



**UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR**  
**Malaysian Institute of Marine Engineering Technology**

---

**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**FEBRUARY 2025 SEMESTER SESSION**

---

<b>SUBJECT CODE</b>	<b>: LMD25703</b>
<b>SUBJECT TITLE</b>	<b>: SHIP MATERIALS</b>
<b>PROGRAMME NAME</b> (FOR MPU: PROGRAMME LEVEL)	<b>: DIPLOMA OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY IN MARINE ENGINEERING</b>
<b>TIME / DURATION</b>	<b>: 9.00 AM - 12.00 PM (3 HOURS)</b>
<b>DATE</b>	<b>: 30 JUNE 2025</b>

---

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

---

1. Please read **CAREFULLY** the instructions given in the question paper.
  2. This question paper has information printed on both sides of the paper.
  3. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections; Section A and Section B.
  4. Answer **ALL** question in Section A, and **TWO (2)** questions **ONLY** in Section B.
  5. Please write your answers on this answer booklet provided.
  6. Answer **ALL** questions in English language **ONLY**.
  7. Answer should be written in black or blue ink except for sketches, graphics and illustrations.
  8. Appendices have been appended for your reference.
- 

**THERE ARE 4 PAGES OF QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THIS PAGE.**

---

**SECTION A (Total: 60 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions.**  
**Please use the answer booklet provided.**

**Question 1**

With reference to material properties and testing.

- (a) Differentiate between Destructive testing & Non-destructive testing. (10 marks)
- (b) Sodium Chloride (NaCl) is a common compound found in seawater. Determine the types of primary bonding that occur in NaCl. (10 marks)

**Question 2**

With reference to material properties and testing.

- (a) The alloying of plain carbon steels changes the physical and mechanical properties of the metal.
  - i. Define metal alloy. (4 marks)
  - ii. State the THREE (3) important reasons for alloying elements in plain carbon steels. (6 marks)
- (b) Figure 1 shows fatigue behavior of metal A and metal B. Explain the fatigue behavior for both metals and suggest the relevant examples.

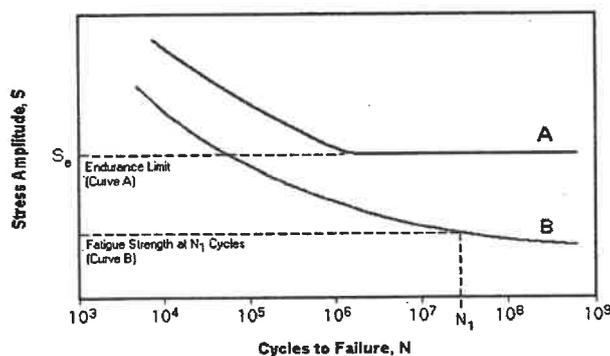


Figure 1

(10 marks)

**Question 3**

With reference to steel phase diagram heat treatment and material properties.

- (a) Sketch and explain the following microstructures in plain carbon steel:
- i. Ferrite (4 marks)
  - ii. Pearlite (3 marks)
  - iii. Cementite (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the difference between thermoplastics and thermosetting. (10 marks)

**SECTION B (Total: 40 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION: Answer TWO (2) questions only.**  
**Please use the answer booklet provided.**

**Question 4**

With reference to steel phase diagram heat treatment and material properties.

- (a) Sketch the microstructure development for eutectoid steel. Show the composition, temperature and microstructure occurred. (10 marks)
- (b) Suggest the corrosion minimization method that can be implemented for the submerged marine structure. (10 marks)

**Question 5**

With reference to material properties and corrosion.

- (a) Describe FIVE (5) types of mechanical testing that are important for material selection in shipbuilding.

(10 marks)

- (b) Metallic corrosion is ordinarily electrochemical, involving both oxidation reaction and reduction reaction. With the aid of diagram, discuss how oxidation and reduction take place.

(10 marks)

**Question 6**

With reference to material properties and corrosion.

- (a) The following pairs of alloys that are coupled in seawater. Identify the alloy that will be corroded and remain protected by referring to *Appendix A*:

- i. Aluminum and magnesium.
- ii. Zinc and low alloy carbon steel.
- iii. Cast iron and 316 stainless steels.
- iv. Titanium and 304 stainless steels.
- v. Low alloy carbon steel and brasses

(10 marks)

- (b) Differentiate the ductile and brittle fracture of tensile test in terms of their fracture mechanism.

(10 marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION PAPER**

APPENDIX A

Table 1: Standard Electrode Potentials at 25° C

Oxidation (corrosion) reaction	Electrode potential ( $E^\circ$ ) (volts versus standard hydrogen electrode)
$\text{Au} \rightarrow \text{Au}^{3+} + 3e^-$	+1.498
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4e^-$	+1.229
$\text{Pt} \rightarrow \text{Pt}^{2+} + 2e^-$	+1.200
$\text{Ag} \rightarrow \text{Ag}^+ + e^-$	+0.799
$2\text{Hg} \rightarrow \text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2e^-$	+0.788
$\text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + e^-$	+0.771
$4(\text{OH})^- \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4e^-$	+0.401
$\text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2e^-$	+0.337
$\text{Sn}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Sn}^{4+} + 2e^-$	+0.150
$\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^-$	0.000
$\text{Pb} \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^-$	-0.126
$\text{Sn} \rightarrow \text{Sn}^{2+} + 2e^-$	-0.136
$\text{Ni} \rightarrow \text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^-$	-0.250
$\text{Co} \rightarrow \text{Co}^{2+} + 2e^-$	-0.277
$\text{Cd} \rightarrow \text{Cd}^{2+} + 2e^-$	-0.403
$\text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^-$	-0.440
$\text{Cr} \rightarrow \text{Cr}^{3+} + 3e^-$	-0.744
$\text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2e^-$	-0.763
$\text{Al} \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + 3e^-$	-1.662
$\text{Mg} \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} + 2e^-$	-2.363
$\text{Na} \rightarrow \text{Na}^+ + e^-$	-2.714