

Flight Lab

Altitude- The height of an aircraft in flight above sea level.

Straight and Level- Being on a line with the horizon.

Approach-(n.) Final leg of a flight with the aircraft heading in the landing direction.

Horizon- The line where the earth or sea seems to meet the sky.

Simulator - A machine for simulating certain conditions for training- a way to practice.

Parts of the Museum

Hangar- A building in which airplanes are stored or sheltered.

Control Tower- A glass enclosed elevated structure for visual observation and to control air and ground traffic at an airport.

Runway- A surface or area on the airport designated for airplanes to take off and land.

Aviator- Someone who flies an aircraft.

Docent – A knowledgeable person who guides people through a museum.

Parts of an Aircraft

Propeller- Blades that pull a plane forward as they turn. This is found on the nose of an airplane.

Cockpit- The part of the plane where the pilot and co-pilot sit.

Fuselage- The body of an airplane to which are fastened the wings and tail.

Rotor- A system of rotating blades that support a helicopter in flight.

Landing Gear – Wheels or floats of an aircraft, upon which it lands and moves on land or water.

Pitot Tube – A tube (usually on the wings or nose of the aircraft) that measures the speed of the aircraft.

Military History

Civilian- A person or thing not on in the armed services.

Military- Connected to the military, naval, and/or air forces of a nation.

Vulnerable- Easy to break or damage; fragile.

Aircraft Carrier- A large ship used as a floating airport.

Service - Employment in any duties or work for a person, organization, or government.