

# National Home Inspector Practice Exam (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

- 1. What signs may indicate potential foundation problems in a home?**
  - A. Cracks in walls, uneven floors, or doors that do not close properly**
  - B. Leaky roofs and damaged gutters**
  - C. Damp basements or crawlspaces**
  - D. Peeling paint and loose tiles**
- 2. What is the proper slope for a drain line?**
  - A. 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch per foot**
  - B. Less than 1/4 inch per foot**
  - C. 1 inch per foot**
  - D. No slope**
- 3. What could damage from ice dams indicate about a home's condition?**
  - A. Over-exposure of shingles or slates.**
  - B. Rain gutters with too low an outer lip.**
  - C. Insufficient attic insulation.**
  - D. Attic vents left open during winter months.**
- 4. What does the term "EGRESS" refer to in home inspections?**
  - A. A structural element in the attic**
  - B. An emergency exit from a building**
  - C. A type of window used in basements**
  - D. A component of the foundation**
- 5. What type of insect exit holes indicate possible powder post beetle infestation?**
  - A. Approximately 1/8 inch in diameter**
  - B. Approximately 1/16 inch in diameter**
  - C. 1/4 inch or larger**
  - D. No visible holes**

- 6. What does the home inspector assess regarding insulation?**
- A. The design of the insulation installation**
  - B. The color and texture of insulation material**
  - C. The adequacy, type, and placement for effectiveness in energy retention**
  - D. The cost of insulation replacement**
- 7. If you observe 1/4 inch hardboard panels covering the walls of a garage built in 1996, what should you advise?**
- A. The walls do not meet crush resistance requirements and should be replaced**
  - B. The wall is properly sheathed, and no action is needed**
  - C. Hardboard panels are excellent for a moisture barrier between the house and garage**
  - D. There does not appear to be any fire barrier between the garage and living space as currently required**
- 8. What is a sign of moisture damage that a home inspector looks for in insulation?**
- A. Discoloration and mold growth**
  - B. Fraying edges**
  - C. Thickness difference**
  - D. Presence of cellulose**
- 9. Which statement BEST describes the action a home inspector should take when a safety issue is found in a home?**
- A. Determine the degree of immediacy, and report to the appropriate parties.**
  - B. Explain verbally to the client, but do not include in a written report.**
  - C. Repair the problem when possible.**
  - D. Shut down the system and call a repair contractor.**
- 10. When inspecting a gas appliance, what indication signals potential issues?**
- A. Incorrect gas line connection**
  - B. Abnormal odor around the unit**
  - C. Lack of adequate ventilation**
  - D. All of the above**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What signs may indicate potential foundation problems in a home?**

- A. Cracks in walls, uneven floors, or doors that do not close properly**
- B. Leaky roofs and damaged gutters**
- C. Damp basements or crawlspaces**
- D. Peeling paint and loose tiles**

Signs indicating potential foundation problems in a home often include visible physical distortions and changes in structural alignment. Cracks in walls can appear due to settling or shifting of the foundation, as the weight of the structure is transferred unevenly. These cracks may be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal, and their patterns can provide clues about the nature of the underlying issues. Uneven floors can signify that the foundation is no longer level, which may be caused by soil erosion, expansive soil, or other adverse conditions. When a home's foundation is compromised, gravity impacts the entire structure, resulting in floors that slope or bounce rather than remain level. Doors that do not close properly may indicate that door frames are shifting with a failing foundation. If the foundation is settling or heaving, it can warp the structural framework, affecting how doors and windows align and function. While other choices may point to maintenance needs within different areas of the home, they do not specifically pertain to foundational integrity. For example, leaky roofs and damaged gutters are more related to roofing and drainage issues than to foundation problems, while damp basements could suggest moisture issues but not necessarily direct foundation challenges. Similarly, peeling paint and loose tiles might indicate surface wear or cosmetic problems rather than structural concerns.

**2. What is the proper slope for a drain line?**

- A. 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch per foot**
- B. Less than 1/4 inch per foot**
- C. 1 inch per foot**
- D. No slope**

The proper slope for a drain line is indeed important for ensuring effective drainage. A slope of 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch per foot is recommended because it allows wastewater to flow adequately towards the drainage system without causing backups. This range provides enough angle to encourage gravity-driven flow while preventing the accumulation of solids, which could lead to clogs. The rationale behind this specific range is rooted in plumbing principles that dictate how fluids behave in pipelines. If the slope is too shallow (less than 1/4 inch per foot), there is a risk that water will not flow efficiently, possibly leading to stagnant water or blockages over time. On the other hand, too steep of a slope, such as 1 inch per foot, can result in water flowing too quickly, which can allow solids to settle rather than being carried away. A drain line with no slope would not be functional, leading to serious drainage issues. Using the recommended slope ensures that wastewater is effectively moved away from the home and that the plumbing system operates as intended.

**3. What could damage from ice dams indicate about a home's condition?**

- A. Over-exposure of shingles or slates.**
- B. Rain gutters with too low an outer lip.**
- C. Insufficient attic insulation.**
- D. Attic vents left open during winter months.**

The presence of ice dams often points to insufficient attic insulation. When the insulation in the attic is inadequate, it allows warm air from the living spaces below to escape into the attic. This warm air then warms the roof's surface, causing snow to melt. As the melted snow flows down the roof and reaches the colder eaves, it refreezes, forming an ice dam. When these dams build up, they can prevent water from draining off the roof, leading to water backing up under the shingles and potentially causing leaks and water damage inside the home. Inadequate insulation not only promotes the formation of ice dams but also suggests that the home may have larger energy efficiency issues, allowing for increased heating costs and potential discomfort for the occupants. Addressing the insulation issue can help mitigate the risk of ice dams and promote a healthier home environment.

**4. What does the term "EGRESS" refer to in home inspections?**

- A. A structural element in the attic**
- B. An emergency exit from a building**
- C. A type of window used in basements**
- D. A component of the foundation**

The term "EGRESS" specifically refers to an emergency exit from a building. In the context of home inspections, ensuring that egress exists in certain areas of a home, such as bedrooms or basements, is vital for safety. Building codes often require that sleeping areas have at least one means of egress to allow safe evacuation in case of an emergency, like a fire. This means that any window or door designated as egress must be large enough to allow individuals to exit quickly and safely, as well as for rescue personnel to enter if needed. Options concerning structural elements, specific types of windows, or foundation components do not encapsulate the critical nature of egress as it relates to emergency safety measures. The importance of egress cannot be overstated, as it plays a crucial role in occupant safety during emergencies. Understanding this term's application in home inspections is key, as inspectors must assess whether egress requirements are met in residential properties.

**5. What type of insect exit holes indicate possible powder post beetle infestation?**

- A. Approximately 1/8 inch in diameter**
- B. Approximately 1/16 inch in diameter**
- C. 1/4 inch or larger**
- D. No visible holes**

The presence of exit holes that are approximately 1/16 inch in diameter is indicative of a powder post beetle infestation. Powder post beetles are known for creating very small exit holes as they emerge from infested wood. These exit holes are a result of the adult beetles tunneling through wood materials, such as hardwoods, and are a telltale sign for inspectors to look for when assessing potential infestations. Unlike larger exit holes associated with other types of wood-boring insects, the specific size of 1/16 inch suggests that the exit holes are indeed made by powder post beetles. This precise measurement is critical in distinguishing between different wood-destroying organisms. Detecting these tiny holes can help in taking the necessary actions to evaluate and potentially treat the affected wood structures, making it an important consideration for inspectors assessing the integrity of wooden elements in buildings. The other sizes mentioned do not correspond to the powder post beetle. Holes that are approximately 1/8 inch in diameter are generally associated with other types of beetles, while holes of 1/4 inch or larger could relate to more significant pests such as carpenter bees. The absence of visible holes would also suggest that no active infestation is present, which further

**6. What does the home inspector assess regarding insulation?**

- A. The design of the insulation installation**
- B. The color and texture of insulation material**
- C. The adequacy, type, and placement for effectiveness in energy retention**
- D. The cost of insulation replacement**

The assessment of insulation by a home inspector focuses on the adequacy, type, and placement for effectiveness in energy retention. This is critical because insulation plays a key role in a home's energy efficiency. Evaluating the adequacy involves checking if there is enough insulation to meet current standards and to ensure the home remains energy-efficient. The type of insulation is important, as different materials have different thermal resistance (R-values) and performance characteristics. Placement is also crucial; if insulation is not installed correctly, it may result in thermal bridging or gaps that lead to heat loss or gain, which could negatively affect the home's overall energy performance. While considerations about design, appearance, and costs are relevant to broader renovation discussions, they do not directly impact the inspection process concerning a home's immediate energy efficiency and comfort. Therefore, the inspector's primary focus is on how well the insulation performs in retaining energy within the home.

**7. If you observe 1/4 inch hardboard panels covering the walls of a garage built in 1996, what should you advise?**

- A. The walls do not meet crush resistance requirements and should be replaced**
- B. The wall is properly sheathed, and no action is needed**
- C. Hardboard panels are excellent for a moisture barrier between the house and garage**
- D. There does not appear to be any fire barrier between the garage and living space as currently required**

Advising that there does not appear to be any fire barrier between the garage and living space is important because building codes have specific requirements for fire resistance in areas where a garage is attached to a living space. In homes constructed around 1996, the use of materials like standard hardboard panels may not provide the necessary fire resistance that is mandated by current building codes. Fire barriers are essential in preventing the spread of flames and smoke from the garage into the house, especially since garages often contain flammable materials such as gasoline and other automotive supplies. The lack of a proper fire barrier could pose a significant safety risk to the occupants of the home. In this case, even if the wall is adequately sheathed according to some early standards, modern building codes have evolved to place a higher importance on fire safety. Therefore, identifying that a proper separation has not been established is a critical aspect of the inspection process, leading to the recommendation for further evaluation or corrective action to meet current safety standards.

**8. What is a sign of moisture damage that a home inspector looks for in insulation?**

- A. Discoloration and mold growth**
- B. Fraying edges**
- C. Thickness difference**
- D. Presence of cellulose**

A key indicator of moisture damage in insulation is the presence of discoloration and mold growth. When insulation becomes wet, usually due to leaks, high humidity, or other sources of moisture, it can change color from its original state, often developing stains or a darkened appearance. This discoloration suggests that the material is compromised and could support the growth of mold, which thrives in moist environments. Mold can not only damage the insulation further but also pose health risks to the occupants of the home. Therefore, identifying discoloration and mold growth helps inspectors determine whether insulation needs to be replaced or if further investigation into moisture sources is needed. In contrast, fraying edges do not necessarily indicate moisture damage but could be a sign of wear over time. Thickness differences may relate to various factors, including installation issues or settling, but are not direct signs of moisture harm. The presence of cellulose itself is not indicative of moisture damage, as cellulose insulation is often used and can be present without any moisture issue. Thus, recognizing discoloration and mold growth is crucial for assessing insulation health and potential underlying moisture problems.

**9. Which statement BEST describes the action a home inspector should take when a safety issue is found in a home?**

**A. Determine the degree of immediacy, and report to the appropriate parties.**

**B. Explain verbally to the client, but do not include in a written report.**

**C. Repair the problem when possible.**

**D. Shut down the system and call a repair contractor.**

Determining the degree of immediacy and reporting to the appropriate parties is crucial for home inspectors when they encounter a safety issue. This approach ensures that any potential hazards are addressed in a timely manner, prioritizing the safety of the occupants and any relevant stakeholders. It reflects a professional standard of practice that requires inspectors to not only identify issues but also communicate their severity effectively. Assessing the immediacy involves evaluating how urgent the safety issue is—whether it poses an immediate danger or if it can be monitored until a more formal remediation can occur. Following this assessment, informing the appropriate parties—such as the homeowner, real estate agent, or other relevant parties—is essential for maintaining transparency and ensuring that necessary actions can be taken swiftly. This method aligns with the responsibilities and ethical obligations of home inspectors to act in the best interest of their clients and the safety of the home environment. Failing to document the issues in a report or undertaking repairs without advising the homeowner would not fulfill these obligations adequately. It is also important to note that a home inspector does not have the authority to shut down systems or perform repairs, as their role is distinctly different from that of a contractor or repair technician.

**10. When inspecting a gas appliance, what indication signals potential issues?**

**A. Incorrect gas line connection**

**B. Abnormal odor around the unit**

**C. Lack of adequate ventilation**

**D. All of the above**

When inspecting a gas appliance, several indications can signal potential issues, each of which plays a critical role in assessing the safety and functionality of the appliance. Incorrect gas line connections can lead to gas leaks, which pose severe safety risks, including fires or explosion hazards. During an inspection, it is vital to ensure that all connections are secure and compliant with local codes to prevent any leaks that could lead to dangerous situations. An abnormal odor around the unit is also a significant concern. The distinctive smell of gas, often described as similar to rotten eggs, is intentionally added to otherwise odorless natural gas to serve as a warning. If this odor is present, it indicates a gas leak, necessitating immediate action to mitigate the risk. Lack of adequate ventilation can lead to the accumulation of harmful gases, such as carbon monoxide, which can be fatal in enclosed spaces. Proper ventilation is essential for the safe operation of gas appliances, ensuring that combustion gases are expelled and that there is enough fresh air to maintain efficient operation. Each of these indicators is crucial for a thorough evaluation, and the presence of any one of them could signify a serious problem. Therefore, recognizing that all these signs are potential issues emphasizes the importance of comprehensive inspections in ensuring the safety and proper functioning



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://homeinspector.examzify.com>**

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