

Foundations of Aviation History

Aviation History · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Who are credited with achieving the first powered, controlled, and sustained flight of a heavier-than-air aircraft in 1903?

- A) The Wright Brothers
- B) Amelia Earhart and Charles Lindbergh
- C) The Montgolfier Brothers
- D) Alberto Santos-Dumont

2. Which force acts upward to oppose the weight of an aircraft during flight?

- A) Drag
- B) Thrust
- C) Lift
- D) Gravity

3. What was the primary gas used in early airships like the Hindenburg to provide buoyancy?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Hydrogen
- C) Carbon Dioxide
- D) Nitrogen

4. In physics, what is the 'Bernoulli Principle' primarily used to explain in aviation?

- A) How wings generate lift
- B) The speed of sound
- C) Fuel combustion
- D) Engine cooling

5. Which element of an airplane is responsible for controlling the 'pitch' (movement up or down)?

- A) Ailerons
- B) Rudder
- C) Elevator
- D) Flaps

6. Who was the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean non-stop in 1927?

- A) Chuck Yeager
- B) Charles Lindbergh
- C) Neil Armstrong
- D) Orville Wright

7. What is the term for the speed at which an object travels faster than the speed of sound?

- A) Subsonic
- B) Supersonic
- C) Hypersonic
- D) Transonic

8. Which invention allowed pilots to fly in poor visibility by using radio signals to track their position?

- A) Radar
- B) The internal combustion engine
- C) Pressurized cabins
- D) The jet engine

9. What type of engine revolutionized commercial aviation by replacing the propeller-driven engine for long-distance travel?

- A) Steam engine
- B) Electric motor
- C) Jet engine
- D) Solar engine

10. Which part of an aircraft wing is designed to reduce 'drag' and improve efficiency?

- A) Landing gear
- B) Winglet
- C) Cockpit window
- D) Fuselage