



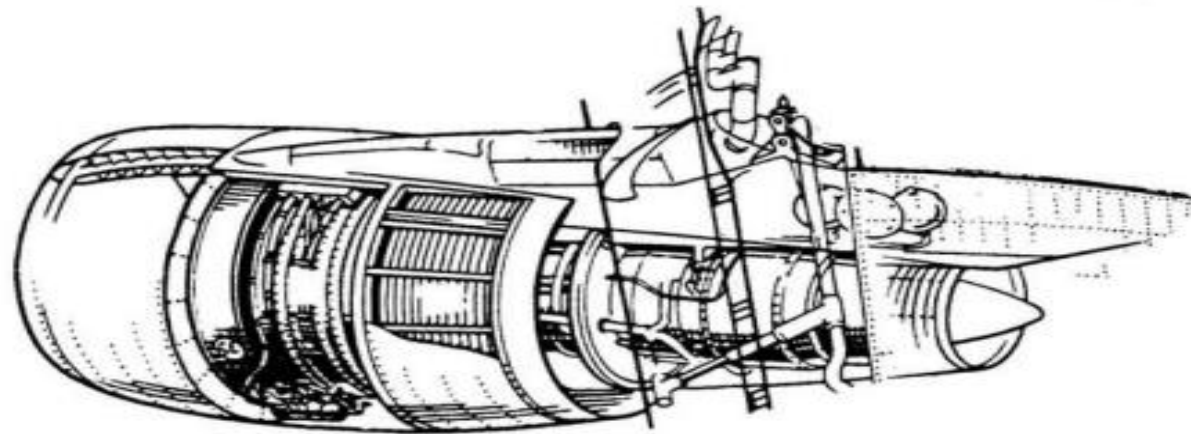
COMPARISONS

TURBOFAN

PYLON

AIR INTAKE

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
BOTTLE



COWLS

CORE ENGINE
THRUST REVERSER
POWER PLANT

EXHAUST NOZZLE

NOTES

You can compare things in different ways:

1 COMPARATIVES

Most short adjectives take “-er”, e.g.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
<i>fast</i>	<i>faster</i>	<i>few</i>	<i>fewer</i>
<i>wide</i>	<i>wider</i>	<i>narrow</i>	<i>narrower</i>
<i>long</i>	<i>longer</i>	<i>deep</i>	<i>deeper</i>
<i>heavy</i>	<i>heavier (y → i)</i>	<i>hot</i>	<i>hotter (t → tt)</i>

Long adjectives, past and present participles and most adverbs are preceded by *more (+)* or *less (-)*, e.g.

BASIC FORM	COMPARATIVE
<i>difficult</i>	<i>more/less difficult</i>
<i>accurate</i>	<i>more/less accurate</i>
<i>reliable</i>	<i>more/less reliable</i>
<i>cracked</i>	<i>more/less cracked</i>
<i>damaged</i>	<i>more/less damaged</i>
<i>cooling</i>	<i>more/less cooling</i>
<i>time-consuming</i>	<i>more/less time-consuming</i>
<i>regularly</i>	<i>more/less regularly</i>
<i>slowly</i>	<i>more/less slowly</i>

There are some irregular or unusual cases:

ADJ/ADV	COMPARATIVE	ADJ/ADV	COMPARATIVE
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>
<i>many, much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>

All these comparatives are followed by “*than*” in a sentence, e.g.

The A321 is *longer than* the A320.

The new equipment is *more reliable than* the previous one.

The left wing is *less damaged than* the right one.

Carbon brakes wear *more slowly than* steel brakes.

Prevention is *better than* repair.

Use water *rather than* spirit. (*in place of, instead of*)

2 SUPERLATIVES

The and -est characterize the superlative. The same principles apply as for the comparative, e.g.

ADJECTIVE/ADVERB	COMPARATIVE
<i>fast</i>	<i>the fastest</i>
<i>accurate</i>	<i>the most/least accurate</i>

ADJECTIVE/ADVERB	COMPARATIVE
<i>damaged</i>	<i>the most/least damaged</i>
<i>slowly</i>	<i>the most/least slowly</i>
<i>good</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>many, much</i>	<i>the most</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>few</i>	<i>the fewest</i>

Superlatives are usually followed immediately by a noun, e.g.

Concorde is *the fastest* civil transport.

The most damaged part of the fuselage is the forward section.

The best solution is the solution with *the shortest* downtime.

The radome is *the most exposed* part of the aircraft.

3 CONJUNCTIONS

(See Module K.)

A difference between two things can be expressed by words like:

but *whereas* *whilst* *however*
7.01.101

For example:

The ailerons are electrically controlled, *but* the rudder is mechanically controlled.

The left navigation light is red, *whereas* the right one is green.

Holds 1 and 4 take containers, *whilst* Hold 5 is a bulk compartment.

The primary flight controls are powered by three hydraulic systems. *However* the secondary controls are powered by two.

4

“AS”

Than expresses a difference. As expresses equality, identity or similarity, e.g.

This equipment has *as* many functionalities *as* the other one.

The response time is *as* short *as* possible.

Channel 2 is used *as* much *as* Channel 1.

The wheel can be lifted *as* far *as* 105 mm. (up to)

“Tailplane” means the same *as* “Horizontal Stabilizer”.



larger than



smaller than



the same as



5 DOUBLE COMPARATIVE

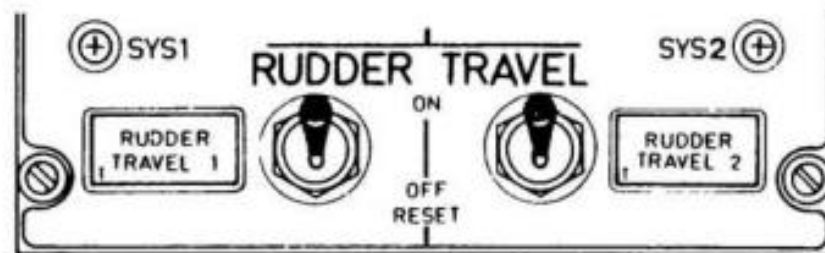
**Two comparatives are used to express two parallel progressions, states, etc.
For example:**

The higher the altitude, the colder the atmosphere.

The greater the flap extension, the slower the landing speed.

The longer the flight, the heavier the trip fuel.

The higher the airspeed, the lower the rudder deflection angle.



DOUBLE COMPARATIVE

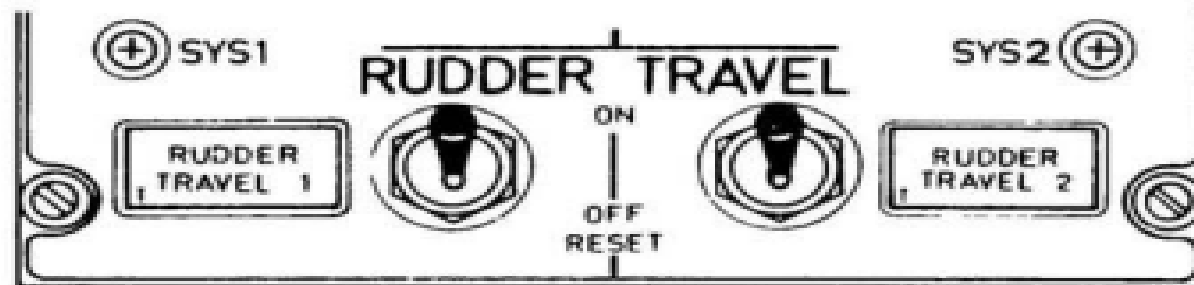
**Two comparatives are used to express two parallel progressions, states, etc.
For example:**

The higher the altitude, *the colder* the atmosphere.

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The higher the airspeed, *the lower* the rudder deflection angle.



Complete these sentences by putting the adjective, adverb, etc. in the right form, as in the examples:

The B747 is *heavier than* (HEAVY) the DC10.

The B747 is *the largest* (LARGE) civil transport.

1. 80° C is (HOT) 80° F.
2. The (BIG) negative differential pressure is -85 mb.
3. There is (MUCH) fuel in the inner tank
in the outer tank.
4. The First Class seats are (COMFORTABLE)
the Economy Class seats.
5. The landing speed is (LOW) when the flaps are fully
extended.
6. There are (FEW) seats abreast in First Class
in Economy.
7. The MAX position provides (EFFICIENT) braking.
8. The A330 has a (LONG) range the A320.

9. A check valve is the (SAME) a non-return valve.
10. “Windshield” is American (*conjunction*) “windscreen” is British.
11. The ZFW is (LIGHT) the MTOW.
12. A turbofan is (EFFICIENT) a conventional jet engine.
13. The “endurance” is the (LONG) time an aircraft can fly without refueling.
14. The aircraft’s “ceiling” is the (HIGH) altitude it can fly at.
15. Built-in test equipment is the (GOOD) way of trouble shooting quickly.
16. After 50 hours, the strut was (CRACKED) at the first inspection.
17. The reinforced areas offer (GOOD) resistance the non-reinforced areas.
18. Automatic braking enables the plane to decelerate (SMOOTHLY).
19. Fail-safe systems have (LITTLE) probability of failure other systems.
20. Microwave Landing Systems are (ACCURATE) conventional ILS.

- 21.** ILS is installed at all major airports (*conjunction*) MLS is rare.
- 22.** The (SHORT) the runway, the (HARD) the braking.
- 23.** A jetty is (FAST) way of disembarking passengers.
- 24.** There is (MUCH) risk of ice-formation when there are clouds in a clear sky.
- 25.** The (HIGH) the engine speed, the (HOT) the EGT.
- 26.** Engine 1 is (POWERFUL) Engine 2. (*equality*)
- 27.** The square form factor also has (GOOD) mechanical properties triangular shapes.
- 28.** The (LONG) the pathlength the (GOOD) the performance characteristics.
- 29.** The design approach is to build the instrument (LARGE) possible.
- 30.** The elevators are deflected symmetrically. The LH elevator is deflected (MUCH) the RH elevator.

- Solutions:

1. hotter than 2. biggest 3. more ... than 4. more comfortable than 5. lower
6. fewer ... than 7. more efficient, the most efficient 8. longer ... than 9. same
as 10. whereas, while, whilst, but 11. lighter than 12. more efficient than
13. longest 14. highest 15. best 16. more cracked than 17. better ... than
18. more smoothly 19. less ... than 20. more accurate than 21. whereas, while,
whilst, but 22. shorter ... harder 23. the fastest 24. more ... than 25. higher ...
hotter 26. as powerful as 27. better ... than 28. longer ... better 29. as large as
30. as much as

THANK YOU