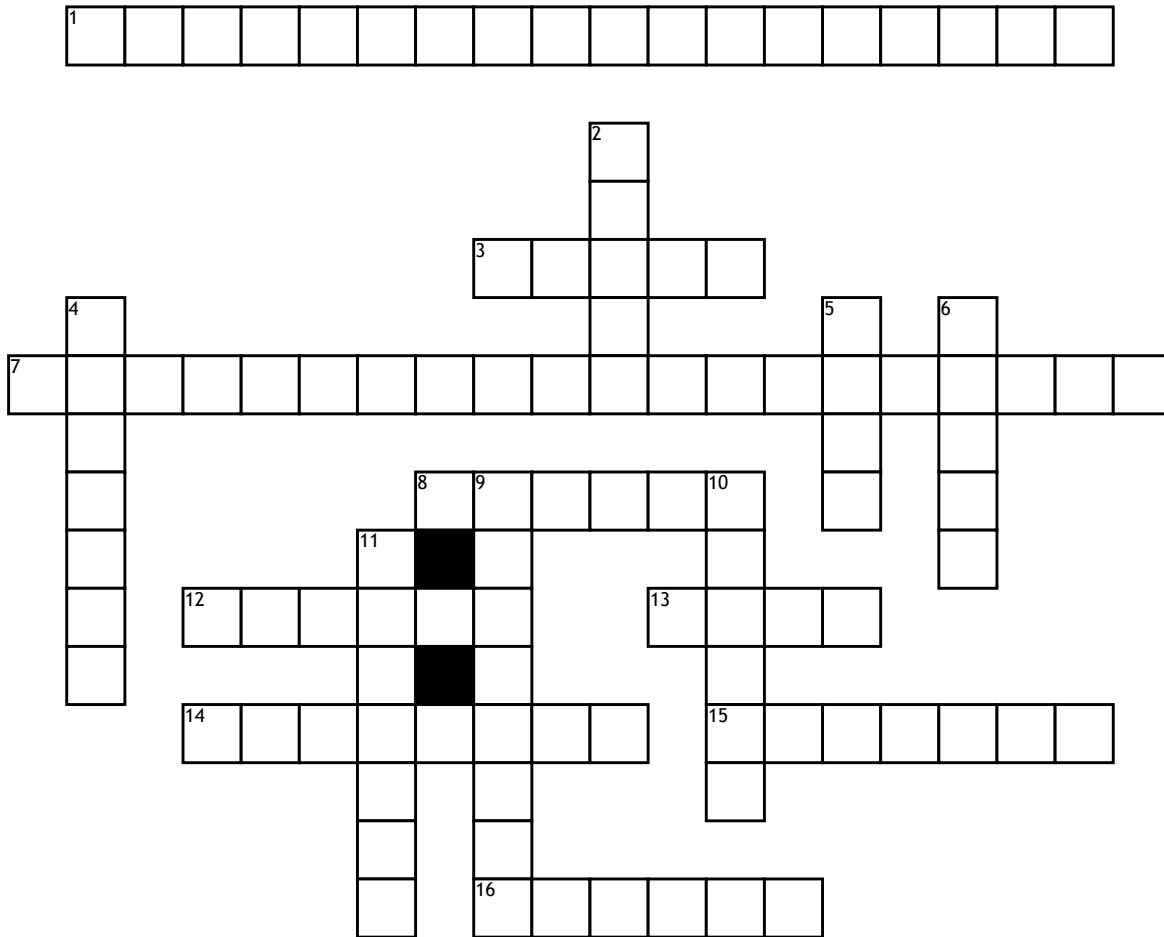


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Flight



## Across

1. Keeps the nose of the plane from swinging from side to side, which is called yaw.  
 3. Used at takeoff and landing to produce additional force (Change lift).  
 7. Prevents an up-and-down motion of the nose, which is called pitch.  
 8. The downward force due to the weight (gravity) of the airplane and its load, directly opposed to lift.  
 12. Located beneath the wings, provide the thrust to overcome drag and push the airplane forward through the air.

13. The resistance of the airplane to forward motion directly opposed to thrust.

14. Also known as the body, holds all the pieces together.

15. Small plates that distribute flow over the wing and help the plane roll from side to side.

16. it is used to deflect the tail to the left and right as viewed from the front of the fuselage.

## Down

2. Deployed downward on takeoff and landing to increase the amount of force produced by the wing.

4. The command and control area.

5. The upward force created by the wings moving through the air, which sustains the airplane in flight.

6. Generate most of the lift to hold the plane in the air.

9. It is used to deflect the tail up and down.

10. The force exerted by the engine and its propellers, which pushes air backward with the object of causing a reaction, or thrust, of the airplane in the forward direction

11. The outboard hinged part of the wing. It is used to roll the wings from side to side.