## **Alloy Advantage Summary Assessment**

**Part A:** On the lines below, define *alloy* in your own words.

**Part B:** Review the table below. Answer the questions that follow.

	Description	Properties	Uses
Iron (Fe)	<ul> <li>Element (pure substance)</li> <li>Atomic number 26</li> <li>Fourth most abundant element of Earth's crust</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Density: 7.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Melting point: 1538 °C</li> <li>Very reactive</li> <li>Rapidly corrodes</li> <li>Hard</li> <li>Brittle</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Make alloys</li> <li>Vital to plant and animal life; carries oxygen</li> </ul>
A709 Steel	<ul> <li>Alloy (mixture)</li> <li>Composed of mostly iron, magnesium, silicon and carbon</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Density: 7.9 g/cm<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Melting point: 1510 °C</li> <li>Non-corrosive in most environments</li> <li>High strength</li> <li>Non-brittle</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Bridges</li> <li>Buildings (skyscrapers)</li> </ul>

- 1. How do the properties of iron change once an alloy is created?
- 2. Why might a materials engineer recommend the use of steel over pure iron in the design of bridges?