

American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT) Radiographic Testing Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What tools are used to measure or monitor personnel exposure to x- and gamma radiation?**
 - A. Geiger counters only**
 - B. Film badges and dosimeters**
 - C. Only personal dosimetry devices**
 - D. Radiation exposure survey meters only**

- 2. What happens to the characteristic curve as the development time increases?**
 - A. It flattens and moves to the right**
 - B. It grows steeper and moves to the left**
 - C. It remains unchanged**
 - D. It levels off at a constant rate**

- 3. What is an essential consideration when selecting a gamma ray source for testing?**
 - A. Source cost**
 - B. Half-life of the source**
 - C. Availability of handling equipment**
 - D. None of the above**

- 4. When should developer solution be discarded?**
 - A. When it is one time the original quantity**
 - B. When the quantity of replenisher added equals 2-3 times the original quantity of developer**
 - C. When it changes color**
 - D. After a maximum of one week of use**

- 5. What can cause poor definition in radiography?**
 - A. Improper geometric factors**
 - B. Excessive exposure time**
 - C. High developer temperature**
 - D. Use of non-filtered radiation**

6. Who is responsible for assessing the qualification and certification of individuals who do not perform NDT but are involved in monitoring and evaluating NDT?

- A. Quality Control Manager**
- B. Nondestructive Testing Specialist**
- C. Employer**
- D. Certification Board**

7. Should personnel who operate ultrasonic digital thickness measurement equipment be qualified and certified?

- A. Yes, always**
- B. No, never**
- C. Depends on the employer's requirements**
- D. Only if they are external contractors**

8. During manual film processing, what is the role of the stop bath?

- A. To develop the film**
- B. To neutralize the developer and stop the developing process**
- C. To fix the image**
- D. To rinse off excess chemicals**

9. What should be increased to enhance the intensity of x-radiation?

- A. Focal spot size**
- B. Tape on film holder**
- C. Tube current**
- D. Exposure angle**

10. Gamma radiation is primarily used in radiographic testing to:

- A. Increase film development speed**
- B. Enhance image contrast**
- C. Detect flaws in materials**
- D. Improve the clarity of images**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What tools are used to measure or monitor personnel exposure to x- and gamma radiation?

- A. Geiger counters only**
- B. Film badges and dosimeters**
- C. Only personal dosimetry devices**
- D. Radiation exposure survey meters only**

Personnel exposure to x- and gamma radiation is critically monitored to ensure safety in environments where these types of radiation are present. Film badges and dosimeters are widely recognized tools used for this purpose. Film badges contain radiographic film that darkens in response to radiation exposure. They provide a permanent record of exposure over a specific wearing period, commonly a month. This type of monitoring helps track cumulative radiation exposure for individuals working in radiation-prone environments. Dosimeters, on the other hand, are electronic devices or thermoluminescent detectors that measure in real-time or over a set duration how much radiation an individual has been exposed to. They offer immediate feedback and can be calibrated for different radiation types, making them highly effective for personnel monitoring. Together, film badges and dosimeters provide a comprehensive method to assess and document radiation exposure, ensuring that radiation safety guidelines are effectively followed. Other options may include specific devices or methods, but they do not encompass the paired functionality and widespread application offered by both film badges and dosimeters in personal radiation monitoring.

2. What happens to the characteristic curve as the development time increases?

- A. It flattens and moves to the right**
- B. It grows steeper and moves to the left**
- C. It remains unchanged**
- D. It levels off at a constant rate**

As development time increases, the characteristic curve, which represents the relationship between exposure and density in radiographic films, typically grows steeper and shifts to the left. This happens because longer development times increase the contrast and overall density of the film. As more silver halide crystals are developed, the film becomes denser for the same amount of exposure, effectively making it more sensitive. This results in a steeper curve because a smaller increase in exposure leads to a larger increase in density, indicating higher sensitivity. Consequently, the curve shifts leftward, illustrating that less exposure is required to achieve the same level of density. This behavior underscores the importance of development time in optimizing the results of radiographic testing, as it directly affects the image quality and the ability to discern fine details in the material being inspected.

3. What is an essential consideration when selecting a gamma ray source for testing?

- A. Source cost
- B. Half-life of the source**
- C. Availability of handling equipment
- D. None of the above

When selecting a gamma ray source for testing, considering the half-life of the source is crucial. The half-life indicates how long the radioactive material will remain effective for testing purposes. A source with an appropriate half-life can provide consistent radiation output over the desired time frame for assessments. This is particularly important for maintaining the integrity and reliability of radiographic testing results. A short half-life may require more frequent source replacement, which can lead to increased cost and logistical challenges. Conversely, a very long half-life means the source might remain highly radioactive for a lengthy period, which could pose safety risks and regulatory compliance issues. Therefore, evaluating the half-life helps ensure that the selected gamma ray source aligns with both testing needs and safety standards, making it a fundamental factor in the selection process.

4. When should developer solution be discarded?

- A. When it is one time the original quantity
- B. When the quantity of replenisher added equals 2-3 times the original quantity of developer**
- C. When it changes color
- D. After a maximum of one week of use

In radiographic testing, the developer solution is crucial for revealing the image on the radiographic film. The correct time to discard developer solution is when the quantity of replenisher added equals 2-3 times the original quantity of developer. This practice is based on maintaining the effectiveness and consistency of the developer during use. As the developer solution is used, it becomes depleted by various factors such as oxidation and contamination with film residues. Adding replenisher helps maintain its activity, but beyond a certain point, the solution can no longer produce high-quality images due to the degradation of its chemical components. Therefore, keeping track of how much replenisher is added is essential; once the total added volume reaches two to three times that of the original quantity, the chemical balance is compromised, and it is advisable to discard and replace the solution to ensure optimal performance. Regarding other potential indicators for discarding developer solutions, color change is not a definitive sign that the solution's effectiveness is compromised. While significant changes in color can indicate some degradation, different developers have different characteristics, so color alone is not a reliable metric. Similarly, limiting usage to a one-week period can be overly conservative, as long as the quantity and quality of replenisher additions are monitored carefully. Therefore, addressing

5. What can cause poor definition in radiography?

- A. Improper geometric factors**
- B. Excessive exposure time**
- C. High developer temperature**
- D. Use of non-filtered radiation**

Poor definition in radiography largely arises from improper geometric factors. Geometric factors include the distance between the radiation source and the film, as well as the alignment and positioning of the source, film, and object being radiographed. If these factors are not optimized, it can lead to distortion, blurriness, or a lack of detail in the resulting image, severely affecting the quality of the radiographic interpretation. While excessive exposure time and high developer temperature can introduce issues, such as film fogging or contrast problems, they do not primarily affect the geometric sharpness or definition of the radiograph. Additionally, the use of non-filtered radiation may impact the quality of the image by allowing undesirable low-energy photons to contribute to the exposure, but it is the geometric factors that most directly influence image definition. Thus, recognizing and controlling geometric factors is critical for producing high-quality radiographs with clear and defined images.

6. Who is responsible for assessing the qualification and certification of individuals who do not perform NDT but are involved in monitoring and evaluating NDT?

- A. Quality Control Manager**
- B. Nondestructive Testing Specialist**
- C. Employer**
- D. Certification Board**

The responsibility for assessing the qualification and certification of individuals who are not directly performing NDT but are involved in monitoring and evaluating NDT processes typically falls to the employer. Employers are tasked with ensuring that their personnel have the necessary qualifications, training, and competence to oversee NDT activities. This includes evaluating the performance and qualifications of individuals who might be in supportive or supervisory roles related to NDT. By establishing a system for monitoring and evaluating NDT operations, employers contribute to maintaining quality standards and compliance with industry regulations. This ensures that the NDT methods applied are reliable and that the personnel involved in oversight roles possess the appropriate knowledge and skills to effectively assess NDT performances, even if they're not performing the tests themselves. On the other hand, while quality control managers and Nondestructive Testing Specialists play important roles in maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of NDT processes, the ultimate responsibility for qualification assessments rests with the employer, who must ensure that all personnel involved meet regulatory and procedural standards. Certification boards, likewise, provide credentials and oversight but are not responsible for direct assessment of in-house personnel.

7. Should personnel who operate ultrasonic digital thickness measurement equipment be qualified and certified?

- A. Yes, always**
- B. No, never**
- C. Depends on the employer's requirements**
- D. Only if they are external contractors**

The reasoning behind the belief that personnel who operate ultrasonic digital thickness measurement equipment should be qualified and certified depends primarily on the employer's requirements. This perspective recognizes that different employers may have specific standards and procedures that govern the qualifications necessary for their personnel. For instance, some organizations might have stringent quality control measures or regulatory compliance needs that mandate certification to ensure that the testing is conducted accurately and reliably. Alternatively, other employers might adopt a more flexible approach, prioritizing practical experience or on-the-job training over formal certification. It is also important to consider that while qualifications and certifications are undeniably beneficial in providing assurance regarding the competency of personnel, the requirement for such certifications can vary significantly based on the industry, application, and company policies. Therefore, it is logical to assert that the necessity for qualification and certification is ultimately contingent upon the specific expectations set forth by the employer.

8. During manual film processing, what is the role of the stop bath?

- A. To develop the film**
- B. To neutralize the developer and stop the developing process**
- C. To fix the image**
- D. To rinse off excess chemicals**

The stop bath plays a crucial role in the manual film processing procedure by neutralizing the developer and halting the development process. After the film has been immersed in the developer solution for the appropriate amount of time, it is important to stop further development to prevent overdevelopment, which can lead to unwanted density and a loss of image quality. The function of the stop bath is to provide a quick and effective transition between the developing and fixing stages. When the film enters the stop bath, it immediately comes into contact with an acid solution, usually acetic acid, which neutralizes the alkaline developer. This immediate change in pH effectively halts the chemical reactions initiated by the developer, ensuring that the image characteristics are preserved as intended. In manual processing, each step must be carefully executed to achieve the best results. Thus, using a stop bath is essential for controlling the film development process and ensuring clarity and precision in the final radiographic images.

9. What should be increased to enhance the intensity of x-radiation?

- A. Focal spot size**
- B. Tape on film holder**
- C. Tube current**
- D. Exposure angle**

To enhance the intensity of x-radiation, increasing the tube current is the most effective approach. Tube current, which is measured in milliamperes (mA), directly influences the number of electrons flowing from the cathode to the anode within the x-ray tube. This increase in electron flow results in a higher production of x-rays, thus increasing the overall intensity or quantity of x-radiation produced. A larger focal spot size may affect the sharpness or resolution of the image but does not fundamentally increase the intensity of the radiation produced. Tape on the film holder is primarily related to securing the film in place during an exposure and does not affect the radiation intensity. The exposure angle can influence the distribution and quality of the radiation, but it does not inherently increase the amount of radiation generated by the source. Therefore, adjusting the tube current is the correct and most direct method to enhance x-radiation intensity.

10. Gamma radiation is primarily used in radiographic testing to:

- A. Increase film development speed**
- B. Enhance image contrast**
- C. Detect flaws in materials**
- D. Improve the clarity of images**

Gamma radiation is primarily used in radiographic testing to detect flaws in materials. This form of radiation has the penetrating power necessary to pass through various materials, allowing for the detection of internal discontinuities such as cracks, voids, and inclusions. By producing an image on a radiographic film or digital detector, the gamma radiation reveals the internal structure of the object being tested, highlighting any defects that may compromise structural integrity or performance. Other options might suggest related benefits such as film development speed, image contrast, or clarity, but they do not address the primary purpose of gamma radiation in the context of testing. The core focus of radiographic testing is to evaluate the internal condition of materials for quality assurance and control, making the identification of flaws the primary objective.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://asnt-rt.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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