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Continuing Education Course #198
Nondestructive Examination

1. Magnetic particle examination can be used to examine which of the following materials?

- a. Aluminum
- b. Austenitic stainless steel
- c. Carbon steel
- d. b and c

2. Which of the following NDE methods is based on capillary action?

- a. Liquid penetrant
- b. Magnetic particle
- c. Ultrasonic examination
- d. Radiographic examination

3. Name a use for ECT other than locating imperfections

- a. Sorting unknown materials
- b. Both a and c
- c. Determining thickness of a non-conducting coating
- d. Measuring radioactive contamination on tubing

4. RT is a good method for finding _____

- a. planer imperfections which are perpendicular to the radiation beam.
- b. planer imperfections which are parallel to the radiation beam.
- c. internal imperfections in castings.
- d. both b and c.

5. UT is a good method for finding _____

- a. planer imperfections which are perpendicular to the UT beam.
- b. planer imperfections which are parallel to the UT beam.
- c. both a and b.
- d. imperfections in coarse grained material.

6. In MT examination, a linear imperfection is most likely to be discovered when it is _____

- a. parallel to the magnetic field.
- b. perpendicular to the magnetic field.
- c. at an angle of 45o with the magnetizing field.
- d. the orientation of the imperfection makes no difference.

7. What is a “relevant” indication?

- a. An indication which cannot be explained by a known and acceptable condition
- b. Any indication which can be discerned by the NDE method being used

- c. An indication which does not meet the acceptance criteria
- d. An indication which cannot be confirmed by another NDE method

8. What is a flaw?

- a. Any relevant indication
- b. Any relevant indication which exceeds the acceptance criteria
- c. Any non-relevant indication
- d. Any response to the examination method

9. Why is cleanliness particularly important for PT examination?

- a. To prevent contamination of the developer
- b. To allow penetrant to enter potential imperfections
- c. To prevent corrosion by the penetrant
- d. To prevent contamination of the penetrant

10. ECT is frequently used for examining _____.

- a. heavy section steel beams
- b. castings for porosity
- c. non-conducting materials
- d. heat exchanger tubing

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