COURSE DESCRIPTION

8th Grade Technology Education

This is an elective course for students who are entering 8th grade and are interested in how technologies impact their lives. During this course, students will look at different technological systems including material handling, building systems, hydraulics and the impacts of technology in today's world. Laboratory experiences may include, using plastic fabrication techniques to create clocks. You can design and build your own CO2 car, learn how with proper design, towers and bridges hold all that weight. Discover the basics of welding and decide what you want to create through casting metal. You can also design and build a structure.

Prerequisite NONE

Credit .5

GOAL STATEMENTS: Referenced To State Standards

Upon completion of the 8th Grade Technology Education this course, students will be able to:

• Think about new technologies and discuss the positive and negative impacts to individuals, society and the ecosystem.

Unit – Controlling Technology Standard: A.4.9, A.8.1, A.8.2, A.8.3, A.8.5, C.4.2, C.8.4, D.4.1, D.4.5, D.8.1, D.8.3, D.8.4

• Discuss how technologies have changed over the years and forecast where they may be in the future.

Unit – Impacts of technology Standard: A.4.1, A.4.4, A.8.1, A.8.2, A.8.5 A.8.7, B.8.1, B.8.4, C.8.2, C.8.5, D.8.4, D.8.5

• Explain how there may be several solutions to a problem by using technological design, construction and testing techniques.

Unit - Engineering Standard: A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.4, B.8.6, C.8.2, C.8.4, C.8.6.

• Understand the basics of CAD/CAM programs and how robots are used in the manufacturing process.

Unit - Robotics Standard: A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.3, B.8.7, C.8.5, C.8.6

• Compare, contrast and analyze various energy transfer systems using inputs, processes and outputs.

Unit - Hydraulics Standard: A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.1, B.8.2, B.8.3, B.8.4, D.8.2

 Discuss and analyze various systems within a given area and explain how those systems are effected by: cost considerations, the environment, and human needs and wants.

Unit – Building systems, Construction Standard: A.4.8, A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.5, B.8.6, C.8.2, C.8.5, C.8.6

- Recognize the connections between technology and other disciplines and apply those relationships through technological process of design, processing and testing.
 Unit Manufacturing Standard: A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.1, B.8.3, B.8.7, C.8.2
- Use common tools to change the physical appearance of materials using different technologies to increase their value and usefulness.

Unit – Material processing Standard: A.4.2, A.4.4, A.8.1, A.8.2, A.8.3, A.8.7, B.4.6, B.4.7, B.8.1, B.8.4, B.8.6, B.8.7, C.4.3, C.8.6

Scope/Sequence

Course: 8th Grade Technology Education

Unit: FLUID POWER (Hydraulics)

Time - 1 Week

Technology Education

State Standards Addressed: A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.1, B.8.2, B.8.3, B.8.4, D.8.2

CONTENT:

1. Definition of fluid power - Transmitting energy through the motion of a liquid or gas

2.Fluid power laws

- 2.1 Fluids power includes liquid AND gas
- 2.2 Have no shape of their own
- 2.3 Fluids apply equal pressure in all directions
- 2.4 Work in Always equals work out
- 3. Basic types of fluid systems
 - 3.1 Pneumatics Systems that use gas (air)
 - 3.2 Hydraulics Systems that use (liquids)
- 4. Advantages and Characteristics of Fluid power
 - 4.1 Increases ability to do work
 - 4.2 Flexibility and mobility
 - 4.3 Compactness
 - 4.4 Self-cooling/lubricating
- 5. Mechanical Advantage
 - 5.1 Ratio of two forces (effort and Load, Input and output)
 - 5.2 Tradeoff between force and distance (small force over a large distance)
 - 5.3 Distance to obtain a large force over a small distance
 - 5.4 Definitions of work, force and area
- 6. Elements in a fluid power system
 - 6.1 Reservoir
 - 6.2 Pressure source (pump)
 - 6.3 Conductors, (hoses, pipes)
 - 6.4 Actuators (cylinders)
 - 6.5 Control devices (valves)
- 7. Application
 - 7.1 Lifting and moving objects
 - 7.2 Transmitting force over a long distance

Technology Education

State Standards Addressed: A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.7, B.8.3, C.8.5, C.8.6

Unit: Robotics Time – 3 Days

- 1. Definition
 - 1.1 Definition Robot, A machine that can be programmed to do to work.
 - 1.2 Machines are a collection of systems Electrical, mechanical and fluid devices.
 - 1.3 A programmed series of steps required to perform a task
- 2. Types of Robotic systems
 - 2.1 Industrial (painting, welding, packaging)
 - 2.2 Mobile (submersible, land handling mines)
 - 2.3 Research (university studies)
 - 2.4 Personal (hobbies, toys)
- 3. Applications
 - 3.1 Dirty jobs
 - 3.1.A Painting
 - 3.1.B Cleaning
 - 3.1.C Mining
 - 3.2 Dull jobs
 - 3.2.A Packaging
 - 3.2.B Testing
 - 3.2.C Assemble
 - 3.2.D Loading/unloading
 - 3.3 Dangerous
 - 3.3.A Welding
 - 3.3.B Exploration
 - 3.3.C Hazardous material
- 4 Parts of a Robotic System
 - 4.1 Controller (contains the program software)
 - 4.2 Power supply
 - 4.3 Actuator (the robot itself)
- 5. Why use Robots
 - 5.1 Extends human potential form boring work.
 - 5.2 Allows for performance of otherwise dangerous tasks.
 - 5.3 Allows for performance of impossible tasks (space, deep underwater)

Technology Education

State Standards Addressed: A.4.9, A.8.1, A.8.2, A.8.3, A.8.5, C.4.2, C.8.4, D.4.1,

D.4.5, D.8.1, D.8.2, D.8.3, D.8.4, D.8.5

Unit: Controlling Technology

Time – 1 Week

- 1. Foresight Looking into the future
 - 1.1 Project centered
 - 1.2 Problem centered
 - 1.3 New technology-centered
- 2. Areas of impact
 - 2.1 Environment
 - 2.2 Social
 - 2.3 Global
 - 2.4 Local
- 3. Forecasting the future
 - 3.1 Trend analysis
 - 3.2 Trend extrapolation
- 4. Outcomes of technology
 - 4.1 Anticipated
 - 4.2 Unanticipated
- 5. Controlling Technology
 - 5.1 Ignore/destroy/create but don't use
 - 5.2 Monopolies
 - 5.3 Destroy it
 - 5.4 Legislate
 - 5.5 Litigate
 - 5.6 Educate
 - 5.7 Other (Individual choice, regulate, industry/Gov. relationships ...
- 6. Diffusion of technology
 - 6.1 Invention stage
 - 6.2 Innovation stage
 - 6.3 Dispersion stage

Technology Education

State Standards Addressed: A.4.1, A.4.4, A.8.1, B.8.1, B.8.4, C.8.2, C.8.5, D.8.4,

D.8.5

Unit: Impacts of Technology

Time – 1 Week

- 1. Nature of Technology
 - 1.1 Different from Science
 - 1.2 Objects (cars, boats, computers)
 - 1.3 Processes (Inputs, processes, outputs)
 - 1.4 Knowledge
 - 1.5 Activity
 - 1.6 Information
 - 1.7 Areas of Technology
 - 1.7.A Transportation
 - 1.7.B Communication
 - 1.7.C Construction
 - 1.7.D Manufacturing
- 2. Framework
 - 2.1 Conceptual framework (see Pg. 5 Exploring Technology)
- 3. Problem solving process
 - 3.1 Define problem
 - 3.2 Set goals and consider limitations
 - 3.3 Gather information
 - 3.4 Brainstorm ideas
 - 3.5 Chooses the best solution
 - 3.6 Carry out
 - 3.7 Evaluate and modify
- 4. Outcomes of technology
 - 4.1 Constantly changing
 - 4.2 Advances in other fields
 - 4.3 Creation/Elimination of industries (i.e. buggy whips)
 - 4.4 Forecasting (methods)

Technology Education

State Standards Addressed: A.4.8, A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.5, B.8.6, C.8.2, C.8.5, C.8.6

Unit: Building systems

Time – 6 Weeks

- 1. Definitions: Easement, variance, setback, covenant
- 2. Developer
 - 2.1 Advantage
 - 2.2 Disadvantages
- 3. Permits (reasons for permits)
 - 3.1 Building
 - 3.2 sanitation
- 4. Planning and plans of a structure
 - 4.1 Views (Interior, Exterior, Section, Plan)
 - 4.2 Measurements and scale (3/4" scale, 1/4" scale,)
 - 4.3 Design/layout
 - 4.3.A Three area of a home
 - 4.3.B Size relationships
 - 4.3.C Closet/door openings
- 5. Elements of structure
 - 5.1 Foundations
 - 5.1.A Box, Slab, Column,
 - 5.1.B Concrete (consistency, rebar, forms, anchor bolts)
 - 5.1.C Wood
 - 5.1.D Reinforced Styrofome
 - 5.2 Flooring systems
 - 5.2.A Joists, Plates, Plywood
 - 5.3 Wall systems
 - 5.3.A Studs, Jack studs, Headers, Plates
- 6. Building materials
 - 6.1 Synthetic (Composite material and recycled material)
 - 6.2 Natural (Wood, steel, other)

Technology Education

State Standards Addressed: A.4.2, A.4.4, A.8.1, A.8.2, A.8.3, A.8.7, B.4.6, B.4.7,

B.8.1, B.8.6, B.8.7, C.4.3, C.8.6

Unit: Materials Processing Time – 2 Weeks

Content:

- 1. Source and use of plastic, metal, wood
 - 1.1 Each material has its own non tangible characteristics
- 2. Characteristics of material
 - 2.1 Stiffness
 - 2.2 Ductility
 - 2.3 Brittleness
 - 2.4 Hardness
 - 2.5 Elasticity
 - 2.6 Stability
 - 2.7 Electrical conductivity
 - 2.8 Thermal conductivity
 - 2.9 Magnetism.
- 3. Material selection
 - 3.1 By the intended use
 - 3.2 Economics
 - 3.3 Esthetic value
- 4. Cutting material
 - 4.1 Shearing
 - 4.2 Sawing
 - 4.3 Induced fracture

5. Processing Plastics

- 5.1 Types of plastics
- 5.2 Plastic selection
- 5.3 Thermal forming
- 5.4 Injection molding

6. Processing Metals

6.1 Types of metal working

- 6.1.A Casting
- 6.1.B Wrought metal
- 6.1.C Shaping
- 6.1.D Stamping
- 6.1.E Welding
- 7 Advantages/disadvantages of each
 - 7.1 Intricate shapes
 - 7.2 Mass production
 - 7.3 Large objects
- 8 Properties of metal
 - 8.1 Ferrous
 - Steel
 - Cast iron
 - 8.2 Non ferrous metals
 - 8.3 Carbon content
 - 8.4 Alloys
 - 8.5 Melting point
 - 8.6 Elasticity
 - 8.7 Electrical conductivity

Welding/Casting

- 9 History See Practical welding Chapter 20
- 10 Principal of the process
 - 10.1 Electricity jumps a gap (1/16 1/8)
 - 10.2 Heat produced (10,000 12,000)
- 11 Types of welding
 - 11.1 Oxy-Acetylene
 - 11.2 Arc, Mig Tig welding
- 12. Principal Items effecting welding
 - 12.1 Strength of the current
 - 12.2 Length of the arc
 - 12.3 Angle of the electrode
 - 12.4 Speed of travel
 - 12.5 Thickness of the metal
- 13. Principal parts
 - 13.1 Electrode
 - 13.2 Chemical coating (Insulates, stabilize the arc, core melts faster)
 - 13.3 Power source (scale for power)
 - 13.4 Ground cable,

- 13.5 Electrode cable
- 13.6 Work piece
- 14 Welding process
 - 14.1 Scratch/tapping
 - 14.2 Angle of electrode
 - 14.3 Weave pattern
 - 14.4 Setting the power level
- 15 Casting
 - 15.1 Methods of casting
 - 15.2 Melting points
 - 15.3 Procedure

Safety

- 16 Personal protection
 - 16.1 Clothing leather, helmet with shade, safety glasses
 - 16.2 Screens for others
 - 16.3 Ventilation
 - 16.4 No combustible material nearby
 - 16.5 Check cables, good condition, grounded, electrode cable NOT touching metal

Unit: Engineering Time – 3 Weeks

Technology Education

State Standards Addressed: A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.3, B.8.4, B.8.6, C.8.2, C.8.5, C.8.6

- 1. Why take time to properly engineer/plan project
 - 1.1Stronger, lighter, cheaper
- 2. Tension vs. Compression
 - 2.1 Pulling force
 - 2.2 Pushing force
- 3. Shapes
 - 3.1 Squares
 - 3.2 Triangles
- 4. Cross supports
 - 4.1 Ridged
 - 4.2 Non-ridged
- 5. Beams & columns
 - 5.1 Transfer of weight
 - 5.2 Factors effecting beam strength
 - 5.2.A Shape
 - 5.2.B Size
 - 5.2.C Span
 - 5.2.D Material
 - 5.2.E Types of joints
 - 5.2.F Type of load (Live, Dead)
 - 5.2.G Quality of material
- 6. Joining beams
 - 6.1 Types of joints (Butt, dado, rabbitt, cross lap, end lap, miter,)

Unit: Manufacturing / Engineering Time - 3 Weeks

Technology Education

State Standards Addressed: A.8.2, A.8.3, B.8.1, B.8.3, B.8.6, B.8.7

- 1. Technological Design
 - 1.1 Output process- output
 - 1.2 Problem solving process
- 2. Research (what to consider)
 - 2.1 Aerodynamics
 - 2.2 Friction (contact area)
 - 2.3 Force
 - 2.4 Mass
 - 2.5 Drag
 - 2.6 Surface effects
 - 2.7 Momentum
- 3. Design
 - 3.1 Form and function
 - 3.2 Working drawing
 - 3.2.A Views (front, side, top)
 - 3.2.B Lines & Dimensions (extension, dimension, visible, hidden, center)
- 4. Manufacturing process
 - 4.1 Prototype
 - 4.2 Production
 - 4.3 Evaluation
- 5. Safety
 - 5.1 Machine safety (band saw, disk sander, drill press)
 - 5.2 Hand tool safety
 - 5.3 Personal (safety glasses)