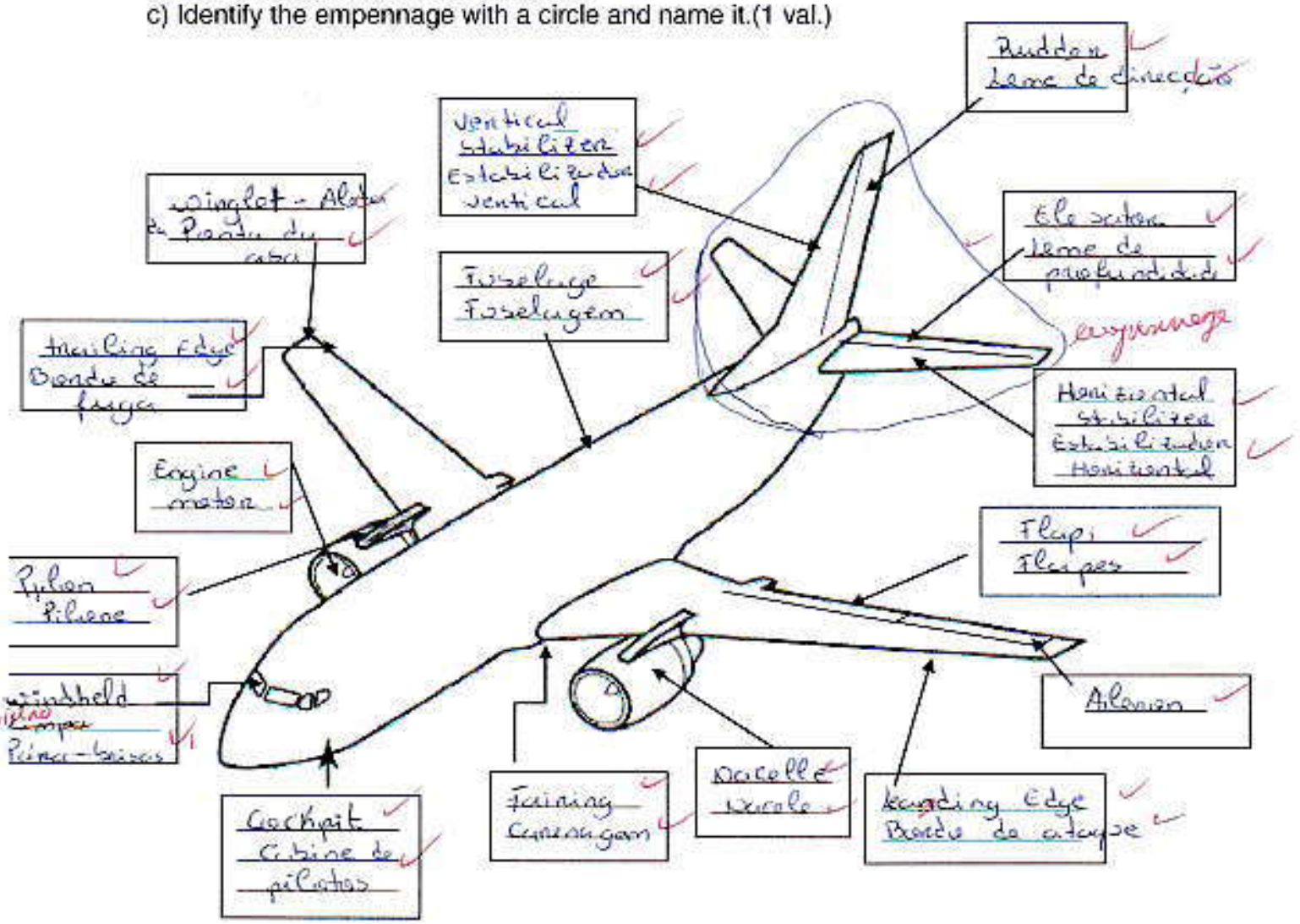
CENTRO DE EMPREGO E FORMAÇÃO PROFISSIONAL DE ÉVORA

Ficha de avaliação do Módulo 5794 - Inglês Técnico Aeronáutica Data: 15/01/2016
Nome: Ana Paula Telmo Pereira Avaliação: 18 V.

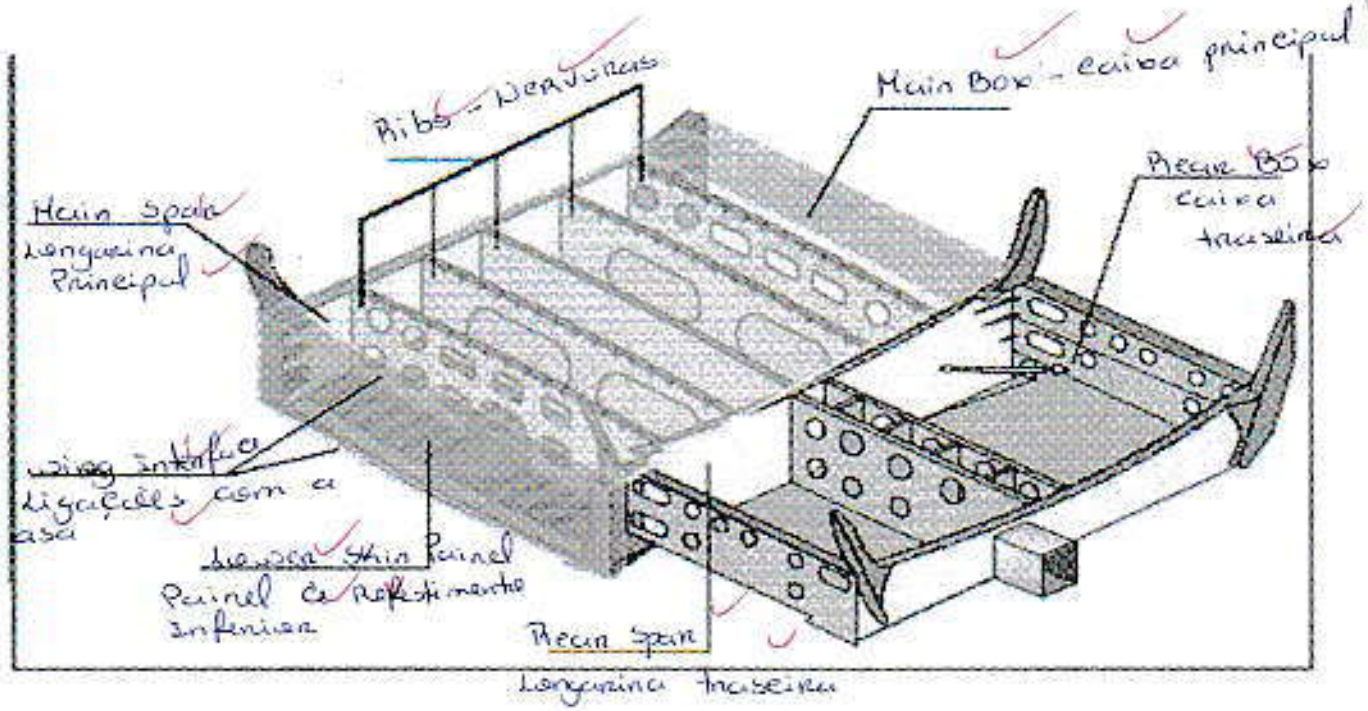
1 a) Label, in English, the parts in the airplane below: (16 val.)
b) Translate into Portuguese. (15 val.)
c) Identify the empennage with a circle and name it.(1 val.)



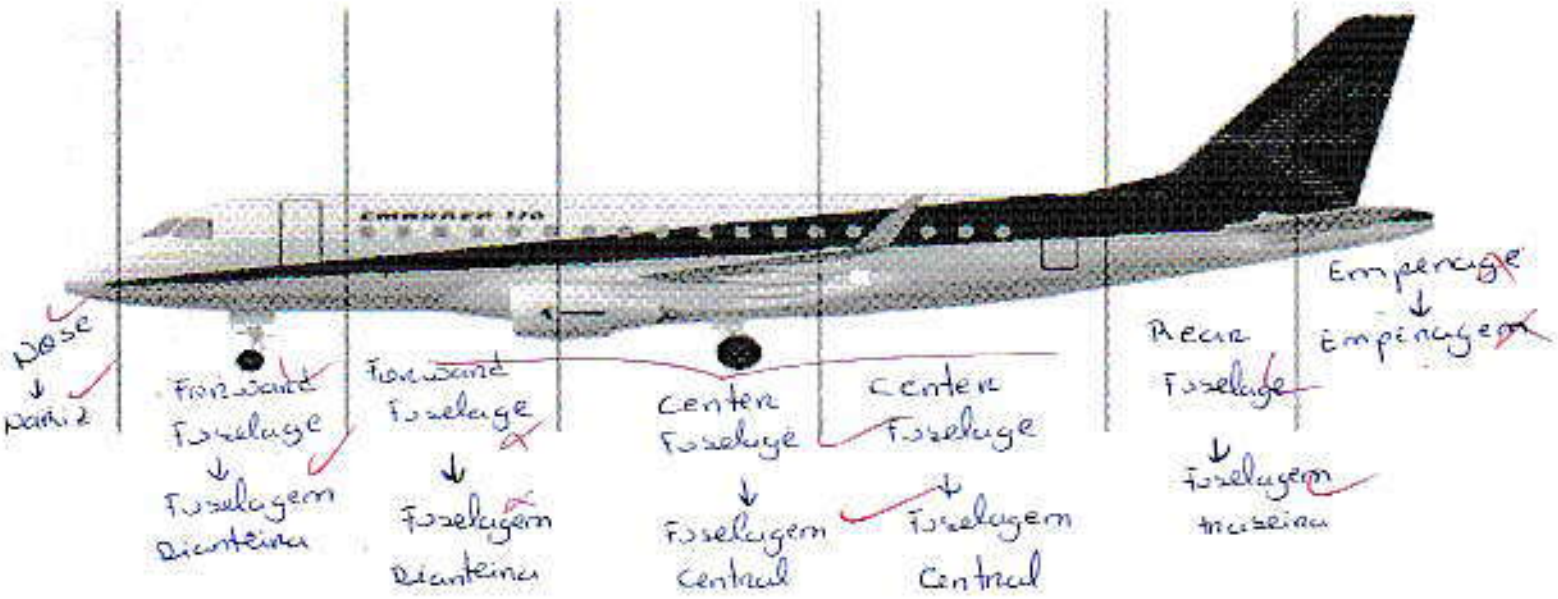
2- Find the equivalent in Portuguese: (10 val.)

a) Airframe Célula
b) Bulkhead Cavernas de Reforço
c) Crossbeam Cavernas transversais
d) Frame Cavernas
e) Rib Nervuras
f) Skin Revestimento
g) Spar Longarina
h) Stringer Perfil
i) Stub Cavernas
j) Pitch trim Compensadores de Profundidade
k) Galley Copa
l) Pax Passageiros
m) Side-by-side seats Lugares lado-a-lado
n) Flight attendant Comissários de bordo
o) Cockpit Cabine de Pilotos
p) Passengers' cabin Cabine de passageiros
q) Luggage Bagagem
r) Seat belt Cinto de Segurança
s) Load Carga
t) Pressurized air Ar pressurizado

3- a) Label, in English, the parts in the image below (7 val.)
b) Translate into Portuguese. (7 val.)



4 a) Write the names in the correspondent part. (5 val.)
b) Translate into Portuguese. (5 val.)



5- Translate the following text: (30 val.)

The Wings are the main aerodynamic structure of an airplane. They create lifting forces to sustain the airplane when flying.
The wings can also storage fuel and place components as landing gear, engine and flight control surfaces. The Wing main structure is made from aluminum alloy, and includes Spars, Ribs, Leading Edge and Trailing Edge.
The Winglets are structural parts installed at wing tips, to prevent the creation of vortex.
The wings of an aircraft have many structural interfaces:
The Wing Stub is a structural box at Center Fuselage, where the wing is installed at the aircraft.
The Stub can be divided in two parts:

- The Main Box provides Wing-to-Fuselage interface, and can storage extra fuel.
- The Rear Box is the Main Landing Gear Compartment.

Wing to Fuselage Fairings (WFF) consist in many composite panels, which give a better aerodynamic shape to the wing-to-fuselage junction. They round wings corners and close the gaps. They also protect the systems and components attached to the wing stub-fuselage lower region."

As asas são as principais estruturas aerodinâmicas de um avião. Elas criam forças de elevação para sustentar o avião em vôo. As asas podem também conter combustível e componentes para o trem de aterragem, motores e superfícies de controle de vôo. A principal estrutura da asa é feita em liga de alumínio, e inclui longarinas, nervuras, bordo de Ataque e Bordo de fuga.
As Aletas da ponta da asa são pontas estruturais instaladas na ponta da asa e previnem a criação de vórtices.
As asas de cruzeiro têm vários dispositivos estruturais: O Caixão da asa é uma caixa estrutural da fuselagem central, que é instalada na asa de cruzeiro. O caixão pode ser dividido em duas partes: → A Caixa principal fornece um dispositivo asa - fuselagem e pode conter combustível extra.
→ A Caixa traseira é o componente principal do trem de aterragem principal. WFF consiste em vários painéis de compósitos que dão um melhor formato aerodinâmico à junção asa - fuselagem. Eles podem proteger os sistemas e componentes da região inferior do Caixão da asa - fuselagem.

6- Answer the following questions (short answers): (4 val)

a) Why are wings so important in an aircraft?
The wings are important in an aircraft because they create lifting forces to sustain the airplane when flying.

b) What's the function of the winglets?
The function of the winglets are to prevent the creation of vortex.

c) Define "wing stub".
The wing stub is a structural box at center fuselage, where the wing is installed at the aircraft.

d) Why do we use the wing to fuselage fairings in an aircraft?
The WFF (are) protect the systems and components attached to the wing stub-fuselage lower region.