Metals: Types, properties, and Uses

Unit Quiz

DO NOT WRITE ON THE QUIZ

1. Metalloids are elements that are

A. more closely related to gases.

B. used as metal supplements.

C. share properties of metals or nonmetals.

D. used in the production transmission lines.

2. Commercial uses of metals include all of the following except which one.

A. cars

B. tunnels

C. buildings

D. submarines

3. Corrosion resistance typically refers to a metals ability to not combine with

A. hydrogen

B. oxygen

C. nitrogen

D. argon

4. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of metal?

A. inertial

B. chemical

C. physical

D. mechanical

5. Tempering is a heating processes that increases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in metal.

A. malleability.

B. brittleness.

C. toughness.

D. hardness.

6. Conductivity refers to how a well a metal can conduct

A. electrons.

B. neutrons.

C. alphatrons.

D. protons.

7. When casting low temperature alloys like pewter, should first use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a mold release.

A. spray silicon.

B. dry powder

C. saw dust

D. grease

8. Metals are typically classified as pure metal or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. gas

B. radioactive

C. alloys

D. hard

9. The most commonly used metal on the periodic table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. aluminum

B. gold

C. lead

D. iron

10. All of the following are considered strengths in metal except which one.

A. tensile

B. compressive

C. fatigue

D. shear

E. torsional

11. Nonferrous metals do not contain

A. aluminum.

B. gold.

C. iron.

D. silver.

12. Stainless steel does not contain

A. tin.

B. iron.

C. nickel.

D. carbon.

E. chromium.

13. How many different types of patented metals are available?

A. 500

B. 1000

C. 10,000

D. 20,000

14. Metallurgist are scientists who work

A. in the casting industry.

B. in the aluminum industry.

C. with the periodic table to develop new alloys.

D. with steels and tool steels only.

15. Alloys refer to

A. metals that are used often.

B. nonferrous metals.

C. specialty metals.

D. mixtures of one or more pure metals.

16. How easily metals can be combined in the molten state refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. weldability.

B. machinability.

C. ductility.

D. fusibility.

17. Different characteristics in metals are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ductility.

B. hardness.

C. properties.

D. tempering

18. Metals start off

A. as ores mined from the earth.

B. being refined from hydrocarbon liquids.

C. at a mill.

D. as shiny solid materials.

19. The second most commonly used metal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. iron.

B. gold.

C. lead.

D. aluminum.

20. Machinability refers to how easily metals can be cut with

A. torches.

B. conventional tools.

C. nonconventional tools.

D. robots.

21. The atomic number on the periodic table for iron is

A. 16.

B. 23.

C. 26

D. 37

22. A metal that is potential toxic is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. iron.

B. lead.

C. aluminum.

D. gold.

23. Steel is an alloy made from

A. copper and zinc.

B. copper and iron.

C. iron and aluminum.

D. iron and carbon.

24. If a metal can be bent or rolled with our breaking it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. brittle.

B. tough.

C. ductile.

D. hard.

25. A characteristic of metal that is observable and measurable is

A. mechanical

B. chemical

C. physical

D. combustible

fd:metals test