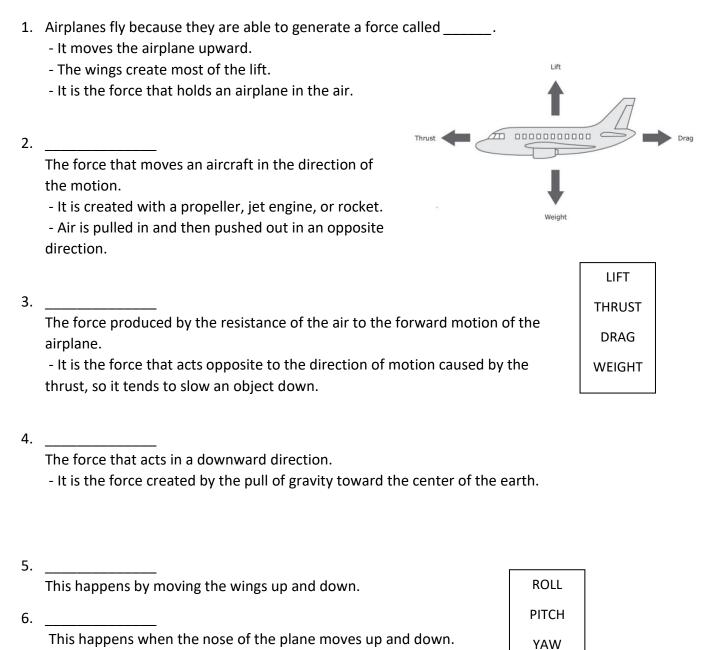


FORCES OF FLIGHT – GLIDER TESTING

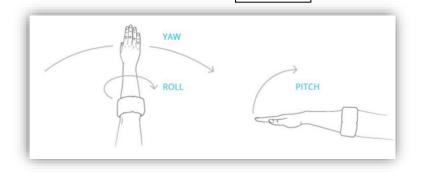
*Fill in the blanks as the vocabulary words are discussed.* 





7. \_\_\_\_\_

This is when the nose of the plane moves from side to side.







## 8.

They are shaped with smooth surfaces that are slightly curved. - Air moving around the wing produces the upward lift for the airplane. The \_\_\_\_\_\_are hinged on the wings and move downward to push the air down and make the wing tilt up. This moves the plane to the side and helps it turn. - The shape of the wings determines how fast and high the plane can fly.

- 9. \_

The body of the plane.

- It is generally a long tube shape.

- The wheels/landing gear are attached to the fuselage.
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_

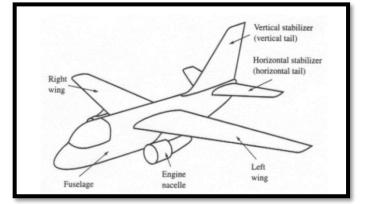
This provides the airplane's stability.

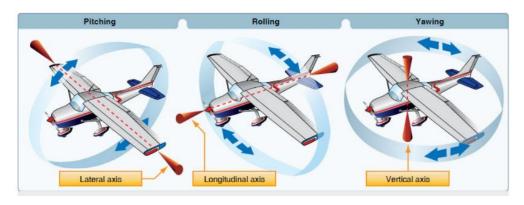
- There's a vertical stabilizer - the

\_\_\_\_\_\_ that affects the plane turning right or left (yaw).

- And there's a horizontal stabilizer – the

\_\_\_\_\_, used to move the plane up or down (pitch).





graphics credited to: https://www.sciencelearn.org.nz/resources/299-principles-of-flight; https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Illustration-ofhow-pitch-yaw-and-roll-are-measured-in-relation-to-the-orientation-of\_fig2\_294278374; http://www.aerospaceweb.org/question/design/q0101.shtml; https://www.flightliteracy.com/axes-of-an-aircraft/

WINGS
AILERONS
FUSELAGE
TAIL
RUDDER
ELEVATOR