" technology that will limit the role of controllers by improving electronic equipment that allows aircraft to set safe paths away from each other automatically.

At any daytime moment there are 3,500 aircraft over Europe, carrying some 400,000 people. One in ten is operated by low-cost airlines. To the consternation of experts, much of the growth is forecast to come from east European states, where budget airlines are looking for new destinations. Safety chiefs have warned that the quality of air traffic control in Europe's new member states is variable. Erik Merckx, Eurocontrol's head of safety enhancement, said: "If we don't get these new states up to speed, with the increasing traffic levels we're predicting we will have a problem."

Scores of companies have entered the no-frills market, including nine budget airlines based in Germany alone. Next month a Hungarian carrier, Wizz, will enter the battle, offering fights from Luton in England to Budapest and to Katowice in Poland. While annual growth in traffic is set to be a modest 3% in Britain and 2.9% in France, a proliferation of services



is forecast to increase flights over Ukraine by 7%, over Beralus by 5.5%, over Turkey by 5.9% and over Bulgaria by 5%.

Eurocontrol reckons six states have safety management that is below "acceptable" levels, though it declines to name them. Unions warn that progress could be tough as free movement of labour within the enlarged EU allows experienced controllers to move west in search of better-paid vacancies. Shane Enright, aviation secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, said: "There's a Europe-wide shortage of controllers. There needs to be harmonisation of pay and conditions, otherwise these new member states are going to lose out." Cost pressures are tight: no-frills carriers are reluctant to pay for any air traffic control measures they can avoid.

Swiss air traffic control said that there were four near misses in its airspace in April alone. A close shave between an Iberia passenger plane and a business jet over Zurich could have had "disastrous consequences, according to a Swiss newspaper report. The Swiss, who handle a key corridor for aircraft passing over the heart of the continent, will come under further pressure this week. German investigators are due to publish the results of a two-year examination of the Uberlingen disaster, in which a DHL freight aircraft crashed into a charter flight packed with Russian schoolchildren. The accident is expected to be blamed on mistakes by Peter Nielsen, a controller working the night shift at an inadequately staffed Swiss control centre. Mr. Nielsen was stabbed to death in February by a grieving Russian father who lost his wife and two children in the crash.

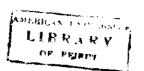
The Uberlingen crash was Europe's third fatal accident in three years caused by errors in air traffic control. It followed collisions on the ground at Paris's Charles de Gaulle airport in 2000 and Milan's Linate airfield in 2001. The sequence ended a 16 year run without any deaths. Eurocontrol admits it is concerned about the trend.

Andrew Clark, The Guardian Weekly

6

7

8



## AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY PROGRAM

## READING MIDTERM Spring 2004-2005

N	ame:	
D	ate:	
ar	iswer th	s: Read the text entitled "Safety Fears Over Europe's Busy Skies" and then e questions that follow.
I.	Multip	le Choice (5%)
1.	This pa a. b. c. d.	the increase in the number of budget airlines in the world Europe's airplane crashes over Lake Constance the slowdown in air travel after September 11 <sup>th</sup> airline safety problems that could occur in Europe
2.	a. b. c.	2, in 8) refers to  Europe Eurocontrol Slowdown air travel  AMERICAN ENIVERSITY LIBRARY OF BELLEUT
3.	a. b.	(par.1) most probably means  music disc  permanent account  highest  factual
4.	The rea a. b. c. d.	son why Europe has more air traffic is that  people have become richer low cost airlines are rapidly increasing "self separation" technology does not exist yet Eurocontrol coordinates air traffic (the flights)
5.	What pe a. b. c. d.	ercentage of aircraft flying over Europe is operated by low cost airlines? 1% 35% 40% 10%

6.	The au a. b. c. d.	thor's purpose is to criticize budget airlines and driv inform people of the dangers of warn readers of the problems E explain the reasons behind the	ve them out of business f air travel in Europe European airlines will be			
7.	a. b.	ne of the passage is sarcastic critical humorous persuasive				
8.	The aut a. b. c. d.	thor mentions Peter Nielsen (par. show how ruthless Russians rea criticize Swiss air traffic controll hint at the problems of having a illustrate the importance of refu airlines	ally are ers an inadequately staffed o	center		
9.	a. b.	nd (par.8) refers to errors in traffic control ground collisions an increase in airline accidents Milan's Linate airfield	AMERIC LI	CAN ESTVERSIT BRARY		
10.	a. b. c. d.	f the main problems facing the averthe increase in Europe's mid-air the addition of new EU states the increase in human error the shortage of air traffic control	collisions			
		oulary (4%)				
	e with frills	congested up to speed	collision proliferation	close shave consternatior		
		re, you k	now everything that you	ı need to know		
		is a situation in v	which you only just avoid	l somethina		
	dangerous or unpleasant.					
	_	is another word fo	or 'crowded' and is often	used to refer to		
		r airports.				
		airline is one w	hich offers cheap fares	and no extra		



	services.	
5.	is a feeling of e	extreme concern or worry.
6.	. If you a difficult situation, you deal with it successfully.	
7.	A is a crash between two or more vehicles.	
8.	is a sudden increase in number or amount.	
II	I. Open-ended Questions (11%)	LIBUATA
1.	In your opinion, what do you conside	er more important, safety or cost? Explain.
2.	Why are safety experts working towa	rds 'self separation technology'?
		The state of the s
3. '	Why is Eurocontrol worried about new control?	r Eastern European states and their air traffic

•



٦.	Why do you think Eurocontrol refuses to mention the states whose safety management is 'below acceptable levels'?
_	
5.	In paragraph 5 the author mentions 'the battle'. What do you think he is referring to and why?



GOOD LUCK!!!!