1. The transition to air-cooled aircraft engines from water-cooled aircraft engines resulted in which of the following? (3.A)

a. Airplanes became more unreliable on hot, summer days.

b. Engines became more powerful with increased speeds.

c. Pilots became more comfortable in the cockpit.

d. Passengers became more crowded in the cabin.

2. How did the first commercial flights between Tampa and St. Petersburg, Florida change travel between the two cities? (3.A)

a. The airplane carried more passengers than travel by boat.

b. The airplane carried more luggage than travel by boat.

c. The airplane was cheaper than travel by boat.

d. The airplane was faster than travel by boat.

3. Airplanes provided different purposes during World War I. How were airplanes first used during the war? (3.A)

a. Surveillance

b. Ground attack

c. Air-to-air combat

d. Radio communication

4. After World War II, the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3.C)

a. continued their military flying careers as test pilots.

b. became flight instructors at schools around the country.

c. returned home and found it difficult to remain in aviation as a career.

d. found airline pilot jobs based on their qualifying experiences.

5. Katherine Stinson was the fourth woman in America to earn a pilot’s license. How did she contribute to the development of aviation? (3.B)

a. She was granted two patents for her work on airplanes.

b. She was the first woman to carry the mail by airplane.

c. She was the first person to fly across the English Channel.

d. She formed a company with a partner to manufacture airplanes.

6. As compared to the first airline, what helps make a modern airline successful? Select all that apply. (3.A)

a. Access to numerous aircraft.

b. Ability to carry large quantities of cargo.

c. Variability in major cities and population centers.

d. Access to a limited network of airports.

7. Which of the following was a significant way in which aviation affected World War II as compared to World War I? (3.C)

a. The Soviet Union was an ally to the United States.

b. Controlling the air usually won the battle on the ground.

c. Women were allowed to fight on the ground during the war.

d. The first military airplanes were invented during World War II.

8. Who was the first American woman to get her pilot’s license? (3.B)

a. Bessie Coleman

b. Harriet Quimby

c. Amelia Earhart

d. Katherine Stinson

9. What event corresponds to major developments in the body, wing, and engine designs of early airplanes? (3.A)

a. The Great Depression

b. The first World’s Fair

c. The First World War

d. The Industrial Revolution

10. How have modern commercial airlines improved compared to the Benoist Model XIV flights? Select all that apply. (3.A)

a. Modern flights travel to more destinations.

b. Modern flights are more expensive.

c. Modern flights move at faster speeds.

d. Modern flights carry more passengers.

e. Modern flights use lighter airplanes.

11. Aircraft in the early 1900s did not have very good navigation devices. What did the U.S. Postal Service develop to assist with navigation for pilots flying the mail? (3.A)

a. A beacon system to identify routes

b. Lighted runways to help the pilots land

c. Satellite positioning to locate airplanes in the air

d. Radio communication to help guide pilots

12. The first commercial airline in the United States failed because it was not profitable. Which of these contributed to unprofitability of the airline? Select all that apply. (3.A)

a. The airplane only carried one passenger.

b. The airplane only flew between two cities.

c. The airplane only traveled at low altitudes.

d. The airplane only had two engines.

e. The airplane only had one pilot.

13. Who operated the first commercial airmail delivery system? (3.A)

a. United States Postal Service

b. United States Army

c. UPS

d. Federal Express

14. What was significant about the 332nd Fighter Group of the U.S. Army Air Corps, otherwise known as the Tuskegee Airmen? (3.C)

a. The Tuskegee Airmen were the first air corps to fly with distinction.

b. The Tuskegee Airmen were the first to paint the tails of their aircraft red.

c. The Tuskegee Airmen were the first female pilots to fly combat missions during war.

d. The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African Americans allowed into air combat
by the United States.

15. Women Airforce Service Pilots, or WASPs, ferried aircraft during the war, and also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3.D)

a. received military recognition for their service right after the war was over.

b. were able to participate in extensive military training.

c. towed target aircraft during training missions.

d. trained as nurses to help with the wounded.

16. During World War I, technological advancements allowed aircraft to carry heavier loads. Loads included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3.A)

1. bombs to attack ground targets from the air.
2. paratroopers to help support the ground attack.
3. replenishment of food supplies for women and children.
4. cannons to quicken the rate of victory.

17. Rosie the Riveter was coined from a 1942 poster of a woman rolling up her sleeves to go to work. Why was this significant in American history? (3.C)

a. It was the first time women contributed as a part of the American workforce.

b. Most men were away fighting in World War II leaving women to work in factories,
including building airplanes.

c. Unionization of military industries forced employers to start hiring women in engineering jobs.

d. The poster was synonymous with suffrage and eventually led to women’s right to vote.

**18. The F-4U Corsair was a fighter aircraft used in World War II. The aircraft is recognized for its bent wings, which were designed this way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3.C)**

1. maximize the landing gear length keeping the aircraft high off the ground.
2. provide more lift and maneuverability during combat.
3. keep the propeller from hitting the ground and minimize drag.
4. allow guns to be mounted on top of the wings.

19. The Tuskegee Airmen Corps was formed at a time of racial segregation. What examples of segregation occurred leading up to World War II? (3.C)

a. Special airplanes for the Tuskegee Airmen Corps

b. Combined white and non-white training facilities

c. Different air medals for distinguished service

d. Separate maintenance and labor groups

20. Which of these was an obstacle that women faced in the early 1900s that they do not face today? (3.B)

a. Women were not allowed to vote.

b. Women were not allowed to fly airplanes.

c. Women were not allowed to go to church.

d. Women were not allowed to attend school.

21. Why did the first commercial airline fail? (3.A)

The business model was unsustainable.  It was very difficult to make a profit (the first flight was in a flying boat and carried only one passenger); needed ability to mass produce aircraft; needed the ability for aircraft to carry more passengers; and needed the development of an airport system across the United States.

22. Why was the development of new engines an important goal during World War I? (3.A)

More powerful engines allowed aircraft to fly at increased speeds. This gave fighter aircraft the advantage over slower, less maneuverable aircraft.

23. Why was the formation of the Tuskegee Airmen an important step for African American civil rights? (3.C)

It demonstrated that African Americans can perform the same duties as white service members. This opened up new rights to African Americans in the future.

24. How did the development of pressurized cabins help war efforts during World War II? (3.C)

Pressurized cabins allowed pilots and required crewmembers to breathe at higher altitudes where atmospheric pressure was lower. This allowed military aircraft to fly beyond the range of land-based artillery.

25. How have women’s rights changed between the early 1900s and today? (3.B)

Women have gained many rights since the early 1900s, such as the right to vote, to obtain a loan, to serve on a jury, and to serve in the military.