

CONCORDE / 'kɒŋkɔ:rd/

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS PLANE?

ORIGIN? SPEED? WHO USED IT?

WHAT HAPPENED that it is no longer used?



The **Aérospatiale/BAC Concorde** (/ 'kɒŋkɔ:rd/) is a **British-French turbojet-powered supersonic passenger airliner** that was operated from 1976 until 2003. It had a maximum speed over twice the speed of sound, at Mach 2.04 (1,354 mph or 2,180 km/h at cruise altitude), with seating for 92 to 128 passengers. First flown in 1969, Concorde entered service in 1976 and operated for 27 years. It is one of only two supersonic transports to have been operated commercially; the other is the Soviet-built Tupolev Tu-144, which operated in the late 1970s.

TASK: COMPLETE with the PASSIVE FORM (SIMPLE PAST)

The world's fastest passenger plane
 (DEVELOP) by France and Britain. Together in the 1950s. Both countries dreamed of having a supersonic plane and the project started in 1962. 1.5 billion pounds (SPEND) on developing Concord, and it (TEST). For over 5,000 hours, which made it the most tested plane in history. The first passenger plane (INTRODUCE) by British Airways and Air. France in 1976. Concord, holds many world records, including the fastest crossing of the Atlantic from New York to

London, which (ACHIEVE). Left in 2 hours, 45 seconds, flying at twice, the speed of sound meant that flying time (REDUCE) by half, which was why the Concorde flight between London and New York (USE) by a lot of business, people and film stars.

They could leave Britain at 10:30 and arrived in New York an hour earlier. 20 planes (BUILD) . But there were no plans to build any more. Each plane (PRODUCE) at a cost of 555 million, which made them very expensive.

Air France and British Airways were the only airlines to purchase and fly Concorde. The aircraft (USE) mainly by wealthy passengers who could afford to pay a high price in exchange for the aircraft's speed and luxury service.

Concorde aircraft were retired in 2003, three years after the crash of Air France Flight 4590, in which all passengers and crew (KILL).

Concorde trial starts 10 years after crash	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mar 1969: Maiden flight of Anglo-French Concorde Nov 1970: Mach 2 cruising speed – twice speed of sound – attained Jan 1976: Concorde enters commercial service Apr 1989: British Concorde loses part of rudder over Tasman Sea – first major incident in 20 years Jul 25, 2000: Both fleets grounded after Air France Concorde crashes on take-off from Paris Charles de Gaulle airport. All 109 people on board are killed along with four on ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nov 2001: Passenger flights resume following restoration of airworthiness certificate Oct 2003: Concorde withdrawn from service as falling passenger numbers and crisis in airline industry spell end for supersonic travel Dec 2004: Judicial investigation into 2000 crash concludes Concorde caught fire after one of its tyres was punctured by strip of metal on runway that fell from Continental Airlines DC-10 Feb 2, 2010: U.S. airline Continental and two of its employees, plus a former French civil aviation director and two senior Concorde officials, face trial on charges of involuntary manslaughter

All 100 passengers, nine crew, and four people on the ground died when the Concorde crashed on July 25, 2000.

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El Aérospatiale-BAC Concorde fue un avión supersónico de transporte de pasajeros que estuvo en servicio entre 1976 y 2003.4 Fue construido a partir de los trabajos conjuntos de los fabricantes British Aircraft Corporation (británico) y Aérospatiale (francés). En 1969 realizó su primer

vuelo, pero no entró en servicio hasta 1976, llegando a acumular desde esa fecha 27 años de vuelos hasta su salida de circulación en 2003. Sus principales destinos fueron los aeropuertos de Londres Heathrow, París-Charles de Gaulle, John F. Kennedy y Washington-Dulles, los dos últimos pertenecientes a Estados Unidos, además de los Aeropuertos de Maiquetía en Venezuela y Río de Janeiro en Brasil. Podía llegar a los destinos en la mitad de tiempo que un avión comercial convencional debido a su velocidad supersónica.⁵

Está considerado como un icono de la aviación y una maravilla de la ingeniería.[cita requerida] Se construyeron un total de 20 aviones entre Francia y Reino Unido, seis de ellos prototipos y de prueba. Siete fueron entregados a Air France y otros siete a British Airways. Su nombre «Concorde», proviene de la unión y colaboración de Francia y el Reino Unido en el desarrollo y fabricación del aparato, que consistió en una gran inversión económica para las empresas BAC y Aérospatiale.⁴ Además, los gobiernos francés y británico habían dado generosas subvenciones a British Airways y Air France para el desarrollo y adquisición del aparato.

El accidente del vuelo 4590 de Air France de uno de los Concorde el 25 de julio de 2000, el único en 27 años de servicio,⁵⁶ y otros factores como la escasa rentabilidad, precipitaron su baja definitiva. Su último vuelo fue el 26 de noviembre de 2003. Fue el primer avión a reacción supersónico en ser usado de manera comercial, puesto en servicio el 21 de enero de 1976, antes del también supersónico Tupolev Tu-144, la competencia soviética del Concorde, que entró en servicio de pasajeros el 1 de noviembre de 1977.

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