

Unit 3 Control Systems, Lesson 3.

All fluid power systems have basic components and functions in common, including a reservoir or receiver, a pump or compressor, a valve, and a cylinder.

Fluid power systems are designed to transmit force over great distances, multiply an input force, and/or increase the distance that an output will move.

Laws about the behavior of fluid systems and standard conventions for calculating values within fluid systems aid in the design and understanding of such systems.

Standard schematic symbols and conventions are used to communicate fluid power designs.

Provide an overview of assignments that will be worked on throughout the lesson.
Demonstrate expectations / skills.
Provide instructions for *Project 3.2.1 Fluid Power Applications*.
Review and provide access to the *Project 3.2.1 Fluid Power Applications Rubric*.
Lead a class discussion via the teacher-led PowerPoint presentation called Fluid Power Introduction
Provide access to the PowerPoint presentation called Fluid Power Applications Exemplar
Provide instructions for *Activity 3.2.2 Pneumatic Demonstration*.
Lead a class discussion via the teacher-led PowerPoint presentation called Pneumatic Power
Provide copies of the *Activity 3.2.2 Pneumatic Demonstration Handout*.
Provide instructions for *Activity 3.2.3 Hydraulic Demonstration*.
Lead a class discussion via the teacher-led PowerPoint presentation called Hydraulic Power
Provide copies of the *Activity 3.2.3 Hydraulic Demonstration Handout*.
Provide instructions for *Activity 3.2.4 Fluid Power Practice Problems*.
Assess student presentations/work.
Provide instructions for the *Lesson 3.2 Test*.

Guided Practice

The teacher will:

Review agenda, learning objectives, and essential questions daily.
Lead students to recall prior knowledge / experience to make connections to new content.
Introduce content to be learned.
Clarify and check for understanding by asking open-ended questions (or by some other type of formative assessment) throughout instruction. R

