

Practice the ASVAB! Free Version

*Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery
Practice Questions*



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- Practice Tests familiarize you with the exam format and types of questions, giving you more confidence when you take the exam.

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Each ASVAB Practice Test Contains:

- Arithmetic Reasoning – Math word problems.
- Word Knowledge – Vocabulary, Meaning in Context and synonyms.
- Paragraph Comprehension – Understand and extract information from written material.
- Mathematics Knowledge – Basic High School math.
- Mechanical Comprehension
- Electrical
- Auto and Shop

OVER 500 questions in total! Similar in type and difficulty to the ASVAB exam.

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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)
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 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)
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 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)
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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)
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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)
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 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)
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 9. (A) (B) (C) (D) 19. (A) (B) (C) (D)
 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) 20. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Mechanical Comprehension Answer Sheet

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|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 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 be 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

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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,

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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 create 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.

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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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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

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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

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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

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Section II – Math**1. What is $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$?**

- a. $\frac{1}{4}$
- b. $\frac{1}{3}$
- c. $\frac{2}{3}$
- d. $\frac{3}{4}$

2. What fraction of \$1500 is \$75?

- a. $\frac{1}{14}$
- b. $\frac{3}{5}$
- c. $\frac{7}{10}$
- d. $\frac{1}{20}$

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. $\frac{3}{6}$
- b. $\frac{4}{7}$
- c. $\frac{3}{5}$
- d. $\frac{2}{7}$

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?

- The farther away from the fulcrum, the faster the object will move.
- The closer to the fulcrum, the faster an object will move.
- An object will move the fastest when directly above the fulcrum.
- None of the above.

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

- Corkscrew
- Scissors
- Wheelbarrow
- Pulley

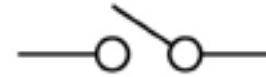
5. Which of the following illustrates the principal of the lever?

- The greater the distance over which the force is applied, the greater the force required (to lift the load).
- The greater the distance over which the force is applied, the smaller the force required (to lift the load).
- The smaller the distance over which the force is applied, the smaller the force required (to lift the load).
- None of the above

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Section VIII - Electronics



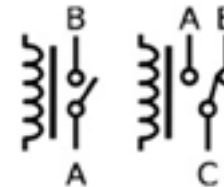
1. Identify the circuit symbol above.

- Battery
- Fuse
- Resistor
- Switch



2. Identify the circuit symbol above.

- Fuse
- Resistor
- Capacitor
- Switch



3. Identify the circuit symbols above.

- Switch
- Relay switch
- Fuse
- Delay switch

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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

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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 = $12 \times 12 = 144 \text{ c}^{\text{m}2}$. Let x be the width so $2x$ will be the length of rectangle. The area will be $2x^2$

[Full Version](#)

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 $6 \times 8.48 = 50.88 = 51$ 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: $550 - (20 \times 15) - (10 \times 12) = 130$. Then $130/5 = 26$ shops. The distribution is then:

$$15 \times 6.4 = \$96$$

$$12 \times 3.4 = \$40.8$$

$$26 \times 1.8 \times 26 = \$46.8$$

Total = \$183.6. Then subtract the distribution costs:

$$\text{Total number of stores} = 15 + 12 + 26 = 53$$

$53 \times 3 = \$159$ distribution costs. Then calculate profit:

$$\$183.6 - 159 = \$24.60$$

5. D

First convert the unit of measurements to be the same.

$$\text{Since } 1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg, } 10 \text{ kg} = 10 \times 1000 = 10,000 + 550 \text{ g} =$$

$$10,550 \text{ g. Divide } 10,550 \text{ among } 5 = 10550/5 = 2110 =$$

$$2 \text{ kg } 110 \text{ g}$$

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

[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.”

[Full Version](#)

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 in 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

[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

[Full Version](#)

Section VI – Mathematics Knowledge

1. A

$$1/3 \times 3/4 = 3/12 = 1/4$$

2. D

$$75/1500 = 15/300 = 3/60 = 1/20$$

3. D

$$3.14 + 2.73 = 5.87 \text{ and } 5.87 + 23.7 = 29.57$$

4. B

$$\text{Spent } 15\% - 100\% - 15\% = 85\%$$

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

[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

[Full Version](#)

Section VIII - Electronics**1. D**

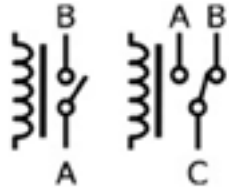
Switch symbol

**2. A**

Fuse symbol

**3. B**

Relay switches symbols

**4. D**

Diode symbol

**5. B**

The purpose of insulators is to prevent the flow of current.

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.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

[Full Version](#)

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)
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 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)
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 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)
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 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 1 - General Science

1. Organisms grouped into the _____ Kingdom include all unicellular organisms lacking a definite cellular arrangement such as _____ and _____.

- a. Fungi, bacteria, algae
- b. Protista, bacteria, amphibian
- c. Protista, bacteria, algae
- d. Plantae, bacteria, algae

2. The pressure of a gas will _____ when the volume is decreased and will _____ when the absolute temperature is decreased.

- a. increase...decrease
- b. increase...increase
- c. decrease...increase
- d. decrease...decrease

3. _____ is an overall measure of the variety of the Earth's animal, plant, and microbial species, of genetic differences within species, and of the ecosystems that support those species.

- a. Environment
- b. Bionetwork
- c. Ecology
- d. Biodiversity

4. Copernicus proposed a model in which the planets, including the Earth, orbited a centrally located Sun, an idea that represented a _____ from Ptolemy's long accepted system which placed the Earth at the center of the universe.

- a. Exemplar change
- b. Prototypical model
- c. Paradigm shift
- d. Archetype template

5. Which of the following human activities reduces the level of ozone in the atmosphere?

- a. Using large banks of solar cells for energy production
- b. Using artificial lighting in scientific polar stations
- c. Releasing chlorofluorocarbons from aerosol cans
- d. Destroying large areas of the equatorial rain forest

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section II - Arithmetic Reasoning

1. Richard gives 's' amount of salary to each of his 'n' employees weekly. If he has 'x' amount of money, then how many days he can employ the 'n' employees?

- a. $7x/ns$
- b. $sx/7n$
- c. $7x/nx/7s$
- d. $x/7ns$

2. Mr. Jones runs a factory. His total assets are \$256,800 which consists of a building worth \$80,500, machinery worth \$125,000 and \$51,300 cash. After one year what will be the total value of his assets if he has additional cash of \$75,600 and the value of his building has increased by 10% per year, and his machinery depreciated by 20%?

- a. \$243,450
- b. \$252,450
- c. \$264,150
- d. \$272,350

3. Martin earns \$25,000 basic pay, pays \$500 rent and \$860 medical allowance. He spends 40% of his total earning on food and clothing, 10% on children's education and pays \$800 for utility bills. What percentage of his earning he is saving?

- a. 44%
- b. 47%
- c. 50%
- d. 54%

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4. Prize money of \$1,050 is to be shared among top three contestants in ratio of 7:5:3 as 1st 2nd and 3rd prizes respectively. How much more money will the 1st prize contestant get than the 3rd prize contestant?

- a. \$210
- b. \$280
- c. \$350
- d. \$490

5. The manager of a weaving factory estimates that if 10 machines run at 100% efficiency for 8 hours, they will produce 1450 meters of cloth. Due to some technical problems, 4 machines run at 95% efficiency and the remaining 6 at 90% efficiency. How many meters of cloth can these machines will produce in 8 hours?

- a. 1285 meters
- b. 1300 meters
- c. 1310 meters
- d. 1479 meters

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section III - Word Knowledge

1. When we go to a party, we always _____ a driver.

- a. Feign
- b. Exploit
- c. Dote
- d. Designate

[Full Version](#)

2. This new evidence should _____ any doubts.

- a. Dispel
- b. Dispense
- c. Evaluate
- d. Diverse

3. She went to Asia on \$10 a day – her _____ traveling plans are amazing.

- a. Frothy
- b. Frugal
- c. Fraught
- d. Focal

4. My grandmother's house is full of trinkets and ornaments. She is always buying _____.

- a. Collectibles
- b. Baubles
- c. China
- d. Crystal

5. I am finally out of debt! I paid off all of my _____.

- a. Debtors
- b. Defendants
- c. Accounts Receivable
- d. Creditors

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

[Full Version](#)

Section III - Paragraph Comprehension

Questions 1-2 refer to the following passage.

Passage 1 – Mythology

The main characters in myths are usually gods or supernatural heroes. As sacred stories, rulers and priests have traditionally endorsed their myths and as a result, myths have a close link with religion and politics. In the society where a myth originates, the natives believe the myth is a true account of the remote past. In fact, many societies have two categories of traditional narrative—(1) “true stories,” or myths, and (2) “false stories,” or fables.

Myths generally take place during a primordial age, when the world was still young, prior to achieving its current form. These stories explain how the world gained its current form and why the culture developed its customs, institutions, and taboos. Closely related to myth are legend and folktale. Myths, legends, and folktales are different types of traditional stories. Unlike myths, folktales can take place at any time and any place, and the natives do not usually consider them true or sacred. Legends, on the other hand, are similar to myths in that many people have traditionally considered them true. Legends take place in a more recent time, when the world was much as it is today. In addition, legends generally feature humans as their main characters, whereas myths have superhuman characters. ¹⁸

1. How are folktales different from myths?

- a. Folktales and myth are the same
- b. Folktales are not true and generally not sacred and take place anytime
- c. Myths are not true and generally not sacred and take place anytime
- d. Folktales explained the formation of the world and myths do not

[Full Version](#)

2. How are legends and myth similar?

- a. Many people believe legends and myths are true, myths take place in modern day, and legends are about ordinary people
- b. Many people believe legends and myths are true, legends take place in modern day, and legends are about ordinary people
- c. Many people believe legends and myths are true, legends take place in modern day, and myths are about ordinary people
- d. Many people believe legends and myths are not true, legends take place in modern day, and legends are about ordinary people

Questions 3-5 refer to the following passage.

Passage 2 – Myths, Legend and Folklore

Cultural historians draw a distinction between myth, legend and folktale simply as a way to group traditional stories. However, in many cultures, drawing a sharp line between myths and legends is not that simple. Instead of dividing their traditional stories into myths, legends, and folktales, some cultures divide them into two categories. The first category roughly corresponds to folktales, and the second is one that combines myths and legends. Similarly, we cannot always separate myths from folktales. One society might consider a story true, making it a myth. Another society may believe the story is fiction, which makes it a folktale. In fact, when a myth loses its status as part of a religious system, it often takes on traits more typical of folktales, with its formerly divine characters now appearing as human heroes, giants, or fairies. Myth, legend, and folktale are only a few of the categories of traditional stories. Other categories include anecdotes and some kinds of jokes. Traditional stories, in turn, are only one category within the larger category of folklore, which also includes items such as gestures, costumes, and music. ¹⁸

3. The terms myth and legend are

- a. Categories that are synonymous with true and false
- b. Categories that group traditional stories according to certain characteristics
- c. Interchangeable, because both terms mean a story that is passed down from generation to generation
- d. Meant to distinguish between a story that involves a hero and a cultural message and a story meant only to entertain

4. Traditional story categories not only include myths and legends, but

- a. Can also include gestures, since some cultures passed these down before the written and spoken word
- b. In addition, folklore refers to stories involving fables and fairy tales
- c. These story categories can also include folk music and traditional dress
- d. Traditional stories themselves are a part of the larger category of folklore, which may also include costumes, gestures, and music

5. This passage shows that

- a. There is a distinct difference between a myth and a legend, although both are folktales
- b. Myths are folktales, but folktales are not myths
- c. Myths, legends, and folktales play an important part in tradition and the past, and are a rich and colorful part of history
- d. Most cultures consider myths to be true

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section V - Auto and Shop

1. What is a common cause of excessive oil consumption?

- a. Worn piston rings
- b. Incorrect spark plug gap
- c. Worn timing belt
- d. Worn head gasket

2. The electrolyte level in a battery has tested low. You should,

- a. Add water
- b. Add distilled water
- c. Add acid
- d. Clean the contacts

3. This part opens as the connecting rod pulls the piston down, drawing the gas/air mix into the cylinder.

- a. Carburetor
- b. Intake valve
- c. Cylinder head
- d. Tie rod

4. How would you describe a vehicle where the drive shaft extends from the transmission to the front axle?

- a. Front-wheel drive
- b. 4-wheel drive
- c. Posi-traction
- d. None of the above

5. What type of pliers are adjustable and be locked in position?

- a. Slip-joint
- b. Needle-nose
- c. Curved-nose
- d. Long-nosed

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section VI – Math

1. $1440 \div 12 =$

- a. 122
- b. 120
- c. 110
- d. 132

2. $2713 - 1308 =$

- a. 1450
- b. 1445
- c. 1405
- d. 1455

3. It is known that $x^2+4x=5$. Then x can be

- a. 0
- b. -5
- c. 1
- d. Either (b) or (c)

4. Express 25% as a fraction.

- a. $1/4$
- b. $7/40$
- c. $6/25$
- d. $8/28$

5. Express 125% as a decimal.

- a. .125
- b. 12.5
- c. 1.25
- d. 125

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Section VII - Mechanical Comprehension

1. Which of the following is true of the relationship between screws and threads?

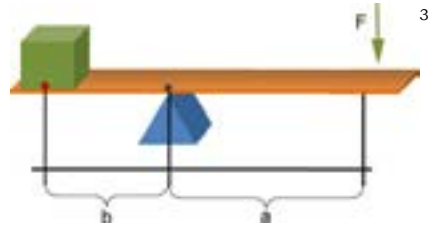
- a. The larger the distance between threads, the easier to turn.
- b. The smaller the distance between threads, the easier to turn.
- c. The smaller the distance between threads, the more difficult to turn.
- d. None of the above



2. Consider the arrangement of pulleys above. If the weight shown is 150 pounds, how much force must be exerted to lift the weight?

- a. 150 pounds
- b. 100 pounds
- c. 75 pounds
- d. 50 pounds

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3. Consider the illustration above and the corresponding data:

Weight = $W = 100$ pounds

Distance from fulcrum to Weight = $b = 5$ feet

Distance from fulcrum to point where force is applied = $a = 10$ feet

How much force (F) must be applied to lift the weight?

- a. 100
- b. 50
- c. 25
- d. 10

4. Consider a gear train with 3 gears, from left to right, A with 10 teeth, gear B with 40 teeth, and gear C with 10 teeth. Gear A turns clockwise at 80 rpm. What direction and speed in rpm does Gear C turn?

- a. 100 rpm, clockwise
- b. 80 rpm clockwise
- c. 120 rpm counter clockwise
- d. 100 rpm counter clockwise

5. A force of 40 kg. is applied to two springs in parallel, which compresses the springs 10 inches. If the same force is applied to springs in series, how far will the springs compress?

- a. 40 inches
- b. 20 inches
- c. 10 inches
- d. 5 inches

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Section VIII - Electronics

1. What is the difference between an electrical generator and an electric motor?

- a. An electric generator converts mechanical energy to electrical energy.
- b. An electric generator converts electrical energy to mechanical energy.
- c. An electric motor converts mechanical energy to electrical energy.
- d. None of the above

2. Which of the following is true?

- a. A battery converts stored chemical energy into electrical energy
- b. A battery converts stored mechanical energy into electrical energy
- c. A battery generates electric charge
- d. None of the above

3. Describe a conductor.

- a. A conductor contains an moving electrical charge.
- b. A conductor will move an electrical charge depending on the size.
- c. A conductor contains an electrical charge which will move when an electric potential difference is applied.
- d. None of the above

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4. How are wires measured?

- a. Wires are measured by the amount of conductivity.
- b. Wires are measured by their cross-section (diameter).
- c. Wires are measured by the amount of voltage.
- d. None of the above.

5. What is the ampacity of a conductor?

- a. The ampacity of a conductor is the number of volts it can carry.
- b. The ampacity of a conductor is the amount of current it can carry.
- c. The ampacity of a conductor is the direction of current it carries.
- d. None of the above.

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Answer Key

Section I - General Science

1. C

Organisms grouped into the Protista Kingdom include all unicellular organisms lacking a definite cellular arrangement such as bacteria and algae.

Note: When Linnaeus developed his system of classification, there were only two kingdoms, Plants and Animals. But the use of the microscope led to the discovery of new organisms and the identification of differences in cells. A two-kingdom system was no longer useful. Today the system of classification includes six kingdoms.

2. A

The pressure of a gas will **increase** when the volume is decreased and will decrease when the absolute temperature is decreased.

3. D

Biodiversity is an overall measure of the variety of the Earth's animal, plant, and microbial species, of genetic differences within species, and of the ecosystems that support those species.

Note: In the 20th century, the destruction of the rainforests and the spread of agriculture is believed to have resulted in the most severe and rapid loss of diversity in the history of the planet.

4. C

Copernicus proposed a model in which the planets, including the Earth, orbited a centrally located Sun, an idea that represented a paradigm shift from Ptolemy's long accepted system which placed the Earth at the center of the universe.

5. C

Chlorofluorocarbons from aerosol cans reduces the ozone in the atmosphere.

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Section II - Arithmetic Reasoning

1. A

He pays 'ns' amount to the employees for 7 days. The 'x' amount will be for '7x/ns' days.

2. C

Cash = \$75600. Building after one year = $80500 \times 1.1 = \$88550$. Machinery after one year = $125000 \times 0.8 = \$100000$. Total asset value = \$264150.

3. B

$25,000 - (500 + 860) = 23640$.

Food and clothing expense = $0.4 \times 23640 = 9456$

Education = $23640 \times 0.1 = 2364$

Utilities = 800

Total expenses = $9456 + 2364 + 800 = 12620$.

Amount of savings $23640 - 12620 = 11020$

$11020/23640 = X/100$

$X = 1102000/23640 = 46.6\%$ and round up to 47%.

4. B

The 1st prize winner will receive $7 \times 1050/15 = \$490$.

The 3rd prize winner will receive, $3 \times 1050/15 = \$210$.

The difference is $490 - 210 = \$280$.

5. D

At 100% efficiency 1 machine produces $1450/10 = 145$ m of cloth.

At 95% efficiency, 4 machines produce $4 \times 0.95 \times 145 = 551$ m of cloth.

At 90% efficiency, 6 machines produce $6 \times 0.90 \times 145 = 783$ m of cloth.

Total cloth produced = $145 + 551 + 783 = 1479$ meters.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section III - Word Knowledge

1. D

Designate ADJECTIVE appointed; chosen.

2. A

Dispel VERB to drive away by scattering, or so to cause to vanish; to clear away.

3. B

Frugal ADJECTIVE cheap, economical, thrifty.

4. B

Baubles NOUN a cheap showy ornament.

5. D

Creditors NOUN a person to whom a debt is owed.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section IV - Paragraph Comprehension

1. B

From the passage, "Unlike myths, folktales can take place at any time and any place, and the natives do not usually consider them true or sacred."

2. B

This question gives options with choices for the three dif-

ferent characteristics of myth and legend. The options are,

- True or not true
- Takes place in modern day
- About ordinary people

For this type of question, where two things are compared for different characteristics, you can easily eliminate wrong answers using only one of the choices. Take myths: myths are believed to be true, do not take place in modern day, and are not about ordinary people.

Make a list as follows,

True or not true - True

Takes place in modern day - No

About ordinary people - No

Now check the options quickly. Option A is wrong (myths do not take place in modern day). Option B looks good. Put a check beside it. Option C is incorrect (myths are about ordinary people), and Option D is incorrect (myths are not true), so the answer must be Option B.

3. B

Option B is the best choice, categories that group traditional stories according to certain characteristics.

Options A and C are false and can be eliminated right away. Option D is designed to confuse. Option D may be true, but it is not mentioned in the passage.

4. D

The best answer is D, traditional stories themselves are a part of the larger category of folklore, which may also include costumes, gestures, and music.

All of the other options are false. Traditional stories are part of the larger category of Folklore, which includes other things, not the other way around.

5. A

There is a distinct difference between a myth and a legend, although both are folktales.

Questions 6 - 20 available in Full Version

Section V - Auto and Shop

1. A

Worn piston rings are a common cause of excessive oil consumption.

2. B

Add distilled water to increase the electrolyte level in a battery.

3. B

The intake valve opens as the connecting rod pulls the piston down, drawing the gas/air mix into the cylinder.

4. A

Front-wheel drive vehicles have a drive shaft extends from the transmission to the front axel.

5. A

Slip-joint pliers are adjustable and can be locked in position.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section VI – Math

1. B

$$1440 \div 12 = 120$$

2. C

$$2713 - 1308 = 1405$$

3. D

$x^2 + 4x = 5$, $x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$, $x^2 + 5x - x - 5 = 0$, factorize $x(x+5) - 1(x+5) = 0$, $(x+5)(x-1)=0$. $x + 5 = 0$ or $x - 1 = 0$, $x = 0 - 5$ or $x = 0 + 1$, $x = -5$ or $x = 1$, either b or c.

4. A

$$25\% = 25/100 = 1/4$$

5. C

$$125/100 = 1.25$$

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section VII - Mechanical Comprehension

1. B

The smaller the distance between threads, the easier to turn.

2. C

75 pounds of force must be exerted downward on the rope to lift the 150 pound weight.

3. B

To solve for F, Weight X b (distance from fulcrum to weight) = Force X a (distance from fulcrum to point where force is applied)

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$$100 \times 5 = F \times 10$$

$$500/10 = F$$

$$F = 50$$

4. B

First calculate the speed of gear B. The gear ratio is 10:40 or 1:4. If gear A is turning at 80 rpm, then gear B, which is larger, will turn slower, $80/4 = 20$ rpm.

Next calculate B and C. Gear C is smaller, so it will turn faster. The gear ratio is 40:10 or 4:1, and since gear B turns at 20 rpm, gear C will turn at $20 \times 4 = 80$ rpm.

Next calculate the direction. Gear A is turning clockwise, so Gear B is turning counter clockwise, so Gear C must be turning clockwise.

5. B

If the springs in parallel compress 10 inches, then the springs in series will expand half that amount, or 20 inches.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

Section VIII - Electronics

1. A

An electric generator converts mechanical energy to electrical energy.

2. A

A battery converts stored chemical energy into electrical energy.

3. C

All conductors contain electrical charges, which will move when an electric potential difference (measured in volts)

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is applied across separate points on the material. This flow of charge (measured in amperes) is what is meant by electric current.

4. B

Wires are measured by their cross section. In North America conductors are measured by American wire gauge for smaller ones, and circular mils for larger ones.

5. B

The ampacity of a conductor is the current-carrying capacity.

Questions 6 - 25 available in Full Version

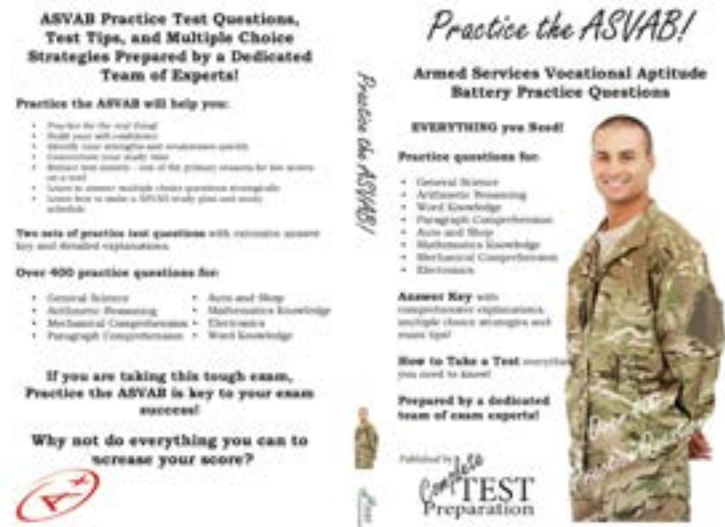
Conclusion

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!

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