

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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

- 1. What type of vertical movement is associated with uniform settlement?**
 - A. Lateral movement**
 - B. Rotational movement**
 - C. Fishing movement**
 - D. Vertical movement**
- 2. What is one benefit of conducting a Dive Inspection Level III?**
 - A. Quick assessment of exterior only**
 - B. Detection of potential rehabilitation or replacement needs**
 - C. Assessment of environmental impact on surrounding areas**
 - D. Preliminary evaluations without detailed analysis**
- 3. Which term refers to the sloped sides of a channel?**
 - A. Thalweg**
 - B. Streambank**
 - C. Flood Plain**
 - D. Channel**
- 4. What is the function of drainage troughs located under open joints?**
 - A. To enhance structural integrity of the bridge**
 - B. To divert runoff away from components**
 - C. To hold excess water**
 - D. To act as a support system for the bridge**
- 5. When developing continuity between spans in bridge construction, what methods can be used?**
 - A. Only conventional reinforcement**
 - B. Only post-tensioning methods**
 - C. Conventional reinforcement and post-tensioning**
 - D. Neither method is suitable**

- 6. What does sonic testing primarily detect in timber?**
- A. Decay and low-density regions**
 - B. Flaws and cracks**
 - C. Moisture content**
 - D. Subsurface information**
- 7. What is the flood plain?**
- A. The area around the river usually dry**
 - B. The intricate channel layout of a river**
 - C. A defined area prone to flooding outside of the channel**
 - D. The maximum width of the river during high flow**
- 8. What is a common consequence of differential settlement in bridge structures?**
- A. Improved stability**
 - B. Severe structural distress**
 - C. Enhanced functionality**
 - D. No noticeable effect**
- 9. Where can you find the guidelines for railing design and testing?**
- A. ANSI Standards for Safety**
 - B. Federal Highway Administration Manual**
 - C. AASHTO Guide Specifications for Bridge Railings**
 - D. American Concrete Institute Guidelines**
- 10. What is the primary use of vibration testing in bridge inspection?**
- A. To measure moisture content**
 - B. To check for structural soundness based on vibrating frequency**
 - C. To identify flaws in concrete**
 - D. To determine the thickness of asphalt**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of vertical movement is associated with uniform settlement?

- A. Lateral movement**
- B. Rotational movement**
- C. Fishing movement**
- D. Vertical movement**

Uniform settlement refers to the gradual and evenly distributed sinking or lowering of a structure due to the weight of the structure itself or changes in the underlying soil. This type of vertical movement occurs uniformly across the entire foundation, which means that all parts of the structure settle at the same rate without tilting or moving horizontally. In the context of this question, the correct choice highlights that uniform settlement is characterized specifically by vertical movement, as the entire structure is settling downwards evenly into the ground. This is distinct from other types of movements that may occur in structures, such as lateral or rotational movements, which involve shifts in the horizontal plane or tilting of the structure rather than a direct downward settling. Therefore, the focus on vertical movement accurately describes the nature of uniform settlement, as it emphasizes the downward displacement of the structure without introducing any horizontal or angular shifts.

2. What is one benefit of conducting a Dive Inspection Level III?

- A. Quick assessment of exterior only**
- B. Detection of potential rehabilitation or replacement needs**
- C. Assessment of environmental impact on surrounding areas**
- D. Preliminary evaluations without detailed analysis**

Conducting a Dive Inspection Level III provides the significant benefit of detecting potential rehabilitation or replacement needs for the bridge structure. This level of inspection delves deeper than surface assessments, allowing inspectors to evaluate submerged components that may not be visible during standard evaluations. During this thorough examination, divers can identify issues such as foundation deterioration, scour, or damage to critical underwater elements. These observations are essential for determining the structural integrity of the bridge and can inform decisions regarding maintenance, rehabilitation, or, if necessary, replacement. The ability to pinpoint specific areas of concern enables transportation agencies to allocate resources effectively and ensure the safety and longevity of the bridge infrastructure. Other options, while they may involve aspects of bridge inspections, do not align specifically with the comprehensive nature and objectives of a Level III Dive Inspection, which focuses more on the detailed assessment essential for rehabilitation or replacement planning.

3. Which term refers to the sloped sides of a channel?

- A. Thalweg
- B. Streambank**
- C. Flood Plain
- D. Channel

The term that refers to the sloped sides of a channel is "streambank." Streambanks are the side walls of a river or stream channel that help contain the flow of water and provide a boundary to the watercourse. They can vary significantly in material composition and stability, and they play a crucial role in the ecology of aquatic systems, providing habitat and structural integrity. In contrast, "thalweg" refers to the line connecting the lowest points in a stream or riverbed, indicating the path typically taken by the fast-flowing water. "Flood plain" describes the flat, low-lying area adjacent to the river or stream that is prone to flooding when water levels are high, while "channel" denotes the actual path through which the stream or river flows. These other terms describe different features related to waterways, but they do not specifically refer to the sloped sides of a channel.

4. What is the function of drainage troughs located under open joints?

- A. To enhance structural integrity of the bridge
- B. To divert runoff away from components**
- C. To hold excess water
- D. To act as a support system for the bridge

The function of drainage troughs located under open joints is primarily to divert runoff away from components. Open joints can allow water to enter various structural elements of the bridge, which might lead to deterioration, corrosion, or other types of damage over time. The drainage troughs effectively channel this water away from critical areas, helping to protect the integrity and longevity of the bridge's components. By managing the water flow, they reduce the risk of pooling and ensure that the bridge remains safe and functional. While structural integrity, water retention, and support systems are important considerations in bridge design and maintenance, these are not the primary functions of drainage troughs. Their essential role lies in directing water away, thus preventing potential issues associated with moisture buildup around sensitive areas of the bridge. This focus on water management underscores the need for proper drainage systems to maintain structural health.

5. When developing continuity between spans in bridge construction, what methods can be used?

- A. Only conventional reinforcement**
- B. Only post-tensioning methods**
- C. Conventional reinforcement and post-tensioning**
- D. Neither method is suitable**

In bridge construction, achieving continuity between spans is crucial for the structural integrity and load distribution of the bridge. The correct answer recognizes that both conventional reinforcement and post-tensioning methods can be employed to create this continuity. Conventional reinforcement involves the use of steel bars or mesh to provide tensile strength to the concrete. This method helps distribute loads across different spans effectively, allows for the flexural strength needed to handle various loading conditions, and can be designed for continuity by properly extending bars from one span into the next. Post-tensioning, on the other hand, is a technique that involves the use of high-strength steel tendons that are tensioned after the concrete has cured. This method introduces compressive forces into the structure, which helps in reducing tensile stresses and enhances the overall stability of the spans. It also allows for greater control in achieving a continuous structural system, which is particularly beneficial for longer spans where deflection and stress control are critical. Utilizing both methods together can provide a synergistic effect, harnessing the advantages of each to optimize the bridge's design and durability. This combination enhances load-carrying capacity, reduces potential cracking, and ensures that the bridge performs well under various service loads. Using just one method might not adequately address the

6. What does sonic testing primarily detect in timber?

- A. Decay and low-density regions**
- B. Flaws and cracks**
- C. Moisture content**
- D. Subsurface information**

Sonic testing is an effective non-destructive testing method used primarily to assess the condition of timber. This technique works by measuring the sound waves that travel through the wood. The speed and quality of these sound waves can indicate various features of the timber. When it comes to detecting decay and low-density regions, sonic testing is particularly advantageous because the presence of decay or deterioration within the wood impairs its structure, which in turn affects how sound waves propagate through it. Areas of decay or low-density will generally result in slower sound wave velocities, allowing inspectors to identify regions that may require further evaluation or intervention. In comparison, while sonic testing can provide some insights into flaws and cracks, it is not specifically designed for visualizing those issues in the same way as other methods like visual inspection or radiographic testing. Similarly, while moisture content is crucial in evaluating timber condition, sonic testing does not directly measure moisture levels but rather indicates changes in wood density. Lastly, although it can provide some information about the subsurface characteristics of timber, there are other dedicated techniques for understanding subsurface conditions that might be more reliable and detailed than sonic testing. Thus, the primary focus of sonic testing in timber evaluation is effectively centered on identifying decay and low-density regions, which is

7. What is the flood plain?

- A. The area around the river usually dry
- B. The intricate channel layout of a river
- C. A defined area prone to flooding outside of the channel**
- D. The maximum width of the river during high flow

The flood plain refers to the flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a river or stream that becomes inundated during periods of high water flow, such as during heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. This area is typically characterized by its lower elevation and its ability to absorb excess water, which helps mitigate flooding effects downstream. Understanding the concept of flood plains is crucial for infrastructure planning, environmental management, and safety inspections of bridges, as these areas can significantly influence the hydrology and stability of the surrounding structures. In the context of the other choices, while areas around the river that are usually dry may experience flooding during significant water events, they do not encompass the entirety of the flood plain. The intricate channel layout of a river describes its path and way it meanders but does not capture the broader flood plain. The definition of the maximum width of the river during high flow pertains to the river channel itself, rather than the surrounding flood plain that may extend beyond the channel in times of flooding. Thus, the correct answer effectively captures the essence of what a flood plain is and its relevance to safety inspections and environmental considerations.

8. What is a common consequence of differential settlement in bridge structures?

- A. Improved stability
- B. Severe structural distress**
- C. Enhanced functionality
- D. No noticeable effect

Differential settlement in bridge structures occurs when different parts of the bridge settle at varying rates or to different extents. This uneven settling can lead to severe structural distress, which is a significant consequence that affects the integrity and overall performance of the bridge. When a bridge experiences differential settlement, it can cause misalignment of various structural components, resulting in distorted bridge geometry, cracked supports, and compromised connections. Such impacts can ultimately lead to increased stresses in structural elements, potential failure of critical components, and may pose safety risks to the users of the bridge. In contrast to the other options, which suggest positive outcomes or minimal effects, the reality of differential settlement is typically detrimental. Improved stability and enhanced functionality are not realistic outcomes of this phenomenon, while claiming no noticeable effect would overlook the serious implications associated with misalignment and possible structural failure that can arise from differential settlement.

9. Where can you find the guidelines for railing design and testing?

- A. ANSI Standards for Safety**
- B. Federal Highway Administration Manual**
- C. AASHTO Guide Specifications for Bridge Railings**
- D. American Concrete Institute Guidelines**

The AASHTO Guide Specifications for Bridge Railings is the correct source for guidelines regarding railing design and testing. This document is specifically developed by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) to address the unique requirements related to bridge railings, including performance, testing, and design considerations. It establishes the necessary criteria and standards to ensure that railings are effective in providing safety for vehicles and pedestrians on bridges. In contrast, while the ANSI Standards for Safety, the Federal Highway Administration Manual, and the American Concrete Institute Guidelines may cover various aspects of safety and structural design, they do not focus exclusively on the specifics of bridge railing design and testing as the AASHTO guidelines do. Thus, for accurate and precise information related to bridge railings, the AASHTO Guide Specifications is the authoritative reference.

10. What is the primary use of vibration testing in bridge inspection?

- A. To measure moisture content**
- B. To check for structural soundness based on vibrating frequency**
- C. To identify flaws in concrete**
- D. To determine the thickness of asphalt**

The primary use of vibration testing in bridge inspection is to check for structural soundness based on vibrating frequency. This method involves analyzing how a bridge responds to vibration, which can reveal important information about its integrity and overall health. Different structural elements will have specific resonance frequencies, and any deviations from expected frequencies may indicate issues such as deterioration, cracking, or other structural deficiencies. By carefully evaluating the frequency response, engineers can detect problems that may not be visible through standard visual inspections. In contrast, the other options focus on different types of assessments. For example, measuring moisture content pertains to evaluating water infiltration and its effects on materials, while identifying flaws in concrete focuses on surface and subsurface defects. Determining the thickness of asphalt relates to pavement evaluations rather than structural health assessments. Vibration testing specifically targets the dynamic properties of a structure, making it particularly valuable for assessing the condition and stability of bridges.

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!