Yireh Fly Academy

Turbulence

Name: _____ ***Course:*** _____

11 Put the words in the box in the correct column in the table.

dizziness • fog and mist • hypothermia • loss of judgement • nausea • objects moving around the cabin • pain from trapped gases • vision problems

Rapid decompression problems caused by ...		
very low temperatures	lack of oxygen	sudden pressure change

14 Answer the questions.

1 What is *turbulence*?
2 How can it cause injury?
3 What should passengers and flight attendants do to prevent injuries from turbulence?

a. A violent or unsteady movement of air or water, or of some other fluid.
b. A soft movement of air or water, or of some other fluid.
c. An unsteady blow of air or water, or of some other fluid.

a. The sudden glide of the plane during turbulence can cause repeated neck strain or whiplash, and can cause passengers to hit their heads against seat backs and windows.

b. The sudden jerking of the plane during turbulence can cause repeated neck strain or whiplash, and can cause passengers to hit their heads against seat backs and windows.

15 Read the descriptions of what happens during turbulence. Then tick light (L), medium (M), or severe (S) for each description.

		L	M	S
1	Drinks shake inside cups.	☐	☐	☐
2	Drinks splash out of cups.	☐	☐	☐
3	Trolleys are difficult to manoeuvre.	☐	☐	☐
4	Unsecured objects fall over or lift off the floor.	☐	☐	☐
5	Passengers may feel slight straining against seat belts.	☐	☐	☐
6	Service and walking are impossible.	☐	☐	☐
7	Passengers feel strain against seat belts.	☐	☐	☐
8	Standing is difficult without bracing.	☐	☐	☐
9	Passengers are forced violently against seat belts.	☐	☐	☐
10	Trolleys are easy to manoeuvre.	☐	☐	☐
11	Unsecured objects are thrown about.	☐	☐	☐
12	Walking is difficult.	☐	☐	☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

INJURIES	DESCRIPTION
Head injuries.	Hundreds of flight attendants have been the victim of turbulence incidents, many of whom sustained serious or even fatal injuries.
Trips and falls.	Passengers who are standing or walking in the aisle when turbulence strikes may be thrown forward onto the floor, backward onto a cart, or even collide with another passenger. Turbulence may also cause a passenger moving to or from the restroom to lose her footing, bumping into the sink, walls, or door.
Soft tissue injuries.	When a sudden change in altitude causes the plane to drop and rise in quick succession, standing passengers may twist their knees and ankles in an effort to stabilize themselves.
Broken bones.	The sudden jerking of the plane during turbulence can cause repeated neck strain or whiplash, and can cause passengers to hit their heads against seat backs and windows. If the overhead compartment doors contain faulty components, luggage may fall onto a passenger's head during turbulence.
Injuries to cabin crew.	Turbulence can be so severe it can throw passengers from their seats into the walls and floor of the cabin and may cause food and beverage carts to roll unexpectedly down the aisles, slamming into passengers' elbows, feet, and hands.

LIVEWORKSHEETS