

NHI Bridge Inspection Course 130055 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. Which rating signifies the best overall condition?**
 - A. 9- Excellent condition**
 - B. 8- Very good condition**
 - C. 7- Good condition**
 - D. 6- Satisfactory condition**

- 2. a member that has been cast as one unit, without joints or seams.**
 - A. Modular**
 - B. Segmented**
 - C. Monolithic**
 - D. Composite**

- 3. Which deck type uses timber planks with wide face of the plank in the vertical position?**
 - A. Plan deck**
 - B. Nail laminated deck**
 - C. Stress laminated**
 - D. Wearing surface**

- 4. Which rating corresponds to major defects, strength affected?**
 - A. 9- Excellent condition**
 - B. 3- Serious condition**
 - C. 8- Very good condition**
 - D. 6- Satisfactory condition**

- 5. What are the two main types of structural cracks in concrete?**
 - A. Fatigue and Creep**
 - B. Tension and Compression**
 - C. Flexure and Shear**
 - D. Thermal Expansion and Contraction**

- 6. Which timber defect is described as cracks that run through the timber rings?**
- A. Shake**
 - B. Surface check**
 - C. Split**
 - D. Warp**
- 7. Which inspection method is the primary method of bridge inspection for steel deck members?**
- A. Visual**
 - B. Physical**
 - C. Advanced**
 - D. Nondestructive**
- 8. What type of lighting increases visibility on roadways?**
- A. Navigation lights**
 - B. Highway lighting**
 - C. Indoor lighting**
 - D. Decorative lighting**
- 9. What bridge deck material is desirable for its resistance to decaying agents?**
- A. Aluminum**
 - B. Concrete**
 - C. Timber**
 - D. Steel**
- 10. What bridge deck material can withstand relatively large loads over a short period of time?**
- A. Concrete**
 - B. Timber**
 - C. Steel**
 - D. Glass**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which rating signifies the best overall condition?

- A. 9- Excellent condition**
- B. 8- Very good condition**
- C. 7- Good condition**
- D. 6- Satisfactory condition**

Understanding how rating scales work: higher numbers mean better condition. On this scale, 9 is the top end and is labeled Excellent, followed by 8 Very good, 7 Good, and 6 Satisfactory. Since the goal is the best overall condition, the highest rating is the best. Therefore, 9—Excellent condition—signifies the best possible condition, better than 8, 7, or 6, which indicate progressively more wear or deficiencies.

2. a member that has been cast as one unit, without joints or seams.

- A. Modular**
- B. Segmented**
- C. Monolithic**
- D. Composite**

Monolithic means a single, continuous piece formed in one casting, with no joints or seams. That directly matches a member cast as one unit, since there are no joining points or separations. The other terms describe pieces assembled or composed from multiple parts: modular indicates assembled from modules, segmented implies multiple pieces with joints, and composite involves combining materials that typically introduce interfaces. So the description fits best with a monolithic member.

3. Which deck type uses timber planks with wide face of the plank in the vertical position?

- A. Plan deck**
- B. Nail laminated deck**
- C. Stress laminated**
- D. Wearing surface**

Plank orientation is the key idea. In a nail-laminated deck, timber boards are installed on edge so that the wide face of each plank is in a vertical position. This creates a deck composed of narrow slats arranged side by side, with the broad side standing upright. That edge-on attachment is what sets nail-laminated decks apart from others, where boards are laid flat to form a solid horizontal surface (plan deck) or where the deck surface is created by laminated veneers bonded with glue and plates (stress-laminated). The description given—wide face vertical—fits the nail-laminated approach precisely.

4. Which rating corresponds to major defects, strength affected?

- A. 9- Excellent condition
- B. 3- Serious condition**
- C. 8- Very good condition
- D. 6- Satisfactory condition

Understanding how condition ratings reflect structural impact is what this item tests. When defects are so severe that they affect a bridge member's strength, the rating is described as serious condition. On this scale, excellent, very good, and satisfactory indicate defects that do not compromise strength, while serious condition signals major deficiencies requiring attention. Therefore, the rating that corresponds to major defects and strength being affected is the serious condition, which flags urgent repairs or further evaluation.

5. What are the two main types of structural cracks in concrete?

- A. Fatigue and Creep
- B. Tension and Compression
- C. Flexure and Shear**
- D. Thermal Expansion and Contraction

Structural cracks in concrete mainly come from bending and from shear forces. When a member like a beam is loaded, bending creates tension in the concrete on the opposite side of the bend; since concrete isn't strong in tension, cracks form in the tension zone, known as flexure cracks. These cracks typically appear vertically or nearly vertical along the span where bending is highest. Shear forces, on the other hand, try to slide one part of the member past another, producing diagonal cracks that commonly run near supports at a characteristic angle. So the two main crack patterns you're looking for are flexure cracks from bending and shear cracks from shear. The other options describe time-dependent or stress-state effects rather than the typical crack patterns seen in structural concrete.

6. Which timber defect is described as cracks that run through the timber rings?

- A. Shake
- B. Surface check
- C. Split**
- D. Warp

Cracks that pass through the growth rings are splits. A split is a deep crack that travels through the wood from one end to the other (or through the thickness), cutting across the annual rings. It often forms as the timber dries and internal stresses cause the grain to separate, compromising strength along the whole piece. By contrast, a surface check is a shallow crack on the surface, a shake runs along the grain within the wood between rings, and warp refers to distortion like bow, crook, or twist.

7. Which inspection method is the primary method of bridge inspection for steel deck members?

- A. Visual**
- B. Physical**
- C. Advanced**
- D. Nondestructive**

Nondestructive inspection is the primary method for evaluating steel deck members because it reveals hidden flaws without taking the structure out of service or damaging it. Steel decks can have corrosion, thinning, or cracks inside welds and areas not visible from the surface. Nondestructive techniques—such as magnetic particle or liquid penetrant for surface or near-surface defects, ultrasonic thickness gauging, and radiography for weld quality—allow inspectors to detect these issues while the bridge remains in use. Visual inspection is important but only shows what’s on the surface and can miss subsurface problems. The other options are either too vague or invasive, so nondestructive inspection provides the most comprehensive, practical assessment for deck components.

8. What type of lighting increases visibility on roadways?

- A. Navigation lights**
- B. Highway lighting**
- C. Indoor lighting**
- D. Decorative lighting**

Roadway lighting is specifically designed to increase visibility on roadways by evenly illuminating the pavement, signs, and potential hazards. This type of lighting helps drivers see pedestrians, animals, and lane markings more clearly at night, giving more time to react and improving overall safety. It also manages glare and provides a uniform level of brightness along the roadway, reducing dark spots that can hide hazards. Navigation lights are for ships or aircraft and aren’t meant to illuminate roads, indoor lighting is for enclosed spaces, and decorative lighting focuses on aesthetics rather than safety on the travel path.

9. What bridge deck material is desirable for its resistance to decaying agents?

- A. Aluminum**
- B. Concrete**
- C. Timber**
- D. Steel**

The key idea is resistance to decay-causing agents like fungi, moisture, and insects. Timber can be made highly resistant to decay through proper preservative treatment, which protects the wood from rot and insect attack over time. This makes treated timber a practical choice for deck components in environments where moisture exposure is common, because its life can be extended with protective chemicals and regular maintenance. In contrast, metals are prone to corrosion and deterioration in moist conditions, and concrete can suffer from chemical or freeze-thaw damage, so without treatment timber offers a reliable edge against decay when preserved correctly.

10. What bridge deck material can withstand relatively large loads over a short period of time?

- A. Concrete**
- B. Timber**
- C. Steel**
- D. Glass**

When a deck is subjected to a short, intense load, the material's ability to resist peak stresses and absorb energy matters more than its long-term behavior. Timber can handle large instantaneous forces because it combines strength with ductility and toughness, allowing it to bend and distribute the load without immediate brittle failure. This makes timber decks well-suited to withstanding brief overloads or impact-like loads. Concrete tends to crack under bending and is more sensitive to long-term effects like creep, even though its compressive strength is high. Glass is brittle and can fail catastrophically under shock loads. Steel has excellent strength and toughness, but a deck primarily of steel often involves heavier construction and more maintenance considerations; the question highlights a material that excels in withstanding short-term peak loads in a deck, which timber provides in this context.

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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://nhibridgeinspec130055.examzify.com>

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

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