



Airline terminology

1. A captain on an airliner is helped by a co-pilot, who is also known as the _____.
2. Aircraft such as the Boeing 737 and 757, which have six seats or fewer across the cabin (in economy class), are called _____ aircraft.
3. Aircraft such as the Boeing 747 and 767, which have more than six seats across the cabin, are called _____ aircraft.
4. A flight that covers a big distance (for example, Tokyo to San Francisco, London to New York, etc.) is called a _____ flight.
5. The best way to avoid _____ when you fly across time zones is to try to stay awake in your new time zone until it gets dark.
6. All aircraft must have a _____ before they are allowed to fly. Similarly, a ship must have a certificate of seaworthiness before it is allowed to sail.
7. Some countries will not let foreigners in if their _____ is valid for less than six months. If this applies to you, you will need to fill in an _____ for a new one.
8. At the airport, go to the check-in, show them your ticket, give them your baggage and collect your _____, which will show your seat number, boarding time and gate number.
9. This is an advance purchase, promotional, round-trip, off-peak, non-endorsable, non-transferable, non-refundable, economy class, maximum stay, open-ended _____. Do you think you can remember that?
10. Your flight to Tokyo has a 12-hour layover in Moscow. If you want to leave the airport and visit the city, you will need a _____, which you can get from the Russian embassy before you leave.
11. If a passenger's airline ticket has the letters F or P as its fare code, it indicates that he is travelling _____ class.
12. If a passenger experiences **bumping** as a result of **overbooking**, he might be entitled to something called **denied boarding** _____ in the form of money or a travel voucher.
13. Code _____ is an agreement in which two airlines use the same CRS (computer reservation system) identification code (for example, a passenger booked to fly British Airways to Barcelona might actually fly on Iberia Spanish airlines).

14. _____ tickets are paperless tickets that are becoming more common as people book their flights on the Internet.
15. If a ticket is non-_____, it can only be used by the person whose name is on the ticket (it cannot be used by anyone else).
16. A passenger who changes from one aircraft to another during transit catches a _____ flight.
17. Business class is also often known as _____ class, while economy class is also known as _____.
18. First class and Business class passengers get free entry to the _____ suite at the airport.
19. A stage of a journey, for example, most trips involve an outbound and a return _____.
20. I didn't have a confirmed reservation for the flight when I got to the airport, so was put on _____ and waited for a seat to become available.
21. A _____ - _____ flight is a flight that doesn't land anywhere except the destination airport.
22. _____ is when an airline sells more seats than are available on a particular flight.
23. On my last flight, I exceeded my 23 kg baggage _____, and had to pay a large amount of excess baggage.
24. Fares are usually lower during off-_____ times, when fewer people are travelling.
25. The airline was advertising flights from London to New York for "from only £50", but _____ at this price was limited to only five places!
26. A non-_____ ticket cannot be used on another airline.
27. If a passenger's airline ticket has the letter Y as its fare code, this indicates that he is travelling _____ class.
28. Airlines often overbook their flights because they think there will usually be at least one or two no-_____ passengers who fail to appear or who cancel their flight.