

1. **ground speed** speed of the aircraft relative to the Earth's surface
2. **hydrostatic pressure** pressure produced by the weight of all the molecules in the air at a particular height
3. **jet engine** an engine that develops thrust by ejecting an exhaust of gaseous combustion products
4. **Kevlar** a synthetic aramid fibre of high tensile strength and head resistance used as a reinforcing agent in many composites
5. **lift** the upward force perpendicular to the aircraft's flight path
6. **non-destructive testing** procedures that gather information remotely (such as thermography and vibration monitoring) or by surface-based examination techniques (such as radiography, ultrasonics, eddy current, dye penetrant and magnetic particle inspection)
7. **pitot/total pressure** this consists of both static and dynamic pressure
8. **precipitation hardening** increasing the hardness of a supersaturated solid solution by heat treating it to cause a second phase to precipitate out
9. **ramjet** engine using the forward motion of the craft to compress incoming air before combustion
10. **rocket** a projectile powered by onboard chemical fuels
11. **rotary wing** a type of aircraft that is supported in the air wholly by wings or blades rotating about a central vertical axis
12. **rudder** the primary control surface in yaw (sideways movement), usually hinged and attached to the trailing edge of the vertical stabiliser on the aircraft's tail
13. **scramjet** a faster supersonic variant of the ramjet engine
14. **simultaneous engineering** (also known as concurrent engineering) a team-based, collaborative approach to new product design and development aimed at reducing design cycle time
15. **static pressure** measured through the use of static vent, static pressure is the pressure of the atmosphere without any relative movement
16. **stress raiser** stress raisers can be scratches, grooves, machining marks, design faults or any structural discontinuity causing concentration of stress
17. **superalloy** nickel-chromium-iron, nickel-chromium-molybdenum-iron and nickel-chromium-cobalt alloys selected for their high temperature strength, creep and corrosion resistance
18. **thrust** the driving force propelling an aircraft forward
19. **transition piece** transition pieces are three-dimensional objects required to connect two different sections of different shapes or varying sizes
20. **turboprop** turboprop aircraft use a gas turbine engine to drive a propeller; reduction gearing is used to reduce the top speed of the propeller to improve efficiency and reduce noise