KEY - Student copy – Future Planes

(complete corrected text at the end of the document)

Actually (1), researches (2) are being <u>made (3)</u> to find innovations concerning fuel consumption, and improve the lightweight (4) of aircraft. Therefore, we can hope to develop hybrid aircraft in the coming years. The video talks about the future of aircrafts (5), and gives many informations (6) on how we will power them.

(1) actually veut dire "en réalité", alors que vous voulez probablement dire « actuellement »: **now** / currently / nowadays

(2) **Research** est indénombrable: toujours au singulier quand il s'agit des sciences et technologies ou de recherche universitaire. Il faut penser à accorder le verbe au singulier, après : research **is** being done

(3) to do / to carry out / conduct research :

(4) lightweight est en général un adjective (léger), ou alors il a un sens qui n'a rien à voir avec le context. (<u>Go</u> and see by yourself). Here you need « **weight** ».

(5) aircraft est toujours orthographié sans "s", au singulier et au pluriel.

(6) information est indénombrable: toujours au singulier. Many n'est donc pas correct : much information

In a first time (1), I present you (2) a new aircraft design from Boeing, called Sugar Volt. This aircraft has wings more long and thin (3) than usual, allowing to lighten (4) it and there is a truss structure witch (5) has been design (6) to support the wings. This contributes for reduce (7) drags (8), leading to an aircraft more efficient (9) to operate.

(1) First ou firstly, tout simplement.

(2) "I will present \emptyset ", tout simplement. (Or "I will present a new aircraft design from Boeing **TO** you")

(3) « longer and thinner wings »: « long » et « thin » sont des adjectifs courts: ils forment leur comparatif en ajoutant le suffixe –er

(4) "to make it lighter"

(5) "which" (orthographe); witch veut dire sorcière. Dans le contexte, c'est pour le moins curieux.

(6) "has been designed": le passif est formé de "be" au temps dont on a besoin + participe passé.

(7) « reducing » . Construction du verbe : contribute to + ing

(8) "drag" est indénombrable: toujours au singulier avec ce sens-là.

(9) "to an aircraft **that is** more efficient to operate". Or "to a more efficient aircraft to operate"

Moreover, the propulsion system of the Sugar Volt <u>is combining (1)</u> two fuel sources : gas and electricity. The electricity source requires advances to <u>batterie technologie (2)</u> : indeed, the batteries <u>must have to be (3)</u> light but <u>in (4)</u> the same time provide enough power content. With these batteries, electric engines are needed to propel the aircraft but current generators are too heavy and take up too <u>many spaces(5)</u>. With the superconducting materials, we could make smaller engines, and solve this problem. Some engineers want to keep fuel turbines on a hybrid concept. The fuel-powered propulsion system would be used on take-off and during flight if needed, and this will lead to <u>an important (6)</u> reduction in the fuel consumption - up to 70%.

(1) "combines": present simple: fait scientifique.

(2) "battery technology"

(3) "have to be": c'est une nécessité protique. « Must have to » est redondant

(4) "at the same time"

- (5) "space" est indénombrable dans ce sens-là: too much space
- (6) considerable. Erreur inspirée par le français. Il faut changer l'article : a considerable reduction

Finally, a project <u>leaded (1)</u> by the MIT and NASA, named The Double Bubble, <u>aim (2)</u> to reduce the fuel burn. The idea is to move the lift from the wings to the fuselage, which will enable laminar flow. Two design changes <u>going to (3)</u> be made: the wing position will be perpendicular to the side of the plane, the objective being to maintain laminar flow. In addition to this, a different engine configuration will be chosen : the potted configuration or the pi tail configuration, <u>wich (4)</u> are more <u>efficacy (5)</u> for propulsion.

- (1) led (participle passé)
- (2) aims (troisième personne du singulier)
- (3) **are** going to be made (il manquait l'auxiliaire). Ou **will be** made.
- (4) WHICH (orthographe)
- (5) efficacy est un nom; il nous faut un adjective, ici: efficient.

<u>Today</u>, <u>research</u> is being <u>conducted</u> to find innovations concerning fuel consumption, and improve the <u>weight</u> of aircraft. Therefore, we can hope to develop hybrid aircraft in the coming years. The video talks about the future of <u>aircraft</u>, and gives <u>much information</u> on how we will power them.

<u>First</u>, I will present <u>you</u> a new aircraft design from Boeing, called Sugar Volt. This aircraft has longer and thinner <u>wings</u> than usual, allowing to <u>make</u> it lighter and there is a truss structure <u>which</u> has been <u>designed</u> to support the wings. This contributes <u>to reducing drag</u>, leading to <u>an aircraft that is more efficient</u> to operate.

Moreover, the propulsion system of the Sugar Volt <u>combines</u> two fuel sources : gas and electricity. The electricity source requires advances to <u>battery technology</u> : indeed, the batteries <u>have to be</u> light but <u>at</u> the same time provide enough power content. With these batteries, electric engines are needed to propel the aircraft but current generators are too heavy and take up too <u>much space</u>. With the superconducting materials, we could make smaller engines, and solve this problem. Some engineers want to keep fuel turbines on a hybrid concept. The fuel-powered propulsion system would be used on take-off and during flight if needed, and this will lead to <u>a considerable</u> reduction in the fuel consumption - up to 70%.

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