

There are various ways of classifying aircraft. Here are some easy ways to break them down.					
Methods of Lift	Propulsion	Undercarriage	Wings	Parts of an Aircraft	
<b>Lighter-than-Air:</b> Blimp Balloon	<b>Unpowered Aircraft:</b> <i>Balloon Glider</i>	<b>Type:</b> Wheels Floats	<b>Type:</b> High Wing Low Wing	<b>Nose:</b> Nosewheel Propeller	<b>Tail:</b> Tailwheel Horizontal Stabilizer
<b>Fixed-Wing:</b> Glider Airplane	Powered Aircraft: Propeller Aircraft Jet Aircraft	Skis Skids Style:	Biplane Triplane Empennage (Tail):	Windscreen  Wing: Leading Edge	Elevators Vertical Stabilizer Rudder
Rotorcraft: Helicopters Gyroplanes	Rockets	Tricycle Gear Taildragger Fixed Retractable	Conventional T-Tail V-Tail	Trailing Edge Wing Tip Ailerons Flaps Spoilers Main Gear	General: Engine(s) Fuselage Engine Cowling Pylon
				Struts Slats	

http://quest.arc.nasa.gov/aero/wright/tunnels/glossary.html

## Homework

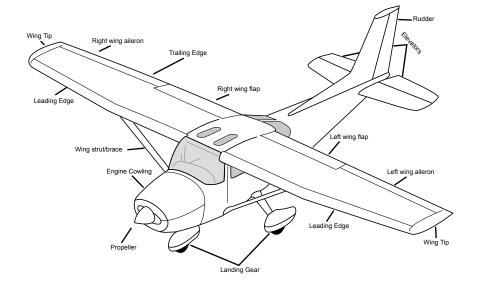
Be able to identify the parts of your Cessna 172.

Be able to describe what type of aircraft your Cessna 172 is, using the correct terminology for its method of lift, type of propulsion, and undercarriage.

Look at pictures of different types of aircraft in books or on the Internet and practice describing them using the terms you have learned.

## **Bonus:**

Bring in a picture or model of an aircraft and describe it to the class.



Intro to Ground School Lesson 1