

Gimme Ten (Facts, not to memorize, but to find ...)

Which ingredients are being used to make steel:

	coal	<input type="checkbox"/>
	iron ore	<input type="checkbox"/>
	coke	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mild steel has a carbon content of:

	up to .55%	<input type="checkbox"/>
	up to .25%	<input type="checkbox"/>
	up to 2.5%	<input type="checkbox"/>

The Poisson ratio carbon steel is about:

	2.7 – 3.0	<input type="checkbox"/>
	0.027 - 0.03	<input type="checkbox"/>
	0.27 - 0.3	<input type="checkbox"/>

Typical structural steel I-beam was produced by:

	extruding	<input type="checkbox"/>
	hot rolling	<input type="checkbox"/>
	cold forming	<input type="checkbox"/>

In the field of welding, the expression MIG stands for:

	mild inverted gas	<input type="checkbox"/>
	metal inert gas	<input type="checkbox"/>
	medium integrated gouging	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mark for YES.

CSA G20.1 abbreviates WELDABLE NOTCH TOUGHNESS STEEL as:

	WT	<input type="checkbox"/>
	WNT	<input type="checkbox"/>
	WNTS	<input type="checkbox"/>

First iron smelting dates back to:

	1750 BC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7500 BC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	750 BC	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate which of the following designations may define a hot rolled structural steel shape in Canada:

	imperial	<input type="checkbox"/>
	metric (SI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	empirical	<input type="checkbox"/>

A Class 2 shape can carry without losing its usefulness:

	local rotation	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a yield moment	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a bending moment equal to plastic	<input type="checkbox"/>

The width-thickness ratio limit of flanges requires consideration of:

	thickness, width and compressive load	<input type="checkbox"/>
	width and stress ratio	<input type="checkbox"/>
	thickness and width	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mark for YES.