

## 20 Multiple choice questions

---

1. the resistive force a body has to motion through the air
  - a. fibre
  - b. chord
  - c. creep
  - d. drag
  
2. corrosion is the chemical or electrochemical reaction leading to the gradual deterioration of a material and its properties; in aviation, pitting, crevice and stress cracking corrosion are the most pervasive
  - a. composites
  - b. corrosion
  - c. airfoil
  - d. chord
  
3. the slow permanent deformation of a material when subjected to stresses over an extended period of time
  - a. creep
  - b. camber
  - c. drag
  - d. chord
  
4. the trade name of an aluminium alloy containing varying degree's of copper, manganese and magnesium
  - a. fuselage
  - b. airfoil
  - c. duralumin
  - d. drag
  
5. aerodynamic surfaces designed to obtain lift from the air through which they move
  - a. chord
  - b. corrosion
  - c. airspeed
  - d. airfoil
  
6. the angle an aircraft's wings and body make relative to its flight path
  - a. elevator
  - b. aerodynamics
  - c. angle of attack
  - d. altimeter

7. an instrument which senses changing air pressure in order to measure altitude
  - a. camber
  - b. elevator
  - c. altimeter
  - d. airspeed
  
8. coating metal (mostly aluminium) with a protective oxide layer by an electrolytic process in which the metal forms the anode; the coating may be coloured by dye
  - a. airfoil
  - b. drag
  - c. anodising
  - d. corrosion
  
9. the tail assembly of an aircraft, including stabilising and control surfaces
  - a. elevator
  - b. fuselage
  - c. empennage
  - d. drag
  
10. this is an explanation of the relationship between a fluid's kinetic energy (movement) and its potential energy (pressure); it states that any increase in a fluid's speed will also be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in pressure
  - a. Bernoulli's principle
  - b. anodising
  - c. dynamic pressure
  - d. aerodynamics
  
11. these are multi-phase materials formed from a combination of materials which differ in composition or form; remaining bonded together, these individual components of composites combine to improve upon the original properties of the component materials; composites include fibrous, laminar and particulate materials or combinations of any of the above
  - a. camber
  - b. composites
  - c. airfoil
  - d. corrosion
  
12. a hinged section of the horizontal stabiliser adding or subtracting lift from the tail
  - a. altimeter
  - b. chord
  - c. empennage
  - d. elevator

13. speed of a body relative to the surrounding air
  - a. empennage
  - b. aerodynamics
  - c. airspeed
  - d. dynamic pressure
  
14. the branch of science that deals with the motion of bodies is relative to the atmosphere surrounding them
  - a. aerodynamics
  - b. empennage
  - c. airfoil
  - d. anodising
  
15. the speed of an aircraft relative to the surrounding atmosphere
  - a. creep
  - b. airfoil
  - c. airspeed
  - d. fibre
  
16. the amount of curve on the outer surface of an airfoil section
  - a. creep
  - b. chord
  - c. camber
  - d. fibre
  
17. the imaginary line drawn through the cross-section of an airfoil that joins the centre of the leading edge to the trailing edge
  - a. creep
  - b. drag
  - c. fibre
  - d. chord
  
18. a slender thread of a natural or synthetic material, such as optical or carbon fibres
  - a. drag
  - b. chord
  - c. creep
  - d. fibre

19. a term coined by the Boeing corporation for the virtual assembly and testing of parts before proceeding to manufacturing
- a. duralumin
  - b. digital pre-assembly
  - c. airspeed
  - d. dynamic pressure
20. main structural part of the aircraft to which the wings and tail section are attached
- a. fuselage
  - b. fibre
  - c. drag
  - d. empennage