

Parts of an Airplane Wkst

Name : _____

/16

PARTS OF AN AIRPLANE THAT MAKE IT FLY.

Propeller – A propeller is a rotating blade on the front of the airplane. The engine turns the propeller, which pulls the airplane through the air.

Wings – Wings are the parts of airplanes that provide lift. They also support the entire weight of the aircraft and its contents while in flight.

Flaps – Flaps are the movable sections of an airplane's wings that are closest to the fuselage. They move in the same direction on both wings at the same time, and, by creating drag and lift, enable the airplane to fly more slowly.

PARTS OF AN AIRPLANE THAT HELP CONTROL DIRECTION OF FLIGHT.

Ailerons – Ailerons are the movable sections on an outer edge of an airplane's wings. They move in opposite directions (when one goes up, the other goes down). They are used in making turns by controlling movement along the **longitudinal axis** (an invisible line through the airplane from the nose to the tail).

Rudder – The rudder is the movable, vertical section of the tail that controls lateral (side-to-side) movement along the **vertical axis** (an invisible line through the airplane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis). When the rudder moves in one direction, the aircraft nose moves the same direction.

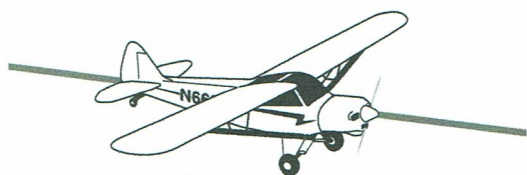
Elevator – The elevator is the movable, horizontal section of the tail that causes the airplane to climb and descend. When the elevator moves one direction, the nose moves in the same direction (up or down). This movement is along the **lateral axis** (an invisible line that runs from wing tip to wing tip).

OTHER PARTS OF AN AIRPLANE

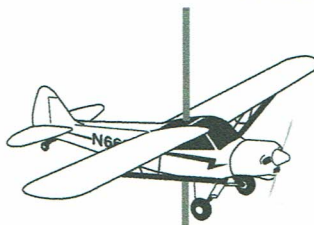
Fuselage – The fuselage is the central body of an airplane, designed to accommodate the pilot/crew and the passengers and/or cargo.

Cockpit – In general aviation airplanes the cockpit is the space within the fuselage where the pilot sits and controls the airplane.

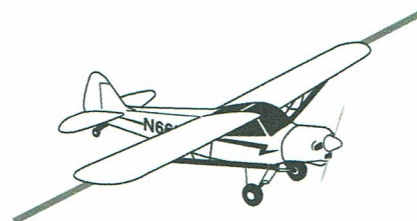
Landing Gear – The landing gear is underneath the airplane and supports it while on the ground. The landing gear usually includes two main wheels and a nose- or tailwheel.



Longitudinal axis



Vertical axis

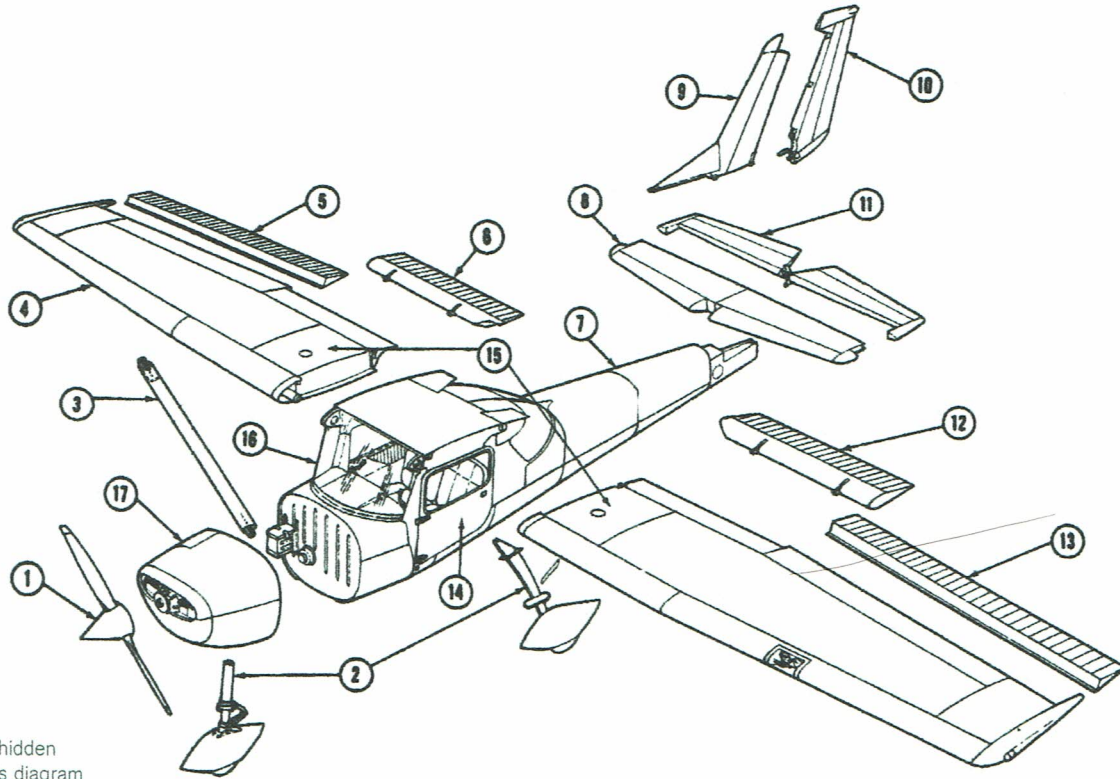


Lateral axis

ACTIVITY: Aircraft Basics

Name: _____

THE MAIN PARTS OF AN AIRPLANE



* Left wing strut hidden under wing in this diagram

THE MAIN PARTS OF AN AIRPLANE

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Propeller | 10. Rudder |
| 2. Landing Gear | 11. Elevator |
| 3. Right Wing Strut* | 12. Left Flap |
| 4. Wing | 13. Left Aileron |
| 5. Right Aileron | 14. Door |
| 6. Right Flap | 15. Fuel Tanks |
| 7. Fuselage | 16. Windshield |
| 8. Horizontal Stabilizer | 17. Engine Cowl |
| 9. Vertical Stabilizer | |

ACTIVITY: Aircraft Basics

DID YOU LEARN THESE NEW WORDS?

The "body" of an airplane: F _____

The "hood" that covers the engine: ENGINE C _____

The flight control on the horizontal stabilizer that raises or lowers the nose: E ___ V _____

Like on a boat, the flight control on the vertical stabilizer that turns the airplane's nose right or left: R _____ E ___

The role of the airplane's tail is to balance and steady its flight. That's why its horizontal part and its vertical part are both called a: S ___ B _____ Z ___

Near the tip of the wing, the flight control that banks the wing for a turn is an:

A _____ R ___

Also on each wing is a F _____. When lowered for takeoff and landing, it changes the shape of the wing to create more lift.

On a high-wing airplane, a pole-like structure provides additional support to the wing.

It is a: S _____ T

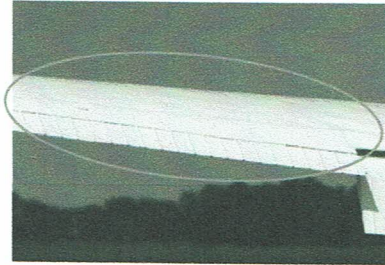


ACTIVITY: Aircraft Basics

WRITE THE NAME OF EACH PART OF AN AIRPLANE UNDER ITS PICTURE:



Wing Strut



Propeller



Flap



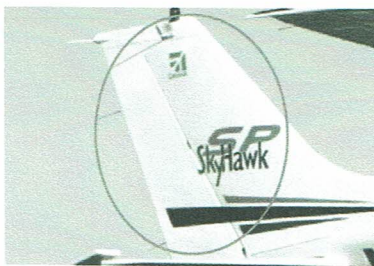
Rudder



Aileron



Elevator



Tail



Wing