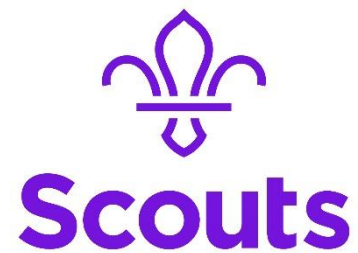


Parts of a plane – explained



Fuselage

The main 'body' of the aircraft. The front is the 'fore', the back is 'aft', the left side is 'port' and the right is 'starboard'.

Wing

This creates lift, holds fuel and houses jet engines. The front is the 'leading edge' and the back is the 'trailing edge'.

Horizontal stabiliser

Sits near the vertical stabilisers and houses the 'elevators', which control the pitch movement (up and down movement) of the aircraft.

Vertical stabiliser

Sometimes known as the 'tail fin', this usually has the airline logo on it. It houses the rudder.

Flight deck

Sometimes referred to as the cockpit –this is where the pilots sit.

Hold

On a commercial aircraft this is a big space underneath the passenger seats that holds luggage and other cargo.

Engines

Engines generate the power for the plane. They could be jets, propeller or turboprop engines.

Landing gear

The wheel and shock absorbers that allow the plane to land and take off.

Nose

The very front of the aircraft, it's usually curved to make the aircraft aerodynamic. Inside the nose there is often sensitive equipment such as radar.

