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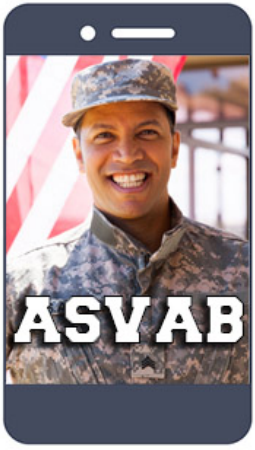

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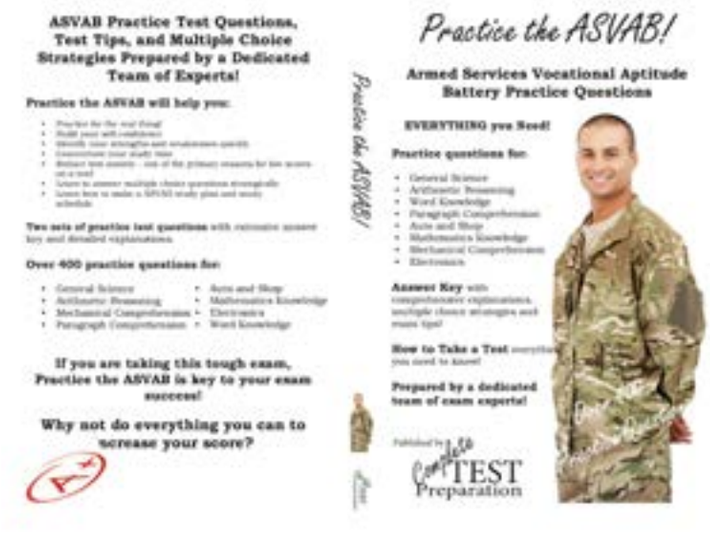

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- Mechanical Comprehension
- Electrical
- Auto and Shop

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Contents

Getting Started

CONGRATULATIONS! By deciding to take the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery Exam (ASVAB), you have taken the first step toward a great future! Of course, there is no point in taking this important examination unless you intend to do your very best in order to earn the highest grade you possibly can. That means getting yourself organized and discovering the best approaches, methods and strategies to master the material. Yes, that will require real effort and dedication on your part but if you are willing to focus your energy and devote the study time necessary, before you know it you will be opening that letter of acceptance to the Armed Services specialty of your dreams.

We know that taking on a new endeavour can be a little scary, and it is easy to feel unsure of where to begin. That's where we come in. This study guide is designed to help you improve your test-taking skills, show you a few tricks of the trade and increase both your competency and confidence.

The Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery Exam

The ASVAB exam is composed of eight sub-tests. Four of the ASVAB sub-tests, are used to calculate your AFQT score.

The AFQT score is one of the most important scores. Other qualifications, such as your age, weight, marital status, may be waived, but the AFQT score will NOT be waived.

The ASVAB sub-tests in the are:

General Science - basic science, scientific method, physical sciences (Chemistry, physics) and biological sciences (biology, ecology).

Arithmetic Reasoning - Counts for AFQT score. Math word problems.

Word Knowledge - Counts for AFQT Score. Vocabulary, Meaning in Context and synonyms.

Paragraph Comprehension - Counts for AFQT Score. Understand and extract information from written material.

Mathematics Knowledge - Counts for AFQT Score. Basic High School math.

Auto and Shop Information - basic knowledge of automobiles, shop terminology and tools.

Mechanical Comprehension - basic knowledge of mechanical principals and ability to visualize.

Electronics - basic knowledge of electricity and electronics.

While we seek to make our guide as comprehensive as possible, note that like all entrance exams, the ASVAB Exam might be adjusted at some future point. New material might be added, or content that is no longer relevant or applicable might be removed. It is always a good idea to give the materials you receive when you register to take the ASVAB a careful review.

Making an ASVAB Study Schedule (Full Version)

Practice Test Questions Set 1

THE PRACTICE TEST PORTION PRESENTS QUESTIONS THAT ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TYPE OF QUESTION YOU SHOULD EXPECT TO FIND ON THE ASVAB. However, they are not intended to match exactly what is on the ASVAB.

For the best results, take this Practice Test as if it were the real exam. Set aside time when you will not be disturbed, and a location that is quiet and free of distractions. Read the instructions carefully, read each question carefully, and answer to the best of your ability.

Use the bubble answer sheets provided. When you have completed the Practice Test, check your answer against the Answer Key and read the explanation provided.

General Science Answer Sheet

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	

Arithmetic Reasoning Answer Sheet

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	

Word Knowledge Answer Sheet

1. A B C D	11. A B C D	21. A B C D
2. A B C D	12. A B C D	22. A B C D
3. A B C D	13. A B C D	23. A B C D
4. A B C D	14. A B C D	24. A B C D
5. A B C D	15. A B C D	25. A B C D
6. A B C D	16. A B C D	
7. A B C D	17. A B C D	
8. A B C D	18. A B C D	
9. A B C D	19. A B C D	
10. A B C D	20. A B C D	

Paragraph Comprehension Answer Sheet

1. A B C D	11. A B C D	
2. A B C D	12. A B C D	
3. A B C D	13. A B C D	
4. A B C D	14. A B C D	
5. A B C D	15. A B C D	
6. A B C D	16. A B C D	
7. A B C D	17. A B C D	
8. A B C D	18. A B C D	
9. A B C D	19. A B C D	
10. A B C D	20. A B C D	

Auto and Shop Answer Sheet

1.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D	21.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D	22.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D	13.	A	B	C	D	23.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D	24.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D	25.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D					
7.	A	B	C	D	17.	A	B	C	D					
8.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D					
9.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D					
10.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D					

Full Version

Mathematics Knowledge Answer Sheet

1.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D	21.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D	22.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D	13.	A	B	C	D	23.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D	24.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D	25.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D					
7.	A	B	C	D	17.	A	B	C	D					
8.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D					
9.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D					
10.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D					

Full Version

Mechanical Comprehension Answer Sheet

1. A B C D	11. A B C D	21. A B C D
2. A B C D	12. A B C D	22. A B C D
3. A B C D	13. A B C D	23. A B C D
4. A B C D	14. A B C D	24. A B C D
5. A B C D	15. A B C D	25. A B C D
6. A B C D	16. A B C D	
7. A B C D	17. A B C D	
8. A B C D	18. A B C D	
9. A B C D	19. A B C D	
10. A B C D	20. A B C D	

Electronics Answer Sheet

1. A B C D	11. A B C D	
2. A B C D	12. A B C D	
3. A B C D	13. A B C D	
4. A B C D	14. A B C D	
5. A B C D	15. A B C D	
6. A B C D	16. A B C D	
7. A B C D	17. A B C D	
8. A B C D	18. A B C D	
9. A B C D	19. A B C D	
10. A B C D	20. A B C D	

Section I - General Science.

1. _____ is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust and appears on the Atomic Table as the letter _____.

a. Nitrogen, N

b. Oxygen, O

c. Silicon, Si

d. Sodium, Na

2. Which of the following statements about the periodic table of the elements are true?

a. On the periodic table, the elements are arranged according to their atomic mass.

b. The way in which the elements are arranged allows for predictions to made about their behavior.

c. The vertical columns of the table are called rows.

d. The horizontal rows of the table are called groups.

3. Which of these statements about metals are true?

a. A metal is a substance that conducts heat and electricity.

b. A metal is shiny and reflects many colors of light, and can be hammered into sheets or drawn into wire

c. All of these statements are true.

d. About 80% of the known chemical elements are metals.

4. The _____ of an element equals the number of protons in an atomic nucleus, and, along with the element symbol is one of two alternate ways to label an element.

a. Atomic unit

b. Atomic number

c. Atomic orbital

d. Nuclear number

5. _____ was a 19th century scientist who outlined the original theory of inheritance.

a. Albert Einstein

b. Christian Doppler

c. Gregor Mendel

d. Charles Darwin

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section II - Arithmetic Reasoning

1. The length of a rectangle is twice its width and the area is equal to the area of a square with 12 cm. sides. What will be the perimeter of the rectangle to the nearest whole number?

a. 51 cm.
b. 36 cm.
c. 46 cm.
d. 56 cm.

2. There are 15 yellow and 35 orange balls in a basket. How many more yellow balls must be added to make the yellow balls 65%?

a. 50
b. 35
c. 65
d. 70

3. A farmer wants to plant 65,536 trees in such a way that the number of row is equal to the number of plants in a row. How many trees will he plant in a row?

a. 668
b. 1268
c. 1684
d. 256

4. A distributor purchased 550 kilograms of potatoes for $165. She distributed these at a rate of $6.4 per 20 kilograms to 15 shops, $3.4 per 10 kilograms to 12 shops and the remainder at $1.8 per 5 kilograms. If the distribution cost is $3 per shop, what will be the profit?

a. $14.40
b. $24.60
c. $159.00
d. $183.60

5. 5 men have to share a load weighing 10 kg 550 g equally among themselves. How much weight will each man have to carry?

a. 900 g
b. 1.5 kg
c. 3 kg
d. 2 kg 110 g
d. $593.15

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section III - Word Knowledge

1. George is very serious about his _____, and recently joined the American Scholastic Association.

a. Schoolwork
b. Cooking
c. Travelling
d. Athletics

2. She was a rabid Red Sox fan, attending every game, and demonstrating her _____ by cheering more loudly than anyone else.

a. Knowledge
b. Boredom
c. Commitment
d. Enthusiasm

3. When Craig's dog was struck by a car, he rushed his pet to the _____ .

a. Emergency room
b. Doctor
c. Veterinarian
d. Podiatrist

4. After she received her influenza vaccination, Nina thought that she was _____ to the common cold.

a. Immune
b. Susceptible
c. Vulnerable
d. At risk

5. Paul's rose bushes were being destroyed by Japanese beetles, so he invested in a good _____.

a. Fungicide
b. Fertilizer
c. Sprinkler
d. Pesticide

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section IV - Paragraph Comprehension.

Directions: Each passage below is followed by a series of questions. Read each passage carefully, and then answer the questions based on it. You may reread the passage as often as you wish. When you have finished answering the questions based on one passage, go right on to the next passage. Choose the best answer based on the information given.

Questions 1 – 3 refer to the following passage.

Passage 1 – Clouds

The first stage of a thunderstorm is the cumulus stage, or developing stage. In this stage, masses of moisture are lifted upwards into the atmosphere. The trigger for this lift can be insulation heating the ground producing thermals, areas where two winds converge, forcing air upwards, or where winds blow over terrain of increasing elevation. Moisture in the air rapidly cools into liquid drops of water,

which appears as cumulus clouds.

As the water vapor condenses into liquid, latent heat is released which warms the air, causing it to become less dense than the surrounding dry air. The warm air rises in an updraft through the process of convection (hence the term convective precipitation). This creates a low-pressure zone beneath the forming thunderstorm. In a typical thunderstorm, approximately 5×10^8 kg of water vapor is lifted, and the amount of energy released when this condenses is about equal to the energy used by a city of 100,000 in a month. [1]

1. The cumulus stage of a thunderstorm is the

a. The last stage of the storm

b. The middle stage of the storm formation

c. The beginning of the thunderstorm

d. The period after the thunderstorm has ended

2. One of the ways the air is warmed is

a. Air moving downwards, which will creates a high-pressure zone

b. Air cooling and becoming less dense, causing it to rise

c. Moisture moving downward toward the earth

d. Heat created by water vapor condensing into liquid

3. Identify the correct sequence of events

a. Warm air rises, water droplets condense, creating more heat, and the air rises further.

b. Warm air rises and cools, water droplets condense, causing low pressure.

c. Warm air rises and collects water vapor, the water vapor condenses as the air rises, which creates heat, and causes the air to rise further.

d. None of the above.

Questions 4-5 refer to the following passage.

Passage 2 – US Weather Service

The United States National Weather Service classifies thunderstorms as severe when they reach a predetermined level. Usually, this means the storm is strong enough to inflict wind or hail damage. In most of the United States, a storm is considered severe if winds reach over 50 knots (58 mph or 93 km/h), hail is ¾ inch (2 cm) diameter or larger, or if meteorologists report funnel clouds or tornadoes. In the Central Region of the United States National Weather Service, the hail threshold for a severe thunderstorm is 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter. Though a funnel cloud or tornado indicates the presence of a severe thunderstorm, the various meteorological agencies would issue a tornado warning rather than a severe thunderstorm warning in this case.

Meteorologists in Canada define a severe thunderstorm as either having tornadoes, wind gusts of 90 km/h or greater, hail 2 centimeters in diameter or greater, rainfall more than 50 millimeters in 1 hour, or 75 millimeters in 3 hours.

Severe thunderstorms can develop from any type of thunderstorm. [1]

4. What is the purpose of this passage?

a. Explaining when a thunderstorm turns into a tornado

b. Explaining who issues storm warnings, and when these warnings should be issued

c. Explaining when meteorologists consider a thunderstorm severe

d. None of the above

5. What would the Central Region of the United States National Weather Service do if hail was 2.7 cm in diameter?

a. Not issue a severe thunderstorm warning.
b. Issue a tornado warning.
c. Issue a severe thunderstorm warning.
d. Sleet must also accompany the hail before the Weather Service will issue a storm warning.

Questions 6 - 20 available in Full Version

Section V - Auto and Shop

1. Why does a vehicle overheat more on hot days than on cold days?

a. The engine works harder and generates more heat.
b. The cooling fluid is hotter.
c. The air moving through the radiator isn't sufficient to cool the fluid.
d. None of the above

2. Why aren't the wheels of a vehicle attached to the vehicle body directly?

a. Wheels are attached to the vehicle body directly
b. The shock of hitting bumps would easily break the connection
c. Wheels are attached to the suspension system for comfort only
d. None of the above

3. What is a voltmeter used for?

a. Troubleshooting problems with a battery
b. Diagnosing electrical problems in house wiring
c. Diagnosing electrical problems in a vehicle
d. None of the above

4. What is a feeler gauge?

a. A tool for measuring spark plug gap
b. A tool for measuring depth or length
c. A tool for measuring rate of flow
d. A tool for measuring pressure

5. What are brake calipers?

a. A component of brake drums
b. A component of disk brakes
c. A component of the suspension system
d. None of the above

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section II – Math

1. What is 1/3 of 3/4?

a. 1/4
b. 1/3
c. 2/3
d. 3/4

2. What fraction of $1500 is $75?

a. 1/14
b. 3/5
c. 7/10
d. 1/20

3. 3.14 + 2.73 + 23.7 =

a. 28.57
b. 30.57
c. 29.56
d. 29.57

4. A woman spent 15% of her income on an item and ends up with $120. What percentage of her income is left?

a. 12%
b. 85%
c. 75%
d. 95%

5. Express 0.27 + 0.33 as a fraction.

a. 3/6
b. 4/7
c. 3/5
d. 2/7

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section VII - Mechanical Comprehension

1. What is mechanical advantage?

a. The ratio of energy input to energy output, typically where the input is less than the output.
b. The ratio of energy input to energy output, typically where the input is greater than the output.
c. The ratio of energy resistance to energy output, typically where the resistance is less than the output.
d. None of the above

2. What is the ratio of mechanical advantage of a simple pulley?

a. 2:1
b. 1:1
c. 3:1
d. 1:2

3. Consider moving an object with a lever and a fulcrum. What is the relationship between the distance from the fulcrum and the speed the object will move?

a. The farther away from the fulcrum, the faster the object will move.

b. The closer to the fulcrum, the faster an object will move.

c. An object will move the fastest when directly above the fulcrum.

d. None of the above.

4. Which of the following are examples of a wedge?

a. Corkscrew

b. Scissors

c. Wheelbarrow

d. Pulley

5. Which of the following illustrates the principal of the lever?

a. The greater the distance over which the force is applied, the greater the force required (to lift the load).

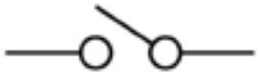
b. The greater the distance over which the force is applied, the smaller the force required (to lift the load).

c. The smaller the distance over which the force is applied, the smaller the force required (to lift the load).

d. None of the above

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section VIII - Electronics



1. Identify the circuit symbol above.

a. Battery

b. Fuse

c. Resistor

d. Switch

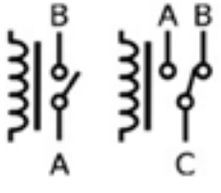
2. Identify the circuit symbol above.

a. Fuse

b. Resistor

c. Capacitor

d. Switch



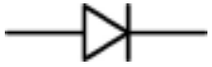
3. Identify the circuit symbols above.

a. Switch

b. Relay switch

c. Fuse

d. Delay switch



4. Identify the circuit symbol above.

a. Capacitor
b. Inductor
c. Resistor
d. Diode

5. What is the purpose of insulators?

a. To prevent the flow of current in one direction
b. To prevent the flow of current
c. To redirect the flow of current
d. To reverse the flow of current

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Answer Key

1. B
Oxygen is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust and appears on the Atomic Table as the letter O.

2. B
The way in which the elements are arranged allows predictions about their behavior.

3. C
All these statements are true.

4. B
The **atomic number** of an element equals the number of protons in an atomic nucleus, and, along with the element symbol is one of two alternate ways to label an element.

5. C
Gregor Johann Mendel (July 20, 1822[1] – January 6, 1884) was an Austrian scientist who gained posthumous fame as the founder of the new science of genetics. Mendel demonstrated that the inheritance of certain traits in pea plants follows particular patterns, now called the laws of Mendelian inheritance. Although the significance of Mendel's work was not recognized until the turn of the 20th century, the independent rediscovery of these laws formed the foundation of the modern science of genetics. [5]

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section II - Arithmetic Reasoning

1. A
Area of the square = 12×12 = 144 c^{m2}. Let x be the width so 2x will be the length of rectangle. The area will be $2x^2$

and the perimeter will be 2(2x+x) = 6x. According to the condition $2x^2 = 144$ then x = 8.48 cm. The perimeter will be 6 × 8.48 = 50.88 = 51 cm.

2. A

There are 50 balls in the basket now. Let x be the number of yellow balls that are to be added to make yellow balls 65%. The equation becomes X + 15 /X + 50 = 65/100. X = 50.

3. D

Let x be number of rows, and number of trees in a row. So equation becomes $X^2 = 65536$
X = 256.

4. B

First calculate the number of stores to distribute 5 kg portions: 550 - (20 x 15) - (10 x 12) = 130. Then 130/5 = 26 shops. The distribution is then:
15 x 6.4 = $96
12 x 3.4 = $40.8
26 x 1.8 × 26 = $46.8

Total = $183.6. Then subtract the distribution costs:
Total number of stores = 15 + 12 + 26 = 53
53 x 3 = $159 distribution costs. Then calculate profit:
$183.6 - 159 = $24.60

5. D

First convert the unit of measurements to be the same. Since 1000 g = 1 kg, 10 kg = 10 x 1000 = 10,000 + 550 g = 10,550 g. Divide 10,550 among 5 = 10550/5 = 2110 = 2 kg 110 g

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section III - Word Knowledge

1. A
Schoolwork

2. D
Enthusiasm NOUN intensity of feeling; excited interest or eagerness.

3. C
Veterinarian NOUN medical doctor who treats non-human animals.

4. A
Immune ADJECTIVE protected by inoculation, or due to innate resistance to pathogens.

5. D
Pesticide NOUN a substance, usually synthetic although sometimes biological, used to kill or contain the activities of pests.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section IV – Paragraph Comprehension

1. C
The cumulus stage of a thunderstorm is the beginning of the thunderstorm.

This is taken directly from the passage, “The first stage of a thunderstorm is the cumulus, or developing stage.”

2. D
The passage lists four ways that air is heated. One way is, heat created by water vapor condensing into liquid.

3. A
The sequence of events can be taken from these sentences:

As the moisture carried by the [1] air currents rises, it rapidly cools into liquid drops of water, which appear as cumulus clouds. As the water vapor condenses into liquid, it [2] releases heat, which warms the air. This in turn causes the air to become less dense than the surrounding dry air and [3] rise farther.

4. C
The purpose of this text is to explain when meteorologists consider a thunderstorm severe.

The main idea is the first sentence, "The United States National Weather Service classifies thunderstorms as severe when they reach a predetermined level." After the first sentence, the passage explains and elaborates on this idea. Everything is this passage is related to this idea, and there are no other major ideas in this passage that are central to the whole passage.

5. C
With hail above the minimum size of 2.5 cm. diameter, the Central Region of the United States National Weather Service would issue a severe thunderstorm warning.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section V - Auto and Shop

1. C
Vehicles will tend to overheat more on hot days than on cold days because the air travelling through and around the radiator isn't cold enough to cool the fluid.

2. B
The wheels are attached to the body of a vehicle through the suspension system, and not directly, because the shock of hitting bumps in the road would break the connection and/or structurally damage the vehicle.

3. C
Voltmeters are used to troubleshoot and diagnose electrical problems with a vehicle.

4. A
A feeler gauge is a tool used to measure gap widths. Feeler gauges are mostly used to measure the clearance between two parts.

They consist of several small lengths of steel of different thicknesses with measurements marked on each piece. They are flexible enough that, even if they are all on the same hinge, several can be stacked together to gauge intermediate values. It is common to have two sets for imperial units (typically measured in thousandths of an inch) and metric (typically measured in hundredths of a millimeter) measurements.

A similar device with wires of specific diameter instead of flat blades is used to set the gap in spark plugs to the correct size; this is done by increasing or decreasing the gap until the gauge of the correct size just fits inside the gap. [8]

5. B
In disc brakes, the brake fluid presses against a set of mechanical calipers, or levers, that squeeze the brake pads against the rotors.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section VI – Mathematics Knowledge

1. A
1/3 X 3/4 = 3/12 = 1/4

2. D
75/1500 = 15/300 = 3/60 = 1/20

3. D
3.14 + 2.73 = 5.87 and 5.87 + 23.7 = 29.57

4. B
Spent 15% - 100% - 15% = 85%

5. C
To convert a decimal to a fraction, take the places of decimal as your denominator, in this case 2, so in 0.27, '7' is in the 100th place, so the fraction is 27/100 and 0.33 becomes 33/100.

Next estimate the answer quickly to eliminate obvious wrong choices. 27/100 is about 1/4 and 33/100 is 1/3. 1/3 is slightly larger than 1/4, and 1/4 + 1/4 is 1/2, so the answer will be slightly larger than 1/2.
Looking at the choices, Choice A can be eliminated since 3/6 = 1/2. Choice D, 2/7 is less than 1/2 and can also be eliminated. so the answer is going to be Choice B or Choice C.

Do the calculation, 0.27 + 0.33 = 0.60 and 0.60 = 60/100 = 3/5, Choice C is correct.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section VII - Mechanical Comprehension

1. A
Mechanical advantage is the ratio of energy input to energy output, typically where the input is less than the output. Mechanical advantage is a measure of the force amplification achieved by using a tool, mechanical device or machine system. Ideally, the device preserves the input power and simply trades off forces against movement to obtain a desired amplification in the output force. The model for this is the law of the lever. Machine components designed to manage forces and movement in this way are called mechanisms. [14]

2. B
The ratio of mechanical advantage of a simple pulley is 1:1.

3. A
The farther away from the fulcrum, the faster the object will move.

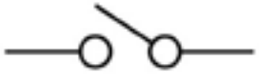
4. B
Examples of wedges include the cutting edge of scissors, knives, screwdrivers, doorstops, nails axes and chisels.

5. B
The greater the distance over which the force is applied, the smaller the force required (to lift the load).

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

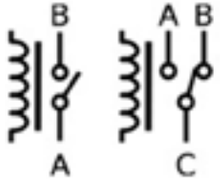
Section VIII - Electronics

1. D
Switch symbol



2. A
Fuse symbol

3. B
Relay switches symbols



4. D
Diode symbol

5. B
The purpose of insulators is the prevent the flow of current.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Practice Test Questions Set 2

The practice test portion presents questions that are representative of the type of question you should expect to find on the ASVAB. However, they are not intended to match exactly what is on the ASVAB.

For the best results, take this Practice Test as if it were the real exam. Set aside time when you will not be disturbed, and a location that is quiet and free of distractions. Read the instructions carefully, read each question carefully, and answer to the best of your ability.

Use the bubble answer sheets provided. When you have completed the Practice Test, check your answer against the Answer Key and read the explanation provided.

General Science Answer Sheet

1.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D	21.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D	22.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D	13.	A	B	C	D	23.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D	24.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D	25.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D					
7.	A	B	C	D	17.	A	B	C	D					
8.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D					
9.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D					
10.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D					

Arithmetic Reasoning Answer Sheet

1.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D	21.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D	22.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D	13.	A	B	C	D	23.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D	24.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D	25.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D					
7.	A	B	C	D	17.	A	B	C	D					
8.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D					
9.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D					
10.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D					

Word Knowledge Answer Sheet

1. A B C D	11. A B C D	21. A B C D
2. A B C D	12. A B C D	22. A B C D
3. A B C D	13. A B C D	23. A B C D
4. A B C D	14. A B C D	24. A B C D
5. A B C D	15. A B C D	25. A B C D
6. A B C D	16. A B C D	26. A B C D
7. A B C D	17. A B C D	27. A B C D
8. A B C D	18. A B C D	28. A B C D
9. A B C D	19. A B C D	29. A B C D
10. A B C D	20. A B C D	30. A B C D

Paragraph Comprehension Answer Sheet

1. A B C D	11. A B C D
2. A B C D	12. A B C D
3. A B C D	13. A B C D
4. A B C D	14. A B C D
5. A B C D	15. A B C D
6. A B C D	16. A B C D
7. A B C D	17. A B C D
8. A B C D	18. A B C D
9. A B C D	19. A B C D
10. A B C D	20. A B C D

Auto and Shop Answer Sheet

1.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D	21.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D	22.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D	13.	A	B	C	D	23.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D	24.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D	25.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D					
7.	A	B	C	D	17.	A	B	C	D					
8.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D					
9.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D					
10.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D					

Mathematics Knowledge Answer Sheet

1.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D	21.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D	22.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D	13.	A	B	C	D	23.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D	24.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D	25.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D					
7.	A	B	C	D	17.	A	B	C	D					
8.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D					
9.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D					
10.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D					

Mechanical Comprehension Answer Sheet

1.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D	21.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D	22.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D	13.	A	B	C	D	23.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D	24.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D	25.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D					
7.	A	B	C	D	17.	A	B	C	D					
8.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D					
9.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D					
10.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D					

Electronics Answer Sheet

1.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D					
2.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D					
3.	A	B	C	D	13.	A	B	C	D					
4.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D					
5.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D					
6.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D					
7.	A	B	C	D	17.	A	B	C	D					
8.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D					
9.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D					
10.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D					

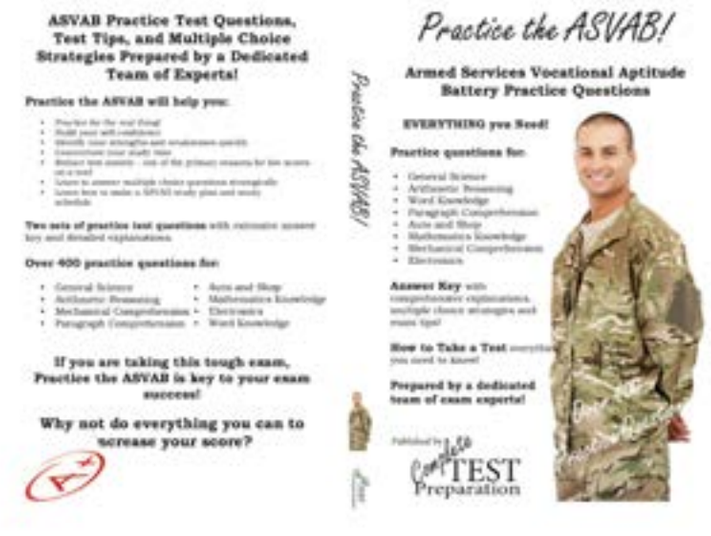
Conclusion

CONGRATULATIONS! You have made it this far because you have applied yourself diligently to practicing for the exam and no doubt improved your potential score considerably! Getting into a good school is a huge step in a journey that might be challenging at times but will be many times more rewarding and fulfilling. That is why being prepared is so important.

Study then Practice and then Succeed!

Good Luck!

Excerpt from Practice the ASVAB



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Congratulations! You have made it this far because you have applied yourself diligently to practicing for the exam and no doubt improved your potential score considerably! Getting into a good school is a huge step in a journey that might be challenging at times but will be many times more rewarding and fulfilling. That is why being prepared is so important.

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