

ASVAB Auto and Shop Information Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. Which tool can be adjusted and locked at any angle for transferring measurements?**
 - A. Level**
 - B. Plumb bob**
 - C. Square**
 - D. Sliding T-bevel**

- 2. What tool is used to measure length and can be easily folded for storage?**
 - A. Rigid steel rule**
 - B. Tape rule**
 - C. Folding rule**
 - D. Calipers**

- 3. What is a common disadvantage of using solid rivets compared to pop rivets?**
 - A. Higher cost**
 - B. Requires access to both sides of the joint**
 - C. Limited materials available**
 - D. Not suitable for thick materials**

- 4. Which drivetrain type allows all wheels to push and pull the car simultaneously?**
 - A. Rear-wheel drive**
 - B. Front-wheel drive**
 - C. All-wheel drive**
 - D. Manual drive**

- 5. What kind of saw would you use to make precise cuts in lighter wood material?**
 - A. Hacksaw**
 - B. Ripsaw**
 - C. Coping saw**
 - D. Crosscut saw**

6. What job does the water pump perform in the cooling system?

- A. It mixes fuel and air**
- B. It circulates coolant through the engine**
- C. It injects fuel into the air stream**
- D. It regulates engine speed**

7. What is a device used to hold or fasten objects securely during work called?

- A. Clamping tools**
- B. Power tools**
- C. Hand tools**
- D. Measurement tools**

8. During which stroke does the spark plug ignite the gas/air mixture?

- A. Intake Stroke**
- B. Power Stroke**
- C. Compression Stroke**
- D. Exhaust Stroke**

9. Which type of wrench is specifically designed with serrated jaws to grip round objects?

- A. Pipe wrenches**
- B. Box wrenches**
- C. Open-end wrenches**
- D. Socket wrenches**

10. Which tool is used for pulling nails?

- A. Hammer**
- B. Sledge**
- C. Mallet**
- D. Pliers**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which tool can be adjusted and locked at any angle for transferring measurements?

- A. Level**
- B. Plumb bob**
- C. Square**
- D. Sliding T-bevel**

The sliding T-bevel is a specialized tool designed for transferring measurements and angles. It features an adjustable blade that can be locked into place at any desired angle relative to the handle. This capability makes it particularly useful for settings like woodworking or metalworking, where precise angle measurements are critical for creating joints, layouts, or cut lines. The tool allows for easy transfer of an angle from one surface to another, facilitating consistent and accurate work. When you set the sliding T-bevel to the desired angle and lock it, you can then use it as a template to mark or cut other materials accurately, ensuring that the same angle is maintained. In contrast, other tools like a level are mainly designed for establishing horizontal or vertical planes, a plumb bob is used to find true vertical alignment, and a square is primarily used for checking right angles. These tools do not offer the same versatility for adjusting and locking angles, which makes the sliding T-bevel unique in its function for transferring measurements.

2. What tool is used to measure length and can be easily folded for storage?

- A. Rigid steel rule**
- B. Tape rule**
- C. Folding rule**
- D. Calipers**

The correct choice is a folding rule, which is specifically designed to measure length while being easily foldable for convenient storage. Folding rules typically consist of several hinged sections that can be opened out to measure longer distances while collapsing into a compact form for easy transport and storage. This attribute makes them particularly practical for carpenters, builders, and other tradespeople who need to carry measuring tools on the job site. In contrast, a rigid steel rule is typically a straight, flat piece of metal or plastic that cannot be folded and, while it provides accurate measurements, it occupies more space and is less portable than a folding rule. A tape rule, while flexible and portable, does not fold in the same manner as a folding rule; it usually retracts into a housing for storage. Calipers, on the other hand, are tools used to measure the distance between two opposite sides of an object with high precision but are not designed for general length measurement of longer distances and do not have a folding capability.

3. What is a common disadvantage of using solid rivets compared to pop rivets?

- A. Higher cost**
- B. Requires access to both sides of the joint**
- C. Limited materials available**
- D. Not suitable for thick materials**

Using solid rivets does indeed require access to both sides of the joint, which can be a significant disadvantage compared to pop rivets. Solid rivets are installed by being deformed (commonly by hammering or using a special tool), which necessitates that the rivet be accessible on both the head and tail ends. This can make the installation process more challenging, especially in situations where one side is inaccessible. In contrast, pop rivets can be installed from one side, making them much more versatile for applications where space or accessibility is an issue. This one-sided accessibility is particularly valuable in automotive and construction situations where parts might be stacked or enclosed. The other choices, while they may point out issues with solid rivets, do not directly address the core logistical challenge brought about by the necessity of having access to both sides of the joint, thus highlighting the particular advantage of pop rivets in terms of application versatility.

4. Which drivetrain type allows all wheels to push and pull the car simultaneously?

- A. Rear-wheel drive**
- B. Front-wheel drive**
- C. All-wheel drive**
- D. Manual drive**

All-wheel drive is the drivetrain configuration that enables all wheels of the vehicle to receive power simultaneously, thus allowing them to push and pull the car together. This system is designed to enhance traction by distributing engine power to all four wheels as needed, which is particularly beneficial in various driving conditions such as rain, snow, or off-road scenarios. In contrast, rear-wheel drive and front-wheel drive systems only power either the rear wheels or the front wheels respectively. This means that only part of the vehicle has the capacity to propel it forward, which can be less effective in maintaining traction compared to all-wheel drive. Manual drive is not a drivetrain type, but rather refers to a transmission system where the driver manually changes gears. Therefore, all-wheel drive is the correct answer as it provides the advantage of improved handling and stability by utilizing all wheels simultaneously.

5. What kind of saw would you use to make precise cuts in lighter wood material?

- A. Hacksaw**
- B. Ripsaw**
- C. Coping saw**
- D. Crosscut saw**

A coping saw is specifically designed for making intricate and precise cuts in lighter wood materials. Its thin, narrow blade and the ability to pivot make it ideal for cutting curves and detailed shapes, which is often necessary in crafts or when working on fine woodworking projects. The saw's handle also allows for good maneuverability, enhancing control during the cutting process. In contrast, a hacksaw is primarily used for cutting metal and has a blade that is too coarse for precision woodwork. A ripsaw is designed for cutting with the grain of the wood, making it more suitable for making straight cuts but not for intricate shapes. A crosscut saw, while effective for cutting across the grain of wood, does not offer the same level of precision or the ability to navigate curves as a coping saw does, limiting its use in tasks requiring detailed work.

6. What job does the water pump perform in the cooling system?

- A. It mixes fuel and air**
- B. It circulates coolant through the engine**
- C. It injects fuel into the air stream**
- D. It regulates engine speed**

The water pump plays a crucial role in the engine's cooling system by circulating coolant throughout the engine. This coolant absorbs heat produced during combustion and helps maintain optimal operating temperatures. As the coolant circulates, it passes through the radiator where it sheds heat to the atmosphere, allowing the engine to stay within a safe temperature range. By continuously moving coolant, the water pump ensures that all parts of the engine receive adequate cooling, preventing overheating and potential damage. The other options relate to different functions within an engine: mixing fuel and air is a task performed by the carburetor or fuel injectors; injecting fuel into the air stream is also relevant to fuel injectors; and regulating engine speed pertains to the throttle system.

7. What is a device used to hold or fasten objects securely during work called?

- A. Clamping tools**
- B. Power tools**
- C. Hand tools**
- D. Measurement tools**

A device used to hold or fasten objects securely during work is appropriately called clamping tools. Clamping tools are specifically designed to exert pressure on an object to keep it in place, making them essential for a variety of tasks such as woodworking, metalworking, or any scenario where stability is required while working on a project. They help ensure precision and safety by preventing movement, allowing the user to focus on the task at hand without worrying about the workpiece shifting unexpectedly. The other categories are distinct in their functions: power tools refer to electrically or mechanically operated tools that assist in cutting, drilling, or driving, while hand tools encompass tools that require manual operation, such as hammers and screwdrivers. Measurement tools are used to ascertain dimensions or specifications but do not involve the functions of holding or fastening. This distinction clarifies why clamping tools are the most suitable and correct answer in this context.

8. During which stroke does the spark plug ignite the gas/air mixture?

- A. Intake Stroke**
- B. Power Stroke**
- C. Compression Stroke**
- D. Exhaust Stroke**

During the power stroke, the spark plug ignites the gas/air mixture that has been compressed in the combustion chamber. This ignition is critical because it creates an explosion that forces the piston down, generating power to turn the crankshaft, which ultimately propels the vehicle. In a typical four-stroke engine cycle, the process starts with the intake stroke, where the piston moves down and air and fuel are drawn into the cylinder. Next is the compression stroke, where the piston moves back up, compressing the gas/air mixture to prepare for ignition. The spark plug only fires during the power stroke, which occurs after the mixture has been compressed and is ready for combustion. Following the power stroke, the exhaust stroke expels the spent gases from the cylinder, completing the cycle. Thus, it is during the power stroke that the ignition of the gas/air mixture occurs, leading to the engine's functioning and generating power.

9. Which type of wrench is specifically designed with serrated jaws to grip round objects?

- A. Pipe wrenches**
- B. Box wrenches**
- C. Open-end wrenches**
- D. Socket wrenches**

The type of wrench designed specifically with serrated jaws to grip round objects is the pipe wrench. This tool features adjustable jaws that can grasp cylindrical items securely, preventing them from slipping while you apply torque. The serrated teeth on the jaws enhance the grip on pipes and tubing, making it especially effective for plumbing tasks where strong, reliable gripping power is essential. In contrast, box wrenches have a closed end that fits over the heads of fasteners, primarily for turning hexagonal or square bolts and nuts. Open-end wrenches feature an open slot to grasp the sides of fasteners and provide less grip on round objects. Socket wrenches utilize interchangeable sockets to fit different fastener sizes, but they are not designed specifically for gripping round shapes. The unique design of the pipe wrench, with its serration and adjustment capability, is what sets it apart for tasks involving round materials.

10. Which tool is used for pulling nails?

- A. Hammer**
- B. Sledge**
- C. Mallet**
- D. Pliers**

The hammer is primarily designed for driving and pulling nails, making it the correct choice for this question. It has a specific feature called a claw, which is the curved end of the hammer. This claw is perfectly shaped to grip the head of a nail effectively. When you position the claw under the nail head and apply a lever motion by pulling the hammer back, the nail is pulled out of the material easily and efficiently. While other tools listed have their specific uses, they are not ideally suited for nail pulling. A sledgehammer is heavier and used for driving large spikes or demolishing structures, while a mallet is typically made of softer materials to avoid damaging surfaces and is used for driving chisels or adjusting wood without causing splintering. Pliers, although they can grip objects, do not provide the same leverage advantage as a hammer does when it comes to nails, making them less effective for this particular task.

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:

<https://autoshopinfo.examzify.com>

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

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