Lovejoy Senior Lab Off-Site Learning Packet Day 2

Instructor Michael Lovejoy **Date** 2019-2020

Program/Class SR AST **Period** 1 - 4

State Indicator/Competency

5.5.5. Inspect and replace pitman arm, relay rod (centerlink/intermediate), idler arm and mountings, and steering linkage damper.

Instructional Objective(s)

1. Student will be able to identify suspension system vocabulary with 80 percent accuracy.

Materials

Handout: Activity Sheet #81: Suspension Systems
Internet

Method of Instruction

Individual Work

Activities

1. Individual Work

Student will use internet to match the suspension system vocabulary with the description on Activity sheet #81.

Assessment

Informal: Students will receive 10 points for completing assignment.

-This assignment will be graded and count for a homework grade.

Instructor OK _____ Score _____

Activity Sheet #81
SUSPENSION SYSTEMS

Name_____ Class _____

Directions: Match the words on the left to the descriptions on the right. Write the letter for the correct word on the line provided. For the terms that you are not certain of, use the glossary in your textbook.

A.	Chassis	____	Steel rod wound into a coil
B.	Suspension	____	Spring with a smooth ride that allows for heavier carrying capacity too
C.	Rigid axle	____	Automatic suspension that keeps the car body level during all driving conditions
D.	Independent suspension	____	Type of suspension system in which only one wheel will deflect
E.	Coil spring	____	When the wheel moves up as the spring compresses
F.	Variable rate spring	____	Weight not supported by springs
G.	Torsion bar	____	The group of parts that includes the frame, shocks and springs, steering parts, tires, brakes, and wheels
H.	Overload spring	____	A group of parts that supports the vehicle and cushions the ride
I.	Sprung weight	____	A suspension design that incorporates the shock absorber into the front suspension
J.	Unsprung weight	____	When hydraulic fluid becomes mixed with air
K.	Compression or jounce	____	Also called aeration
L.	Rebound	____	Straight rod that works as a spring
M.	Short/long arm (SLA)	____	Found on heavy trucks
N.	Shock absorber	____	An additional spring that only works under a heavy load
O.	Shock ratio	____	Weight supported by springs
P.	Aeration	____	Suspension leveling system that keeps the vehicle at the same height when weight is added to parts of the car
Q.	Cavitation	____	When the wheel moves back down after compression

TURN

R. Gas shock	____	Suspension design that uses two control arms of unequal length
S. MacPherson strut	____	Dampens spring oscillations
T. Adaptive suspension system	____	The difference between the amount of control on compression and extension
U. Active suspension	____	Pressurized to keep the bubbles from forming in the fluid