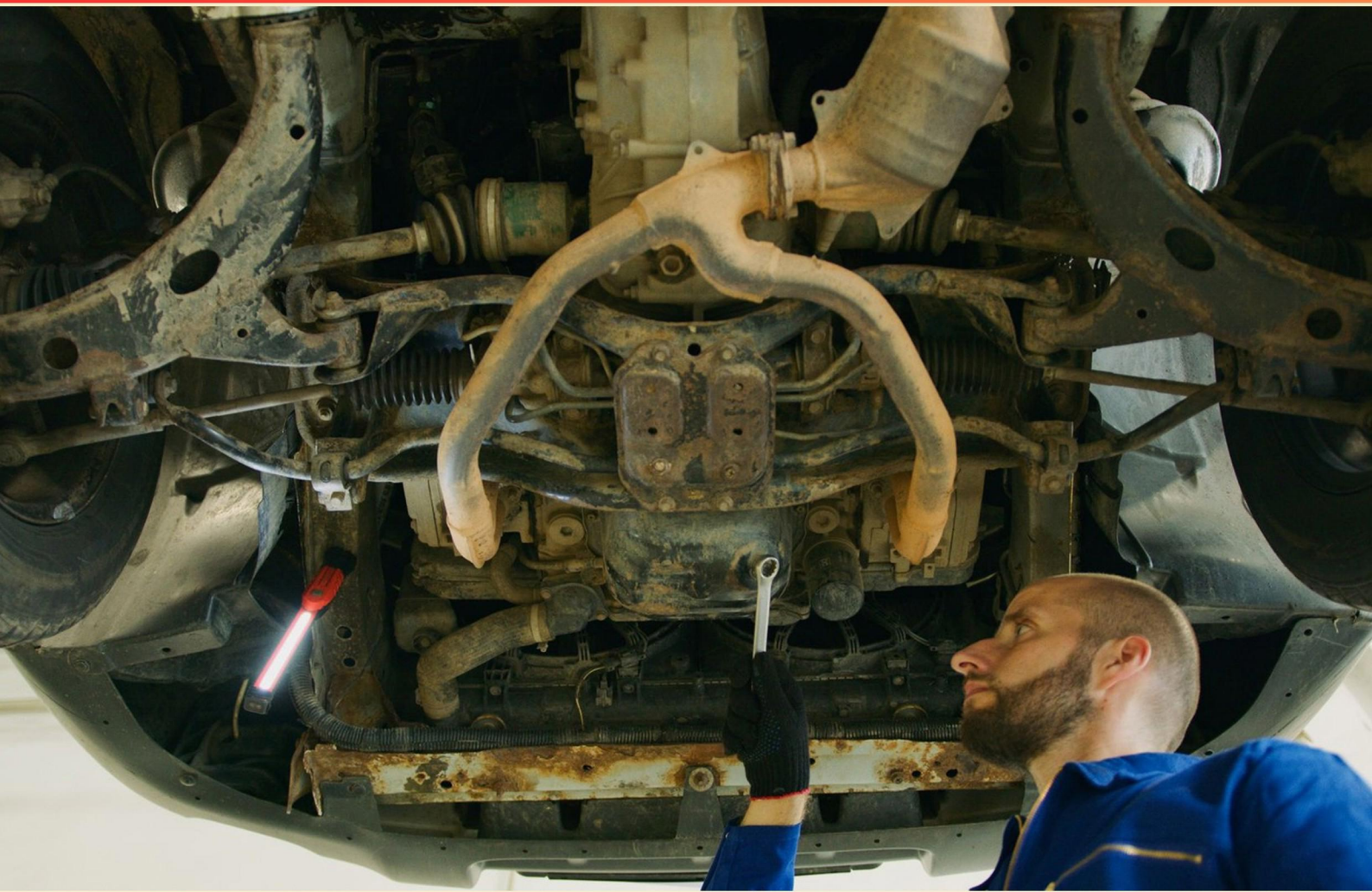


ASE SUSPENSION AND STEERING (T5) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. What is the main purpose of a shock absorber in a suspension system?

- A. To provide structural support to the vehicle
- B. To dampen the oscillations of the springs and provide stability
- C. To adjust the ride height of the vehicle
- D. To connect the wheel to the suspension

2. What effect does worn walking beam bushings have on a truck's performance?

- A. Centrifugal force increases
- B. Causes axle misalignment
- C. Reduces tire pressure
- D. Leads to increased fuel consumption

3. What are tie rods used for in a vehicle's steering system?

- A. To control the angle of the wheels
- B. To connect the steering rack to the steering knuckles, allowing for wheel movement
- C. To stabilize the vehicle during acceleration
- D. To dampen vibrations in the steering wheel

4. If a steering gear binds when turning left, what is the most likely cause?

- A. Incorrect lash adjustment
- B. High worm bearing preload
- C. Poor steering shaft lubrication
- D. Faulty torque specifications

5. What characteristic is true for a kingpin in a steering system?

- A. It can be lubricated frequently
- B. It connects the pitman arm to the steering linkage
- C. It can be tapered or straight
- D. It allows for no movement

- 6. What should be done if a truck's steering gear is adjusted too loosely?**
- A. Replace the steering gear immediately
 - B. Ignore it if there's no noticeable effect
 - C. Adjust the sector shaft
 - D. Lubricate the steering linkage
- 7. What should NOT be done when replacing U-bolts?**
- A. Inspect them carefully
 - B. Retorque them after installation
 - C. Reuse old U-bolts
 - D. Use a replacement that matches specs
- 8. In a vehicle with an air-assist steering system, what could be causing difficulty turning the steering wheel?**
- A. Faulty torque valve
 - B. Damaged power cylinder
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Improper tire pressure
- 9. How are leaf springs categorized?**
- A. tri-point and dual-point
 - B. single-point and dual-point
 - C. dual-point and variable rate
 - D. constant-rate and tri-point
- 10. Who is correct regarding the purpose of a power steering cooler?**
- A. Technician A only
 - B. Technician B only
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A or B

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the main purpose of a shock absorber in a suspension system?

- A. To provide structural support to the vehicle
- B. To dampen the oscillations of the springs and provide stability**
- C. To adjust the ride height of the vehicle
- D. To connect the wheel to the suspension

The main purpose of a shock absorber in a suspension system is to dampen the oscillations of the springs and provide stability. When a vehicle travels over bumps or uneven surfaces, the springs compress and then expand to absorb the impact. Without shock absorbers, these springs would continue to oscillate, causing the vehicle to bounce uncontrollably. Shock absorbers work by converting the kinetic energy of these oscillations into thermal energy through hydraulic fluid movement, effectively reducing the amplitude and frequency of the oscillations. This process enhances ride comfort and improves vehicle handling by keeping the tires in contact with the road, which is crucial for safety and stability. This ability to stabilize the vehicle's motion is essential in ensuring a smooth ride and maintaining control during acceleration, braking, and cornering. The other options do not accurately reflect the main function of shock absorbers: they do not provide structural support, adjust ride height, or connect the wheel directly to the suspension system. Their primary role is focused on controlling spring movement to enhance overall performance and safety.

2. What effect does worn walking beam bushings have on a truck's performance?

- A. Centrifugal force increases
- B. Causes axle misalignment**
- C. Reduces tire pressure
- D. Leads to increased fuel consumption

Worn walking beam bushings primarily affect a truck's handling and stability by causing axle misalignment. When the bushings deteriorate, they no longer maintain the proper alignment of the axles, which can result in uneven tire wear, compromised suspension performance, and difficulties in steering. This misalignment affects how the vehicle tracks on the road, leading to a less stable ride and can put additional strain on various components of the suspension system. Proper alignment is crucial for ensuring that the tires make optimal contact with the road surface, which in turn affects handling, braking, and overall vehicle safety. When bushings are worn, it can also result in increased play or "slop" in suspension movement, further contributing to performance issues. As for the other options, centrifugal force isn't significantly impacted by the condition of walking beam bushings; rather, it is a natural force acting on the vehicle during motion. Tire pressure isn't directly altered by the state of the bushings, although misalignment can lead to uneven tire wear that might affect tire pressure over time. Increased fuel consumption might result from poor alignment due to increased rolling resistance, but it is not the most direct effect of worn walking beam bushings compared to axle misalignment.

3. What are tie rods used for in a vehicle's steering system?

- A. To control the angle of the wheels
- B. To connect the steering rack to the steering knuckles, allowing for wheel movement**
- C. To stabilize the vehicle during acceleration
- D. To dampen vibrations in the steering wheel

Tie rods play a crucial role in the vehicle's steering system by connecting the steering rack to the steering knuckles. This connection is essential because it allows the wheels to respond to the driver's input through the steering wheel. When the steering wheel is turned, the motion is transmitted through the steering rack and then to the tie rods, which in turn move the steering knuckles and the wheels in the desired direction. This movement is vital for effective steering, as it translates the rotational motion of the steering wheel into lateral motion of the wheels. The design of the tie rod system also allows for the adjustment of wheel alignment, ensuring that the wheels are positioned correctly for optimal handling and tire wear. Other options, while related to vehicle dynamics, do not accurately describe the primary function of tie rods in the steering system. For instance, controlling the angle of the wheels is influenced by tie rods, but it is not their primary role. Stabilizing the vehicle during acceleration and dampening vibrations in the steering wheel are functions addressed by other components of the vehicle, such as the suspension system and steering dampers. Therefore, recognizing the specific function of tie rods in facilitating wheel movement is essential for understanding their importance in vehicle steering systems.

4. If a steering gear binds when turning left, what is the most likely cause?

- A. Incorrect lash adjustment
- B. High worm bearing preload**
- C. Poor steering shaft lubrication
- D. Faulty torque specifications

When a steering gear binds while turning left, the most likely cause is high worm bearing preload. The worm gear mechanism in a steering assembly relies on precise spacing and tension to function smoothly. If the preload on the worm bearings is too high, it can create excessive friction, leading to a binding sensation when the driver attempts to turn the steering wheel. This binding can manifest more prominently during one direction of turn, such as left, due to the way the internal components align under load. High preload forces the components closer together, which diminishes the clearance necessary for fluid movement and ease of operation. As a result, the steering gear resists movement, and the driver's effort to turn the steering wheel feels artificially difficult or 'binds' as it reaches certain angles. Other options, while they might cause issues within a steering system, are less likely to lead specifically to binding in one direction. For instance, incorrect lash adjustment could lead to general sloppiness or play rather than a specific binding in turning. Poor lubrication could affect the entire steering range but typically would not singularly cause binding in only one direction and can cause different symptoms like stiffness overall. Faulty torque specifications would generally affect fastening integrity rather than the normal operation of the steering mechanics like binding

5. What characteristic is true for a kingpin in a steering system?

- A. It can be lubricated frequently
- B. It connects the pitman arm to the steering linkage
- C. It can be tapered or straight**
- D. It allows for no movement

A kingpin is a crucial component of a steering system that serves as a pivot point for the steering knuckle. One of its inherent characteristics is that it can be tapered or straight. The design can vary depending on the vehicle and the specific engineering requirements of the suspension geometry. A tapered kingpin typically aids in maintaining alignment and stability during steering movements. The ability for a kingpin to have either a tapered or straight design is essential because it impacts how forces are distributed through the steering system and how the vehicle handles during operation. Therefore, the understanding of kingpin design helps technicians assess steering performance and make informed repairs or replacements. In contrast, the other choices do not accurately define the characteristics of a kingpin. Frequent lubrication is typically more associated with components like bearings. While the pitman arm is related to steering mechanisms, it does not connect to the kingpin. A kingpin should allow for controlled movement rather than no movement, as it needs to pivot to enable steering.

6. What should be done if a truck's steering gear is adjusted too loosely?

- A. Replace the steering gear immediately
- B. Ignore it if there's no noticeable effect
- C. Adjust the sector shaft**
- D. Lubricate the steering linkage

When a truck's steering gear is adjusted too loosely, it's important to address the issue to ensure safe and responsive handling. Adjusting the sector shaft is the appropriate action in this situation. This adjustment can help to decrease excessive play in the steering system, improving the driver's control and the overall safety of the vehicle. Proper adjustment of the sector shaft can mitigate issues resulting from looseness, such as wander or an unresponsive steering feel, which could become more dangerous at higher speeds or when navigating turns. Ensuring that all steering components are correctly tensioned and aligned is vital for the vehicle's performance and safety. The other options do not appropriately address the issue of a loose steering gear. Replacing the steering gear without investigating the cause of the looseness may lead to unnecessary parts replacement and cost. Ignoring the problem can result in severe handling issues, while lubricating the steering linkage does not resolve the fundamental adjustment issue and may only provide a temporary solution without addressing the root cause.

7. What should NOT be done when replacing U-bolts?

- A. Inspect them carefully
- B. Retorque them after installation
- C. Reuse old U-bolts**
- D. Use a replacement that matches specs

When replacing U-bolts, reusing old U-bolts should be avoided because these components can experience metal fatigue, wear, and stress cracking over time, especially if they have been previously tightened and subjected to load. U-bolts play a critical role in maintaining the stability of suspension components, and using a new U-bolt ensures that it has the full strength and integrity required for proper function. This is crucial for safety, as any failure of the U-bolt can lead to significant issues in handling and stability of the vehicle. In contrast, carefully inspecting new U-bolts, retorquing them after installation, and ensuring that the replacement matches the specifications are all standard and required practices for proper installation and performance. These practices help to ensure the longevity and effectiveness of the suspension system.

8. In a vehicle with an air-assist steering system, what could be causing difficulty turning the steering wheel?

- A. Faulty torque valve
- B. Damaged power cylinder
- C. Both A and B**
- D. Improper tire pressure

In an air-assist steering system, both a faulty torque valve and a damaged power cylinder can significantly impact the ease of turning the steering wheel. The torque valve is essential for directing the airflow within the system, which assists in amplifying the driver's steering effort. If the torque valve is malfunctioning, it may not provide the necessary airflow to the power cylinder, leading to poor steering response and difficulty in turning. On the other hand, the power cylinder is the component that actually helps in turning the wheels by utilizing the pressurized air or fluid to exert force on the system. A damaged power cylinder can lead to air leaks, loss of pressure, or diminished force output, all of which would hinder the ability to steer smoothly and effectively. Considering both components play a critical role in the functioning of an air-assist system, issues with either could lead to the same problem of difficulty in turning the steering wheel. Therefore, the correct answer encompasses the potential contributions of both the faulty torque valve and the damaged power cylinder to the steering issue. Improper tire pressure can also affect steering feel; however, it typically manifests in more indirect vehicle handling issues rather than the mechanical difficulty in turning the wheel that would stem from faults directly related to the air-ass

9. How are leaf springs categorized?

- A. tri-point and dual-point
- B. single-point and dual-point**
- C. dual-point and variable rate
- D. constant-rate and tri-point

Leaf springs are primarily categorized based on their configuration and construction characteristics. The correct classification includes options that denote whether they are of a single-point attachment or have multiple points of support and connection. In the case of single-point and dual-point classifications, leaf springs can be designed to attach to a vehicle's frame at either one or two points. This distinction is important for understanding the suspension dynamics, as a single-point leaf spring allows for more articulation when compared to dual-point designs that may offer increased stability and load support due to their two attachment points. These configurations will affect how the spring behaves under load, such as in terms of articulation, flexibility, and damping characteristics. Other options that reference terms such as tri-point or various rate categories do not hold the same relevance in typical leaf spring classifications. Therefore, focusing on single-point and dual-point reflects the primary characteristics that directly influence the suspension system's performance in vehicles.

10. Who is correct regarding the purpose of a power steering cooler?

A. Technician A only

B. Technician B only

C. Both A and B

D. Neither A or B

The correct understanding of the purpose of a power steering cooler revolves around its role in maintaining optimal operating temperatures for the power steering fluid. A power steering cooler is designed to dissipate heat from the hydraulic fluid used in the power steering system. When the steering system operates, especially under heavy use or in adverse conditions, the fluid can become excessively hot. This elevated temperature can lead to decreased system performance and potential damage to the components due to overheating. In essence, the power steering cooler helps to ensure that the fluid maintains a suitable temperature for effective steering assistance, prolonging the lifespan of the system and ensuring proper function. A technician who correctly identifies this core function demonstrates a solid understanding of the critical components in maintaining the performance of power steering systems. The specifics of the details provided by Technician A likely align with accepted automotive practices relating to cooling systems and their vital role in hydraulic fluid management, which reinforces the rationale behind the correct answer.

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:

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

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