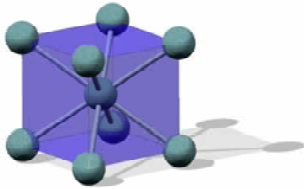


## Unit Quiz - Intro to Metals

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Metals are elements that give up \_\_\_\_\_ to form cations. They tend to be lustrous, conduct electricity, and are malleable and ductile.
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. Protons  | c. Electrons |
| b. Neutrons | d. Ions      |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. This group of elements in the middle of the periodic table contains metals such as Iron (Fe), Nickel (Ni), Silver (Ag), and Gold (Au). Some are found in nature as pure metals, and many are commercially important.
- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Alkali metals         | c. Transition metals |
| b. Alkaline earth metals | d. Other metals      |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. This group of elements on the far left side of the periodic table are very reactive, and soft. Some will react violently if exposed to water. They include the elements Lithium (Li), Sodium (Na), and Potassium (K).
- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Alkali metals         | c. Transition metals |
| b. Alkaline earth metals | d. Other metals      |



- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The unit cell structure shown above is \_\_\_\_\_.
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| a. BCC | c. HCP |
| b. FCC | d. BCT |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In this kind of deformation (or change in shape), a material will "spring" back to its original shape. It is the portion of the stress-strain diagram where the relationship is linear (a straight line).
- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Plastic deformation | c. Percent elongation        |
| b. Elastic deformation | d. Ultimate tensile strength |