

# Aircraft Engineering Job Interview Questions And Answers



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## Aircraft Engineering Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

### Question - 1:

Describe main source of power in aircraft?

#### Ans:

Main source of power is the hydraulic motor that is provided by the scheduled service and involves operations that allow technicians to solve complex system problems. This setup required certifying the technician to operate all the system the same way as it is been done with one system. The hydraulic motor needs to be operated the same way and maintained in a proper way. The alignment need to in synchronization with the aircraft auxiliary power unity (APU) before anything is done with the aircraft positioning. A standard need to, be followed to maintain the aircrafts and its parts equipped and working.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 2:

Explain the difference between inviscid and viscous flow?

#### Ans:

Viscous flow is the flow in which the molecule moves in random fashion and transfers their mass, momentum and energy from one place to another in fluid. Whereas, an inviscid flow is the flow in which there is no involvement of friction, thermal conduction or diffusion while the molecules are moving. Inviscid flow consists of the limited influence of friction, thermal conduction and diffusion that is limited to thin region that is limited to the body surface. Whereas, the viscous flows involve the flows that dominates the aerodynamics of the blunt bodies like cylinder. In this the flow expands around front face of cylinder and it separates from the rear surface of it.

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### Question - 3:

Which characteristics keep solid and fluid different?

#### Ans:

\* When the force is applied tangentially on solid then it experiences a finite deformation and shear stress that is proportional to the deformation. Whereas, when the same shear stress is applied on the surface of fluid then it experiences continuous increasing deformation where, the shear stress is proportional to the rate of change of deformation.

\* The fluid dynamic is dividend in three different areas. They are as follows: Hydrodynamics (flow of liquids), Gas dynamics (flow of gases) and Aerodynamics (flow of air). Whereas, the state of, solid doesn't represent any of the stages.

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### Question - 4:

List the objectives of Aerodynamics?

#### Ans:

\* It is used to predict the forces, moments and heat transfer from the bodies that is moving through the liquid.

\* It deals with the movement of wings or use of the wind force. This way it requires the calculations to be done for the aerodynamic heating of the flight vehicles and the hydrodynamic forces applied on the surface of the vehicle.

\* It is used to determine the flows that are moving internally through ducts. This way it makes the calculations and measurement of the flow properties that is inside the rocket and jet engines.

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### Question - 5:

Which sources are involved in aerodynamics?

#### Ans:

Pressure distribution:

This is the distribution that is over the body surface.

Shear stress distribution:

This is the distribution that is over the body surface.

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### Question - 6:

Explain the difference between continuum flow and free molecule flow?

#### Ans:

\* The flow that is moving over the body i.e. in a circular cylinder of diameter  $d$  is the continuum flow, whereas the flow that consists of individual molecules moving in random motion is the free molecule flow.

\* The mean free path ( $\lambda$ ) defines the mean distance between the collisions of the molecule and if this path ( $\lambda$ ) is smaller than the scale of the body measured ( $d$ ) then the flow of the body is considered as continuum flow.

\* The path ( $\lambda$ ) that is of same order as the body scale then the gas molecules then the body surface will have an impact of the molecules and this is known as free molecular flow.

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### Question - 7:

What is Inviscid flow in Aircraft Engineering?

#### Ans:

Inviscid flow consists of the limited influence of friction, thermal conduction and diffusion that is limited to thin region that is limited to the body surface. Whereas, the viscous flows involve the flows that dominates the aerodynamics of the blunt bodies like cylinder. In this the flow expands around front face of cylinder and it separates from the rear surface of it.

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### Question - 8:

What is Viscous flow in Aircraft Engineering?

#### Ans:

Viscous flow is the flow in which the molecule moves in random fashion and transfers their mass, momentum and energy from one place to another in fluid. Whereas, an inviscid flow is the flow in which there is no involvement of friction, thermal conduction or diffusion while the molecules are moving.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 9:

What operations are performed by category of avionic technicians?

#### Ans:

\* Activities related to scheduled on field inspections for aircraft maintenance.

\* Activities of complex rectification

\* Fault diagnosis on aircraft systems and their equipments.

\* Modification and performing special instruction to monitor and manage the system

\* Repairing of airframe and other aircrafts

\* Activities performed like removal of aircraft components and fitting the required parts.

\* Use of BITE (built-in test equipment) and diagnostic equipments to perform repair tasks.

\* Supervising and certifying the work of other technicians involved in it.

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### Question - 10:

What sectors are involved in aircraft maintenance?

#### Ans:

There are two major sectors involved in aircraft maintenance and these are handled by certifying technician in the field of support and maintenance. These are divided into two sectors as:

\* Mechanical:

These are the maintenance technicians that have good knowledge regarding the working of airframe, engine, electrical power systems and equipment. It also requires additional knowledge of aircraft structures and materials.

\* Avionic:

This deals with the integrated knowledge of aircraft equipments, electrical, instrument and radar related systems. They undergo proper training to handle the aircraft equipments and gain practical experience to deal with day to day activities.

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### Question - 11:

What is Supersonic flow?

#### Ans:

Where  $M > 1$  everywhere, this type is defined when Mach number is greater than 1 at every point. They are represented by the presence of shock waves across which the flow properties and streamlines changes discontinuously.

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### Question - 12:

What is Hypersonic flow?

#### Ans:

Where the speed is greater than supersonic, this is defined when the shock waves moves closer to the body surface and the strength of the shock-wave increases leading to higher temperatures between the shock and body surface.

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**Question - 13:**

What is Transonic flow?

**Ans:**

Where mixed regions exist and  $M < 1$  or  $M > 1$ , this is a flow field that defines that the  $M_8$  is increased just above the unity and it is formed in front of the body. These are the mixed subsonic and supersonic flows that are influenced by both the flows.

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**Question - 14:**

What is Subsonic flow?

**Ans:**

Where  $M < 1$  everywhere, this is a field that is defined as subsonic if it matches the Mach number that is less than 1 at every point. These are displayed by smooth streamlines that consists of no discontinuity in slope. The flow velocity is everywhere less than the speed of sound and the disturbances are all around the flow field.

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**Question - 15:**

What elements are required to display oscillatory motion?

**Ans:**

\* Cycle:

It represents the completion of one period and it also signifies the motion that is completed in one period.

\* Frequency:

Defines the number of cycles completed in unit time.

\* Amplitude:

Defines the distance from one point to another or from highest to lowest point of the motion from the central position.

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**Question - 16:**

Explain the difference between incompressible and compressible flows?

**Ans:**

\* In-compressible flows are the flows that have a constant density (?). Whereas, the compressible flows are those that consists of variable densities.

\* The flows that exist are compressible in nature. Whereas, in-compressible flows, doesn't exist in nature or are very rare.

\* In-compressible flows are used to model aerodynamic problems without loosing any detrimental accuracy i.e. most problems that exist in hydrodynamics considers the density (?) = constant. Whereas, compressible flow is hardly used as a mathematical model to, represent the hydrodynamics.

\* High speed flows are and must be treated as compressible, whereas in-compressible flows are not considered for high speed flows.

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**Question - 17:**

What different lift augmentation devices are present?

**Ans:**

\* Trailing edge flaps includes different flaps like.

\* Plain flap that is used to retract the complete section of trailing edge and it is used in downward.

\* Split flap gets formed by the hinged lower part of trailing edge and the lowered top surface remains unchanged and it eliminates the airflow that occurs over the top of the surface of the plain flap.

\* Leading edge flaps is used to augment the low speed lift that is swept on the wing aircraft. They help in increase the camber and allow the coupling to operate together with the trailing edge flaps.

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**Question - 18:**

Tell me what is being expressed by sperry's rule of precession?

**Ans:**

Sperry's rule of precession describes about the direction in which the precession takes place. This precession is dependent on the direction of rotation for the mass and the axis of the torque that is applied on the material. It provides a guide to the direction of precession that allows easy finding of the direction of the applied torque. This also helps in finding out the direction of the rotation of gyro-wheel. If the torque is applied and is perpendicular to the spin axis then it can be transferred as a force.

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**Question - 19:**

List the laws of gyro-dynamics?

**Ans:**

\* If a rotating body is mounted and it is free to move about any axis that passes through the center of mass, then the spin axis that is used will remain fixed in inertial space without displacing any of the frame.

\* If a constant torque is applied to any direction such as about an axis, or perpendicular to the axis, then the spin axis will move about an axis that is mutually perpendicular to both the spin and the torque axis.

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**Question - 20:**

Why gyroscopes motion study is required to learn aircraft applications?



**Ans:**

Gyroscopic motion is considered as an important study for aircraft application for the inertia and momentum of the body that is used in circular motion. The momentum is the product of the mass of a body and its velocity. This is a measure of the quantity of motion of a body. Inertia is the force that doesn't allow any change to happen in momentum. Gyroscope is the rotating mass that can be moved freely at right angles to its plane of rotation. This utilizes the gyro rotor or gyroscopic inertia to provide the motion unless it is compelled by an external force to change the state. This uses property of rigidity as gyroscope acts as a reference point in space.

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**Question - 21:**

What is gyro-dynamics?

**Ans:**

Gyro-dynamics deals with gyroscopic motion that is used for creating aircraft application as it allows inertia and momentum of the body. These laws consist of the two properties of rigidity and precession to provide the visible effects gyro-dynamics.

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**Question - 22:**

Describe the function of propulsive thrust?

**Ans:**

Propulsive thrust is used in aircraft system, when an aircraft is traveling through air in straight or level flight then the engine produces a thrust that is equal to the air resistance or the drag force on the aircraft. If the engine thrust exceeds the drag then the aircraft will accelerate and if drag exceeds the engine thrusts then the aircraft system will slow down. The thrust force that is used for aircraft propulsion should always come from air or gas pressure. The forces that are external always act on the engine or propeller. This propeller can be driven either by a piston or a gas turbine engine. If there is a use of jet engine then the high velocity exhaust gas is produced.

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**Question - 23:**

Do you know why Torsion is such an important feature in aircraft engines?

**Ans:**

Torsion is used to drive shafts for aircraft engine driven pumps and motors. They are also involved in having a force behind propeller shafts, pulley assemblies and drive couplings for machinery. The shear stress is setup within the shafts and it results from the torsional loads. The size and the nature of torsional loads and stresses need to be known while making the design or else premature failure can occur. The shafts are used as a component to transmit torsional loads and twisting moments or torque. They can be a cross section or a circular component as it is more suitable to transmit the torque for pumps and motors to supply the power to the aircraft system.

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**Question - 24:**

Tell me what is the purpose of load extension graphs?

**Ans:**

Load extension graphs are used to show the result of mechanical test done on the material to know their certain properties for example finding out the heat treatment of a material. These graphs shows certain phases of a material when it is being tested for destruction of the properties like elastic range, limit of proportionality, etc. The material needs to obey Hooke's law. The elastic limit needs to be at or very near to the limit of proportionality. If the limit is passed the material ceases to be proportional to the load. If the stress increases on the material then the waist reduces as the stress = force/area. This graph represents a curve that shows different stages like elastic stage, and plastic stage.

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**Question - 25:**

Define each property which is used in mechanics?

**Ans:**

**Strength:**

This is the applied force on a material that can withstand prior to fracture. It is measured by the proof or yield stress of a material that is under action.

**Working stress:**

This is the stress that is being imposed on a material as a result of the load that is being subjected on the material. The loads that are given must be in the elastic range.

**Proof stress:**

Defines the tensile stress.

**Ultimate tensile stress (UTS):**

Defines of a material that is given by a relationship or its maximum load.

**Specific strength:**

Defines the light and strong of a material that is used in aircraft making. This is done to maximize the payload and meeting all the safety requirements.

**Malleability:**

Defines the ability to be rolled into sheets or get a shape under pressure. This includes examples of gold, copper and lead.

**Elasticity:**

Defines the ability of a material to return to its original shape when an external force is removed from the material.

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**Question - 26:**

What mechanical properties are required to know before performing maintenance?

**Ans:**



The mechanical properties provide the definition of the behavior of the material that is being put under the action of external forces. This is an important aspect to aeronautical engineering that is also used to gain knowledge for applications developed for aircrafts. This provides an overall view of the structure of the aircraft and the maintenance aspect of it.

The properties used are as follows:

- \* Strength
- \* Stiffness
- \* Specific strength and stiffness
- \* Ductility
- \* Toughness
- \* Malleability and elasticity

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### Question - 27:

What modulus are involved in mechanics?

**Ans:**

Modulus of rigidity:

This defines the relationship between the shear stress ( $\tau$ ) and shear strain ( $\gamma$ ).

Bulk modulus:

This defines that if a body volume  $v$  is subjected to an increase in an external pressure then the volume will be changed by  $dV$ , this deformation will be change in volume not in shape.

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### Question - 28:

List the types of strain which are in Aircraft Engineering?

**Ans:**

- \* Tensile strain
- \* Compressive strain
- \* Shear strain

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 29:

Tell me why is strain a major factor in aircraft engineering?

**Ans:**

Strain is when a material is altered in shape, this happens due to the fact that the force is acting on the material. The body is strained internally as well as externally without having any differences of dimension but it just has the differences at the atomic level. It is the ratio of change in dimension over the original dimension. It is very important due to the fact that building an aircraft requires the knowledge of these factors and the formulas that are associated with it to successfully implementing the parts together.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 30:

What safety recommendations are required while maintaining aircraft?

**Ans:**

- \* CAA (Civil aviation authority) examines the applicability of self-certification of aircraft engineering and verifies the criticality of the tasks that need to be performed on the system. They also check the system for further services without doing any functional checks.
- \* Review of the system takes place to interpret the single components of the aircraft that is vital in its design.
- \* Reviewing of the quality assurance system and the reporting methods take place to encourage more better designs to be provided for the use.
- \* Reviewing the need to, introduce a format of job description and grades that is being provided to the engineers and managers.
- \* Providing a mechanism for an independent assessment to carry out the work audit and operations can be performed smoothly.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 31:

What stress types are present in aircraft operations?

**Ans:**

Tensile stress:

It is the stress that is setup when the force tries to pull the material apart.

Compressive stress:

It is the stress that is produced by the force that is trying to crush the material.

Shear stress:

Is the stress that results from the force that tends to cut through the material i.e. tend to put one material slide over another one.

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### Question - 32:

Aircraft engineering interview questions part 5:

**Ans:**

- \* What do you understand by Aerodynamics/performance analysis?
- \* What will be the responsibility of the spacecraft operations, dynamics, and controls?
- \* What would you do if your Captain were not following the instructions properly?
- \* When can one deviate from any flight rules and regulations?
- \* Without Air Traffic Control, what is the minimum descent rate you can descend the plane?



- \* You are about to take off the plane in few seconds and a catastrophic engine fails, and your captain tells you not to take off and just stay in the center line. What would you do?
- \* How would you handle the extreme pressure during emergency if you know that plane is not safe and it might crash anytime?
- \* What operational benefits do hydraulic actuator/rate controls have over gas charged units?
- \* How do I decide which is the best technology to solve my vibration isolation problem?
- \* What is isolation efficiency?

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### Question - 33:

Aircraft engineering interview questions part 4:

#### Ans:

- \* When a pilot is assigned a speed, how much can one deviate from that speed?
- \* Without Air Traffic Control, what is the minimum descent rate you can descend the plane?
- \* How would you handle the extreme pressure during emergency situation if you know that plane is not safe and it might crash anytime?
- \* How important is to get the passengers switch off the mobile phones and laptops during land off? What could be the consequences?
- \* How many types of emergency landings are there and explain?
- \* What are the three tactical elements of electronic warfare?
- \* What are the main areas in Aviation?
- \* What is the requirement to become a Professional Engineer (PE) in the field of Aerospace?
- \* Explain the differences between Aeronautical Engineering and astronautical engineering?
- \* Does the knowledge of mathematics of Science is required to get into aerospace engineering?

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 34:

Aircraft engineering interview questions part 3:

#### Ans:

- \* What is the requirement to become a Professional Engineer (PE) in the field of Aerospace?
- \* What made you choose aerospace engineer line as your career?
- \* Explain the day to day responsibilities of Aerospace engineering?
- \* Explain the differences between Aeronautical Engineering and astronautically engineering?
- \* What do you understand by Aerodynamics/performance analysis?
- \* What will be the responsibility of the spacecraft operations, dynamics and controls?
- \* What is the testing done in aerospace engineering?
- \* How would you handle if your co-worker is not co-operating with you?
- \* What would you do if your Captain is not following the instructions properly?
- \* When can one deviate from any flight rules and regulations?

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### Question - 35:

Aircraft engineering interview questions part 2:

#### Ans:

- \* Why the stall of the swept wing tends to occur at the tips first?
- \* Why the fuselage of the pressurized aircraft is made of circular cross section?
- \* Can we put engines on the end of a wing? If not, then why?
- \* What is ram jet?
- \* Why refrigeration is done inside aircraft, and why aircraft body is made of aluminum's?
- \* Does not simplification of complex honeycomb designed for thermal protection system of are usable launch vehicles jeopardize the accuracy of results?
- \* Are thermal protection systems of space craft's commonly composed of one panel or a collection of smaller tiles?
- \* What is the highest temperature the space shuttle under surface experiences during its mission?
- \* Explain how you overcame a major obstacle?
- \* What are the main areas in Aviation?

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 36:

Aircraft engineering interview questions part 1:

#### Ans:

- \* Why the fuselage of the pressurized aircraft is made of circular cross section?
- \* Can we put engines on the end of a wing? If not, then why?
- \* What is ram jet?
- \* Why you would like to join the aviation industry?
- \* Doesn't simplification of complex honeycomb designed for thermal protection system of are usable launch vehicle jeopardize the accuracy of results?
- \* Why insulating tiles on reusable launch vehicles must be isolated from one another?
- \* Are thermal protection systems of space craft's commonly composed of one panel or a collection of smaller tiles?
- \* Why are all shear loads and twisting moments set to zero for the preliminary design phase of TPS?
- \* How difficult is to mould and shape graphite epoxies compared with alloys or ceramic that may be used for thermal protective applications?
- \* What is the highest temperature the space shuttle undersurface experiences during its mission?

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 37:

What criteria need to be followed for an aircraft to be longitudinal statically stable?

#### Ans:





- \* To have a nose-down pitching disturbance that is used to produce the aerodynamics forces to give a nose-up restoring moment.
- \* This restoring moment that is produced should be large enough to return the aircraft to its original position after the disturbance.
- \* The requirements are met by using the tail-plane that is horizontal stabilizer used to provide the stability to the aircraft.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 38:

What steps are required to solve the problems of aircraft flying high and at very large speed?

#### Ans:

- \* Build stiff wings that allow and provide the resistance to torsional diversion beyond the maximum speed of the aircraft.
- \* Use two sets of ailerons and one outboard pair that can be operated at low speeds.
- \* Use of one inboard pair that can be used to operate on high speeds, this will have less twisting impact when the ailerons are positioned outboard.
- \* Use spoilers that can be positioned independently or can be paired with ailerons. These reduce the lift on the down going wing by interrupting the airflow over the top surface.

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### Question - 39:

What interests and abilities would help me as an Aircraft Maintenance Engineering/Aerospace engineer?

#### Ans:

Successful aerospace engineers need lots of curiosity, problem solving skills, organizational skills, written and oral communication skills, people skills (as in leading and participating in teams) and computer skills. There are no physical requirements; in fact, we have many engineers with disabilities and it is not an issue for their job performance.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 40:

How important is to get the passengers switch off the mobile phones and laptops during land off? What could be the consequences?

#### Ans:

It is very important to check if laptop and mobile phones are switched off or not, as the consequences can be bad. Because interference of air crafts communication devices and electronic devices interfere with each other and there could be chances of not proper landing. So, it's highly recommended that all electronic and communication devices should be switched off during take off and landing.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 41:

What are the rudder functions?

#### Ans:

- \* It is used with different applications that are involved in taking off and landing to keep aircraft straight.
- \* Providing assistance that is, limited only for the aircraft to turn correctly.
- \* Used in applications during spin to reduce the roll rate of the aircraft and there are some applications that provides low speeds and high angles to allow the raising of the wings.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 42:

Do you know what are the disadvantages of being in aerospace industry?

#### Ans:

The biggest disadvantage is that it is a relatively small field, and the number of companies in the field is getting smaller (lots of mergers between big companies in the news lately).

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 43:

What are the fringe benefits of aircraft engineer/aerospace engineering?

#### Ans:

Good pay, good promotion potential, travel, respect from the community at large, and you get to say that you are a man with rocket science.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 44:

Why aircraft body is made of aluminum and why refrigeration is done inside aircraft?

#### Ans:

Body of aircraft is made up of aluminum due to its good tensile strength & good conductor. This is the combined effect low pressure & speed of plane in sky.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 45:

Tell me are thermal protection systems of space crafts commonly composed of one panel or a collection of smaller tiles?

#### Ans:

It jeopardize the accuracy but it also has some advantages but cannot be used due to its inaccuracy.



[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 46:**

What is the highest temperature the space shuttle under surface experiences during its mission?

**Ans:**

Under surface of the space shuttle will experience above 2300°C at the time of re-entering.

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**Question - 47:**

Tell me what is Forced landing?

**Ans:**

This is a situation where Air Craft engine fails and Pilot is forced to land the plane in the nearest airport.

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**Question - 48:**

Tell me what is Ditching landing?

**Ans:**

This is when where Pilot cannot avoid this situation but to just land on water, which is safer than air bound.

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**Question - 49:**

Tell me what is Precautionary landing?

**Ans:**

This is used when Pilot faces a problem due to severe weather conditions, or being lost in the air space traffic or due to lack of fuel or expecting an engine trouble.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 50:**

How to overcome a major obstacle?

**Ans:**

One should have strong determination and self confidence on himself/herself. They have to face life as it comes.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 51:**

How many types of emergency landings?

**Ans:**

There are three types of emergency landings like:

- \* Forced landing
- \* Precautionary landing
- \* Ditching

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**Question - 52:**

How would you handle the extreme pressure during emergency situation if you know that plane is not safe and it might crash anytime?

**Ans:**

Few professions demand you to be selfless, and our respective clients would be the most important thing, that is why customer service differs completely in such fields compared to other streams. For example, Doctors, Lawyers, Pilots...these are the professions where employee saving your customer is the up most important thing.

So, as an engineer I fully understand my duties and responsibilities and will ensure that whatever panic situation I could be in, I will continue to deliver my duties till the end and ensure passengers are safe all times. Simultaneously I will own the full responsibility of maintenance of Air Craft safe and in the airworthy condition.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 53:**

What is the minimum descent rate of the plane? without air traffic control?

**Ans:**

A Pilot can descend up to 500" bare minimum, without informing the ATC (Air Traffic Controller) and this is only during an exceptional cases. However, it's always better to be in regular touch with the Air Traffic Controller and to keep him informed about the descent rate. This will not have any traffic problems during landing in the runway.

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**Question - 54:**

What would you do if your captain is not following the instructions properly?

**Ans:**



Refer to your plane manual and discuss the same with your client and ensure you make him understand the procedures and rules. If he does not respond, you will call your concerned aircraft officer at the airport and escalate and make sure your voice frequency is recorded.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 55:

How would you handle if your co-worker is not co-operating with you?

#### Ans:

Talk to your co-worker directly and explain him that you are having a problem working with him and make him understand the situation, if he is not willing to listen or not co-operating, then direct the issue to chief pilot.

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### Question - 56:

Does the knowledge of mathematics of science is required to get into maintenance engineering?

#### Ans:

The basic understanding of Math is important as it is not used at all the time during the course of aerospace engineering. One should have a basic understanding of mathematical definitions and knowledge on computers is very important as the computer programs will help in doing simple calculations and verify the results are reasonable.

But on the science front it is very important to have a very good understanding on various subjects like dynamics and mechanics in physics, strong emphasis on chemistry, electromagnetism. For a good engineer one should know how law of forces makes things happen.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 57:

Explain the difference between Aeronautical Engineering and Astronautical Engineering?

#### Ans:

\* Aeronautical engineering deals with vehicles which operates in the atmosphere

\* Aeronautical engineering deals with vehicles operating in space.

\* Aeronautical engineering works on tunnel tests, analyzing flight test data, manned space flights, planning future space missions, spacecraft operations, designing and testing robotic systems, developing new propulsion system, computing optimum flight trajectories, developing communication systems for distance space probes and designing new rockets.

\* Astronautical engineer includes designing power systems for spacecraft structure, developing communications systems for distant space probes, developing hardware skills for operations in spacecraft, designing and testing robotic systems, developing new propulsion systems and computing optimum flight.

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### Question - 58:

What are the day to day responsibilities of Aerospace engineering?

#### Ans:

Each job profile even in aerospace industry differs from others. To mainly speak about aerospace there are two branches or field. One is aeronautical and other is astronautics engineering.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 59:

What made you choose aircraft maintenance engineering/aerospace engineer line as your career?

#### Ans:

In aircraft maintenance/aerospace engineering there are lots of interesting topics which include rocketry, aeroplanes. As a school student I started sketching for future aircraft and space craft, military aircraft. I analyzed the importance of space travel, aviation history, and aerospace industry and hence decided to get into this field.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 60:

List the main areas in Aviation?

#### Ans:

\* Artificial intelligence

\* Aircrafts and parts

\* Advanced materials, composites and specialty metals

\* Computers, electronic components and systems

\* Fighters and attack aircraft

\* Government defense policies and goals

\* Lasers

\* Navigation controls and guidance systems

\* Ordnance and Military vehicles

\* Computers, electronic components and systems

\* Aviation electronic/Avionics

\* Robotics

\* Satellites

\* Search and detection equipments

\* Strategic defensive initiative

\* Sensors and instrumentation

\* Ships

\* Space vehicles and commercialization of space



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**Question - 61:**

What is SPICE? Where was SPICE developed?

**Ans:**

SPICE is Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis. This is analog simulator which was developed at electronics research lab of California University.

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**Question - 62:**

Describe liquid metal?

**Ans:**

Mercury. "Liquid metal" is a type of alloy, a mix of three or more metals, with end results of similar properties and characteristics to plastic that cools faster and has more than twice the strength of titanium.

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**Question - 63:**

Who is aircraft maintenance engineer (AME)?

**Ans:**

An aircraft maintenance engineer (AME) is a licensed person who carries out and certifies aircraft maintenance. This same title is used in a number of different countries. A licensed aircraft maintenance engineer (L-AME) is an AME with an inspection authorization.

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**Question - 64:**

What is ram jet?

**Ans:**

A ramjet, sometimes referred to as a stovepipe jet, or an athodyd, is a form of jet engine with no moving parts. Ramjets cannot produce thrust at zero airspeed and thus cannot move an aircraft from a standstill.

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**Question - 65:**

Define aeronautical engineering?

**Ans:**

Aeronautical engineering was the original term for the field. As flight technology advanced to include craft operating in outer space, the broader term "aerospace engineering" has largely replaced it in common usage. Aerospace engineering, particularly the astronautics branch, is often referred to colloquially as "rocket science", such as in popular culture.

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**Question - 66:**

What is Aerospace engineering?

**Ans:**

Aerospace engineering is the primary branch of engineering concerned with the research, design, development, construction, testing, science and technology of aircraft and spacecraft. It is divided into two major and overlapping branches:

Aeronautical engineering and astronautical engineering. Aeronautics deals with aircraft that operate in Earth's atmosphere, and astronautics deals with spacecraft that operate outside the Earth's atmosphere.

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