# Engineering Materials (MSE-220) Assignment #1

1. ..... is a physical property.

|    | ~ 1  |  |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|
|    | a. Gold  |  |  |  |  |
|    | b. Sour  | .d   |  |  |  |
|    | c. Corr  | osion  |  |  |  |
|    | d. Hard  | ness   |  |  |  |
|    | e. Frict   | ion  |  |  |  |
|    |  | mal conductivi                                 | itv  |  |  |
|    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  | icat   | mechanical property.   |  |  |
| ٠. | a. Colo  |  | meenamear property.  |  |  |
|    | b. Dens  |  |  |  |  |
|    |  |  |  |  |  |
|    |  | omagnetism                                     |  |  |  |
|    |  | ospecificity                                   |  |  |  |
|    | e. Stiffr  |  |  |  |  |
|    | f. Stren   | gth  |  |  |  |
|    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  | ring is <i>not</i> an NDT technique?   |  |  |
|    | a. radio   |  |  |  |  |
|    |  | sticemission                                   |  |  |  |
|    |  | nant frequency                                 | у  |  |  |
|    | d. holo  |  |  |  |  |
|    | e. tomo  |  |  |  |  |
|    | f. ultra   | sonics   |  |  |  |
|    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | The sr   | nallest defect                                 | that an x-ray could detect in a 10 mm-thick plate is   |  |  |
|    | a. 4 mr  |  | d. 200 nm  |  |  |
|    | b. 1mn   |  | e. 50 nm   |  |  |
|    | c. 0.2 r   |  | f. 2 nm  |  |  |
|    | C. 0.21  | .1111  |  |  |  |
| _  | TPL - 41   | 1 11   | Con Manager and Control of the Contr |  |  |
| 5. |  |  | for ultrasonic inspection is   |  |  |
|    |  | mm   | d. 10 m  |  |  |
|    | b. 10  |  | e. no technical limit  |  |  |
|    | c. 11  | n  | f. all of the above  |  |  |
| 5. | What is the most sensitive technique to use to detect internal defects in an aluminum automobile connecting rod? |  |  |  |  |
|    |  | -ray   |  |  |  |
|    |  | article emission                               | on   |  |  |
|    |  | nagnetic partic                                |  |  |  |
|    |  | ye penetrant                                   |  |  |  |
|    |  | olography                                      |  |  |  |
|    |  |  |  |  |  |
|    | 1. 11  | nicroscopy                                     |  |  |  |
| 7  | What   | is an alamant                                  | r? (2 8)   |  |  |
| 7. |  | What is an element? (2-8) a. a state of matter |  |  |  |
|    |  |  |  |  |  |
|    |  |  | 1  |  |  |
|    |  | oups of molecu                                 |  |  |  |
|    | a. a u   | nique substan                                  | nce  |  |  |

- 8. What makes elements different from each other?
  - a. number of protons
  - b. atomic forces
  - c. electron spin
  - d. charges

#### 9. Electrons

- a. orbit the nucleus of an atom
- b. vibrate in a described way
- c. determine an element's reactivity
- d. have distinct energies
- e. all of the above

## 10. Valence electrons

- a. are the atomic size of an element
- b. are in the outermost orbit
- c. have a negative spin
- d. rotate in a circle

## 11. A substance is

- a. a chemical
- b. a solid
- c. a solid, liquid, or gas
- d. atoms of different elements

## 12. The periodic table is

- a. glossary of elements
- b. a categorization of the elements by chemical characteristics
- c. a listing of valences
- d. a tabulation of atomic charges
- 13. The density of what is about two times that of aluminum?
  - a. Fe
- c. Cu
- e. Br

- b. Li
- d. Mg
- f. H
- 14. Which of the following is an inert gas?
  - a. Li
- c. Cl
- e. H

- b. Ar
- d. O
- f. Ca

## 15. An alloy is

- a. diatom
- b. amphoteric
- c. composed of two or more elements
- d. molecules composed of elements
- 16. What is a metal?
- 17. What are dislocations and what is their role in materials?
- 18. How does quench hardening strengthen?
- 19. How does cold work strengthen?
- 20. What is a ceramic?
- 21. How are ceramics and metals strengthened?
- 22. What is a plastic?
- 23. What is a composite?