[Nov 21, 2022 100% Real & Accurate API-571 Questions with Free and Fast Updates [Q129-Q149

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Self-Study Guide for Becoming an Corrosion and Materials Professional Expert

The benefit in Obtaining the API-571 Exam Certification - Advanced Corrosion & Materials Professional Certification is distinguished among competitors. Advanced Corrosion & Materials Professional certification can give them an edge at that time easily when candidates appear for a job interview employers seek to notify something which differentiates the individual to another.- Advanced Corrosion & Materials Professional will be confident and stand different from others as their skills are more trained than non-certified professionals.- Advanced Corrosion & Materials Professional have the knowledge to use the tools to complete the task efficiently and cost effectively than the other non-certified professionals lack in doing so.- Advanced Corrosion & Materials Professional Certification provides practical experience to candidates from all the aspects to be a proficient worker in the organization.- Advanced Corrosion & Materials Professional Certifications provide opportunities to get a job easily in which they are interested in instead of wasting years and ending without getting any experience. **NO.129** Cracks that are typically straight, non-branching, and devoid of any associated plastic deformation are likely associated with which type of failure?

* Stress corrosion cracking
* Brittle fracture
* Thermal fatigue
* Temper embrittlement

NO.130 _____ is a form of cracking that results when certain molten metals come in contact with specific alloys. Cracking can be very sudden and brittle in nature.

* SCC
* LME
* AET
* SOHIC

NO.131 Geometry, stress level, number of cycles and _____ are the predominate factors in determining the fatigue resistance of a component.
* Temperature
* Material properties
* Pressure
* Velocity

NO.132 Amine cracking is a form of _____ stress corrosion cracking.
* Hydrogen
* Caustic
* Polythionic
* Alkaline

NO.133 With thermal fatigue, time to failure is a function of the magnitude of the stress and the number of cycles and decreases with _____ stress and _____ cycles.
* Increasing, Decreasing
* Increasing, Increasing
* Decreasing, Decreasing
* Decreasing, Increasing

NO.134 Wet H(2)S services or _____ acid services are process where hydrogen diffuses into the steel and hydrogen embrittlement (HE) is an issue.
* HF
* Sulfuric
* Caustic
* HCL

NO.135 A form of fatigue cracking in which cracks develop under the combined effects of cyclic loading and corrosion is called _____. Cracking often initiates at stress concentrations such as a pit in the surface.
* Cyclic cracking
* Corrosion fatigue
* Stress fatigue
* Stress cracking

NO.136 Soil to Air interface areas are usually more susceptible to corrosion than the rest of the structure because of _____ and _____ availability.
* Moisture
* Bacteria
* Oxygen
* B and C
* A and C

NO.137 Short term overheating is a permanent deformation occurring at relatively _____ stress levels as a result of localized overheating. This usually results in bulging and failure by stress rupture.
* Low
* High
* Even
* None of the above

NO.138 What method is most used to assure boiler feed water corrosion is not occurring?
* Spot UT readings at turbulent areas
* Profile RT at turbulent areas
* Profile RT at stagnant areas
* Laboratory analysis of boiler feedwater

NO.139 Sulfidation of iron-based alloys usually begins at metal temperatures above _____.
* 500(o) F
* 600(o) F
* 800(o) F
* 1000(o) F

NO.140 _____ are characterized by a localized loss in thickness in the form of pits, grooves, gullies, waves, rounded holes and valleys. These losses often exhibit a directional pattern.
* Erosion
* Corrosion/Erosion
* Environmental corrosion
* Both A and B

NO.141 Permanent deformation occurring at relatively low stress levels as a result of localized overheating is called _____.
* Stress cracking
* Brittle fracture
* Temper embrittlement
* Stress rupture

NO.142 Creep damage is found in high temperature equipment operating above the _____. Fired heater tubes and components, Catalytic reactors, FCC reactors and FCC fractionator and regenerator internals all operate in or near this.
* Transition range
* MADT
* Creep range
* None of the above

NO.143 Which material does not have an endurance limit?
* Non-normalized carbon steel
* Normalized carbon steel
* Stainless steel
* Titanium

NO.144 Which of the following is not a method used to prevent brittle fracture?
* Thorough inspections
* Strict controls on selecting construction materials
* Post weld heat treatment
* Controlling minimum operating temperatures

NO.145 Stress relief and stabilization heat treatment of 300 Series SS for maximizing chloride SCC and PASCC resistance can cause _____ problems, especially in thicker sections.
* Thermal fatigue
* Reheat cracking
* Hydrogen
* HIC

NO.146 _____ is surface initiated cracks caused by environmental cracking of 300 Series SS and some nickel based alloys under the combined action of tensile stress, temperature and an aqueous chloride environment. The presence of dissolved oxygen increases the propensity for cracking.
* SSC
* SOHIC
* Cl SCC
* HIC

NO.147 A form of mechanical fatigue in which cracks are produced as a result of dynamic loadings is _____.
* Spheroidization
* Vibration-induced cracking
* Fatigue cracking
* Stress cracking

NO.148 _____ is the sudden rapid fracture under stress (residual or applied) where the material exhibits little or no evidence of ductility or plastic deformation.
* Thermal fatigue
* Thermal shock
* Brittle fracture
* Stress fracture

NO.149 The sudden rapid fracture under stress (residual or applied) where the material exhibits little or no evidence of ductility or plastic deformation is called _____.
* 885º F Embrittlement
* Temper Embrittlement
* Stress Corrosion Cracking
* Brittle Fracture