

National Highway Institute (NHI) Safety Inspection of In-Service Bridges Final Assessment Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. What is a characteristic feature of the primary components in a box girder?**
 - A. Single web support**
 - B. Multiple webs for strength**
 - C. Only vertical segments**
 - D. Composite design elements**

- 2. What is the primary function of slope protection?**
 - A. To enhance water flow**
 - B. To protect slopes from erosion and hydraulic pressure**
 - C. To support wildlife habitats**
 - D. To increase channel capacity**

- 3. Which sound is characteristic of "sound" concrete?**
 - A. Clacking**
 - B. Pinging**
 - C. Humming**
 - D. Buzzing**

- 4. What is the primary mode of bank failure indicated by streambank damage?**
 - A. Onset of lateral stream migration**
 - B. Heavy rainfall impacts**
 - C. Long-term sediment buildup**
 - D. Contraction of the stream channel**

- 5. What is the main inspection area for Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) bridges?**
 - A. Deck surface**
 - B. Supports**
 - C. Joints**
 - D. Expansion joints**

6. What are deck drains similar to?

- A. Rain gutters on buildings**
- B. Scuppers**
- C. Pipes running through the bridge**
- D. Stormwater retention basins**

7. What aspect does a floor system in a two-girder bridge support?

- A. The main roadway deck.**
- B. The vertical stability of the girders.**
- C. The aesthetic appearance of the bridge.**
- D. The upper flanges of the girders.**

8. What comprises an assembly joint without a seal in a sliding plate configuration?

- A. Rubber and steel components**
- B. Two steel plates sliding on top of one another**
- C. Concrete with metal reinforcements**
- D. Polymer based joinery techniques**

9. What distinguishes the assembly joint with seal - plank from other joint types?

- A. It allows no joint movement**
- B. It consists of an elastic material**
- C. It can support loads while allowing movement**
- D. It is less durable than other joint types**

10. Which design feature is necessary for spread box beams to function properly?

- A. Shear keys**
- B. Deck surface for traffic**
- C. Composite integration with girders**
- D. Diaphragm supports**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a characteristic feature of the primary components in a box girder?

- A. Single web support
- B. Multiple webs for strength**
- C. Only vertical segments
- D. Composite design elements

A characteristic feature of the primary components in a box girder is the presence of multiple webs for strength. Box girders are designed with a closed cross-section that typically includes two flanges at the top and bottom and vertical web components connecting these flanges. This design serves to enhance the girder's structural integrity and load-carrying capacity, making it particularly well-suited for carrying heavy loads over long spans. The multiple web components help in distributing loads more evenly and improving the stiffness of the girder, which is crucial for maintaining structural stability and minimizing deflections. As a result, the use of multiple webs leads to a more efficient and robust design compared to a girder with a single web or other configurations. This characteristic is integral to the functionality and performance of box girders in bridge construction.

2. What is the primary function of slope protection?

- A. To enhance water flow
- B. To protect slopes from erosion and hydraulic pressure**
- C. To support wildlife habitats
- D. To increase channel capacity

The primary function of slope protection is to protect slopes from erosion and hydraulic pressure. This is crucial in maintaining the integrity of slopes alongside roads or waterways, as they are often subjected to natural forces such as rain, runoff, and wave action that can lead to erosion. Effective slope protection measures, such as vegetation, retaining walls, or erosion control fabrics, are designed to stabilize the soil, reduce erosion, and prevent the loss of materials that can negatively impact the surrounding infrastructure. By shielding the slopes from these erosive forces, slope protection plays a vital role in ensuring the safety and longevity of roadways and bridges, as well as preserving the overall environment in which they exist. Ensuring that soil and vegetative cover remain intact significantly contributes to maintaining the stability of adjacent structures and minimizing maintenance costs over time.

3. Which sound is characteristic of "sound" concrete?

- A. Clacking
- B. Pinging**
- C. Humming
- D. Buzzing

"Sound" concrete is characterized by a "pinging" sound when struck. This distinct sound indicates that the concrete has good integrity and density, suggesting it is free from significant cracks or voids that could compromise its structural integrity. The pinging sound arises from the solid nature of the concrete, which effectively transmits sound waves. In contrast, other sounds such as clacking, humming, or buzzing typically indicate problems with the concrete. Clacking might suggest loose aggregate or deteriorating material; humming could be a sign of air pockets or other inconsistencies; and buzzing might imply underlying issues such as cracking or delamination. Understanding the acoustic responses of concrete is crucial in evaluating its condition, and recognizing the pinging sound is an essential skill for ensuring bridge and structural safety during inspections.

4. What is the primary mode of bank failure indicated by streambank damage?

- A. Onset of lateral stream migration**
- B. Heavy rainfall impacts
- C. Long-term sediment buildup
- D. Contraction of the stream channel

The primary mode of bank failure indicated by streambank damage is the onset of lateral stream migration. When streams change course over time due to the dynamics of flow, sediment transport, and erosion, they can gradually erode the banks on one side while depositing sediment on the opposite side. This lateral movement can compromise the structural integrity of the banks, leading to failure. Understanding the impact of lateral stream migration emphasizes the importance of monitoring stream behavior and its effects on adjacent structures, including bridges. By recognizing that stream migration contributes to erosion and bank instability, engineers and inspectors can better assess potential risks and take preventative measures to protect both the stream and the infrastructure in its vicinity. Other options, while relevant to stream dynamics, are not the primary cause of bank failure indicated by streambank damage. For instance, heavy rainfall impacts can exacerbate erosion but are often a temporal factor rather than a primary mode of failure. Long-term sediment buildup might alter stream flows, leading to other issues, but does not directly indicate bank failure. Contraction of the stream channel can influence flow velocity and sediment transport, but it is the lateral movement that primarily signifies bank instability and failure.

5. What is the main inspection area for Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) bridges?

- A. Deck surface**
- B. Supports**
- C. Joints**
- D. Expansion joints**

The primary inspection area for Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) bridges is the joints. This is because joints play a critical role in the overall performance and durability of FRP structures. FRP materials have different thermal properties and deformation characteristics compared to traditional materials like steel and concrete. Therefore, the interfaces between different components, such as the connections at joints, are particularly susceptible to issues like debonding or cracking due to differential movements or stresses. Inspecting the joints helps to ensure that they are performing effectively and are not experiencing any failures that might compromise the structural integrity of the bridge. Regular monitoring and assessment of these areas can help in identifying any weaknesses early on, allowing for preventive measures to be taken before they develop into more significant issues. While the deck surface, supports, and expansion joints are also important areas of concern in bridge inspections, the unique properties of FRP materials make the joints particularly critical to monitor as they can directly affect the performance and longevity of the bridge.

6. What are deck drains similar to?

- A. Rain gutters on buildings**
- B. Scuppers**
- C. Pipes running through the bridge**
- D. Stormwater retention basins**

Deck drains are similar to scuppers in that both are designed to facilitate the drainage of water from a surface area, preventing water accumulation that could lead to deterioration or structural issues. Scuppers are openings typically found on the sides or edges of bridges that allow water to flow off the deck and into the environment below. Similarly, deck drains serve the same purpose by collecting drainage on the bridge deck and directing it away from the structure. This similarity is crucial for maintaining the integrity and safety of bridges, as improper drainage can result in corrosion of the bridge components, increased maintenance costs, and potential safety hazards for users. In essence, both deck drains and scuppers act to manage water flow, ensuring that water does not collect on the deck surface where it could compromise safety and structural integrity.

7. What aspect does a floor system in a two-girder bridge support?

- A. The main roadway deck.**
- B. The vertical stability of the girders.**
- C. The aesthetic appearance of the bridge.**
- D. The upper flanges of the girders.**

The floor system in a two-girder bridge primarily supports the main roadway deck. This is crucial because the deck is where vehicles and pedestrians travel, and it must be adequately supported to ensure safety and functionality. The floor system, which includes components like beams and slabs, distributes the loads from the vehicles to the girders, allowing the structure to function effectively. In contrast, while vertical stability and the aesthetic appearance of the bridge may be concerns for the overall design and integrity of the bridge, the fundamental role of the floor system is to provide a stable and safe platform directly above the girders. Supporting the upper flanges of the girders is not the primary function of the floor system; instead, it serves as part of the overall girder assembly. Thus, understanding the floor system's role in supporting the roadway deck helps clarify the bridge's load-carrying characteristics and its design parameters.

8. What comprises an assembly joint without a seal in a sliding plate configuration?

- A. Rubber and steel components**
- B. Two steel plates sliding on top of one another**
- C. Concrete with metal reinforcements**
- D. Polymer based joinery techniques**

In a sliding plate configuration, an assembly joint without a seal typically consists of two steel plates sliding against one another. This design allows for relative movement between the plates, accommodating thermal expansion, contraction, and other dynamic forces that might act on the bridge structure. The lack of a seal means that there is no barrier between the two plates, which is essential for a sliding system since seals can create friction and resistance, hindering the intended movement. This type of joint is crucial in bridge design as it facilitates the necessary movement while reducing stress on the bridge components, ensuring durability and functionality. The simplicity and effectiveness of using steel plates in this manner underpins the proper operation of many bridge systems where movement and flexibility are necessary for structural integrity.

9. What distinguishes the assembly joint with seal - plank from other joint types?

- A. It allows no joint movement**
- B. It consists of an elastic material**
- C. It can support loads while allowing movement**
- D. It is less durable than other joint types**

The assembly joint with seal - plank is specifically designed to facilitate movement while still providing structural support. This joint allows for slight movements that occur due to temperature changes, traffic loads, or other environmental factors, making it particularly effective for bridges where dynamic loads are a consideration. The ability to support loads while accommodating movement is crucial in ensuring the longevity and safety of the bridge structure. This characteristic differentiates it from other joint types that may either restrict movement or not provide adequate load support. For instance, some joints are rigid and do not allow movement, which can lead to stress and potential damage to the bridge over time. On the other hand, joints that consist of elastic materials may allow movement but might not be designed to support significant loads effectively. Lastly, durability is an important factor in joint selection, but it doesn't specifically relate to the unique function and design philosophy of the assembly joint with seal - plank. Hence, its capacity to support loads while allowing movement is what sets it apart as the distinct choice in this context.

10. Which design feature is necessary for spread box beams to function properly?

- A. Shear keys**
- B. Deck surface for traffic**
- C. Composite integration with girders**
- D. Diaphragm supports**

For spread box beams to function properly, having a deck surface for traffic is crucial. The deck surface serves as the roadway for vehicles and provides the necessary support and structural integrity for the entire bridge system. It distributes loads across the beams, ensuring that the stresses from vehicular traffic are adequately managed. Without a proper deck surface, the beams would not be able to perform their function of bearing loads effectively, leading to potential structural failures or excessive deflections that could compromise safety. Additionally, while features like shear keys, composite integration, and diaphragm supports may contribute to other aspects of the bridge design and stability, they do not fulfill the fundamental requirement of accommodating traffic loads as the deck surface does. The deck is essential for operational functionality, allowing the bridge to serve its primary purpose: facilitating safe and efficient transportation.

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://nhi-buildings.examzify.com>

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

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