Practice quiz: ASNT NDT Level II, Liquid Penetrant Testing (PT) General exam

5 questions. The answer key is on page 2.

Name _____ Date _____

1. **Why must a part be fully dry after cleaning and before penetrant is applied?**
   A. Liquid left in openings takes up room that penetrant needs to fill
   B. Liquid left on the part lowers the flash point of the fresh penetrant
   C. Liquid left on the part makes the developer coat too thick later
   D. Liquid left in openings turns the visible dye from red to pink

2. **A fluorescent part is put into a dry powder developer cabinet before the part has fully dried after rinsing. What is the likely result?**
   A. Powder dissolves into the water and forms a clear, even film over the part
   B. Powder clumps on damp spots, giving an uneven coat that can hide indications
   C. Powder is repelled by the moisture, so the damp areas stay bare and readable
   D. Powder reacts with the water and fluoresces blue, adding a general background

3. **A continuous line follows the full length of a fillet on a casting, with no break. Which feature best supports reading it as geometry rather than a crack?**
   A. It glows brighter than any other indication found on the casting
   B. It bleeds back after a wipe and a fresh coat of developer
   C. Its even width and steady brightness along the whole radius
   D. Its length is more than three times its measured width

4. **On a butt weld cap, a straight, fairly smooth line indication follows the edge of the bead where weld metal meets base metal. Which discontinuity fits best?**
   A. Crater crack at a stop in the weld bead
   B. Transverse crack running across the weld bead
   C. Scattered porosity near an arc start
   D. Lack of sidewall fusion open to the surface

5. **What is the main skin effect of repeated contact with penetrants and solvent removers?**
   A. The dyes are absorbed through the skin and build up as a long-term toxic dose
   B. Oils are stripped from the skin, leading to dryness and dermatitis
   C. UV-A from the booth reacts with the dyes and burns the skin
   D. The developer powder blocks skin pores and causes infections

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Answer key

ASNT NDT Level II, Liquid Penetrant Testing (PT) General exam. One line of why for each answer.

1. **A** Any water or solvent remaining in a crack occupies it and can dilute or block the penetrant, so the opening must be dry for full entry.
2. **B** Dry powder needs a dry surface; on damp areas it cakes into lumps that mask bleed-out and leave the coat uneven.
3. **C** Penetrant held by a fillet tends to give an even, continuous line, while a crack usually varies in width and brightness and may wander or break.
4. **D** Lack of sidewall fusion leaves an unbonded boundary between weld metal and the joint face, so where it breaks the surface it gives a straight, fairly smooth line along the fusion edge.
5. **B** Penetrants and solvents dissolve the skin's natural oils, so repeated contact leads to drying, cracking and dermatitis, which gloves and prompt washing prevent.

Full explanations

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