

ASVAB Auto and Shop Information Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. What type of vise is designed to hold round objects or pipes securely?**
 - A. Bench vise**
 - B. Handscrew vise**
 - C. Pipe vise**
 - D. Clamp vise**
- 2. Which measuring tool focuses on measuring the curvature of objects?**
 - A. Thickness gauges**
 - B. Calipers**
 - C. Depth gauges**
 - D. Wire gauges**
- 3. What is the purpose of the master cylinder in a brake system?**
 - A. To measure vehicle speed**
 - B. To store brake fluid**
 - C. To convert brake pedal pressure into hydraulic pressure**
 - D. To control engine performance**
- 4. What type of wrench features closed jaws and often has an open-end on one side?**
 - A. Socket wrenches**
 - B. Box wrenches**
 - C. Open-end wrenches**
 - D. Torque wrenches**
- 5. Which chisel is designed for chiseling narrow mortises?**
 - A. Butt chisel**
 - B. Framing chisel**
 - C. Mortising chisel**
 - D. Cold chisel**

- 6. What is the primary function of screwdrivers?**
- A. To grip round objects**
 - B. To turn screws**
 - C. To measure torque**
 - D. To connect wrenches**
- 7. What components turn the wheels of a vehicle?**
- A. Drive Shafts**
 - B. Axle Shafts**
 - C. Brake Pads**
 - D. Wheels**
- 8. Which drivetrain can be thought of as having rear wheels that push the car and is commonly seen in family sedans?**
- A. Four-wheel drive**
 - B. Rear-wheel drive**
 - C. Front-wheel drive**
 - D. All-wheel drive**
- 9. What is the primary function of fastening tools?**
- A. To break rock**
 - B. To apply and secure fasteners**
 - C. To strike surfaces**
 - D. To measure dimensions**
- 10. What kind of screws have square- or hexagon-shaped heads?**
- A. Wood screws**
 - B. Lag screws**
 - C. Sheet metal screws**
 - D. Machine screws**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of vise is designed to hold round objects or pipes securely?

A. Bench vise

B. Handscrew vise

C. Pipe vise

D. Clamp vise

A pipe vise is specifically designed to hold round objects or pipes securely during various tasks, such as cutting, threading, or soldering. Its jaw design accommodates the curves and contours of cylindrical surfaces, providing a strong grip that helps prevent slipping while maintaining a stable working environment. This vise typically features a curved or rounded jaw design that forms a snug fit around the pipe, allowing for a firm hold without damaging the material. Pipe vises are commonly used in plumbing and metalworking applications, where working with pipes or round stock is frequent. In contrast, the other types of vises mentioned serve different purposes. A bench vise is more general-purpose and has flat jaws suitable for holding flat or irregularly shaped objects. A handscrew vise is adjustable and can hold various shapes, but its clamping mechanism is less suited for the needs of round objects. A clamp vise is primarily used for securing workpieces in place but does not specialize in holding cylindrical items securely.

2. Which measuring tool focuses on measuring the curvature of objects?

A. Thickness gauges

B. Calipers

C. Depth gauges

D. Wire gauges

Calipers are specifically designed to measure the distance between two opposite sides of an object, which makes them ideal for measuring the curvature of both internal and external surfaces. The design of calipers allows for precise measurements, capturing not just straight dimensions but also the curves of rounded objects, which is essential in many applications such as machining and fabrication. While thickness gauges measure the thickness of materials, depth gauges are used for measuring the depth of holes or recesses, and wire gauges determine the diameter of wires, none of these tools are primarily focused on the curvature of objects. Calipers stand out for their versatility in providing measurements that involve curves, making them the appropriate choice for this question.

3. What is the purpose of the master cylinder in a brake system?

A. To measure vehicle speed

B. To store brake fluid

C. To convert brake pedal pressure into hydraulic pressure

D. To control engine performance

The master cylinder plays a critical role in the brake system by converting the force applied to the brake pedal into hydraulic pressure. When you press the brake pedal, the master cylinder compresses the brake fluid inside it. This compression creates hydraulic pressure that travels through the brake lines to the brake calipers or drums, which then engages the brakes to slow down or stop the vehicle. This hydraulic mechanism allows for more efficient braking, as it multiplies the force applied by the driver. The other options do not encompass the function of the master cylinder. Measuring vehicle speed is typically the role of a speedometer; storing brake fluid is a secondary function of other components in the brake system; and controlling engine performance pertains to systems that manage combustion and power output, which is unrelated to the braking function.

4. What type of wrench features closed jaws and often has an open-end on one side?

A. Socket wrenches

B. Box wrenches

C. Open-end wrenches

D. Torque wrenches

A box wrench is specifically designed with closed jaws that fit over and around the head of a nut or bolt. The closed end of the wrench provides a secure grip, minimizing the risk of rounding off the corners of the fastener, which can occur with open wrenches. Many box wrenches also feature an open-end on one side, allowing versatility in working with different types of fasteners in various tight spaces. This combination of a closed end for secure engagement and an open end for quick adjustments makes the box wrench a valuable tool in automotive and general mechanical applications. Socket wrenches, while also valuable, do not have the same open-end feature and instead rely on interchangeable sockets for different sizes. Open-end wrenches feature only a single open jaw, limiting their applications for certain fasteners. Torque wrenches are specialized tools designed to apply a specific torque to fasteners, which differs from the general utility of box wrenches.

5. Which chisel is designed for chiseling narrow mortises?

- A. Butt chisel
- B. Framing chisel
- C. Mortising chisel**
- D. Cold chisel

The mortising chisel is specifically designed for chiseling narrow mortises, which are rectangular holes cut into wood to allow for the insertion of a tenon, typically for joinery purposes. This type of chisel features a thick blade that is designed to withstand the heavy tapping required when driving it into hardwood. The wider and more robust blade helps prevent breakage during use, providing a cleaner cut that is essential for accurately shaping mortises. Its design often includes a slight angle on the cutting edge, which aids in the precision of creating narrow openings. In contrast, other chisels, such as the butt chisel, are used for general purpose woodworking and may not provide the same level of control or strength required for mortising tasks. The framing chisel, while useful for cutting larger joints and framing work, lacks the specific shape and robustness that a mortising chisel offers. The cold chisel is intended for metalworking, designed to cut or shape metal rather than wood.

6. What is the primary function of screwdrivers?

- A. To grip round objects
- B. To turn screws**
- C. To measure torque
- D. To connect wrenches

The primary function of screwdrivers is to turn screws. They are specifically designed to engage with the head of a screw, allowing the user to drive the screw into materials or remove it from them. The shape of the screwdriver's tip, whether it be flat, Phillips, or another style, corresponds to the design of the screw head, ensuring a secure fit that minimizes the risk of slipping or stripping the screw. In the context of the other choices, while tools may grip round objects, measure torque, or connect wrenches, these functions are not related to the core purpose of a screwdriver. Instead, screwdrivers are uniquely tailored for fastening and unfastening screws, making this function the reason they are essential in various tasks, from assembly to repairs.

7. What components turn the wheels of a vehicle?

- A. Drive Shafts
- B. Axle Shafts**
- C. Brake Pads
- D. Wheels

The correct answer is axle shafts, as they are the critical components that transmit power from the vehicle's transmission to the wheels, enabling them to turn. When the engine generates power, this power is transferred through the drive train to the axle shafts. The axle shafts are connected to the wheels, allowing them to rotate and propel the vehicle forward or backward. Drive shafts serve a different purpose; they connect the transmission to the axle assembly, not directly turning the wheels themselves. Brake pads, while essential for slowing down the vehicle, play no role in the actual turning of the wheels. Wheels are the components that roll on the ground and are affected by the axle shafts but do not directly produce movement without the power supplied through the axle shafts.

8. Which drivetrain can be thought of as having rear wheels that push the car and is commonly seen in family sedans?

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

The drivetrain that is typically characterized by having the rear wheels push the car is rear-wheel drive. This configuration directs power from the engine to the rear wheels, allowing for a balanced weight distribution between the front and rear of the vehicle. This distribution enhances handling and performance, especially during acceleration. Rear-wheel drive is prevalent in many family sedans because it provides a comfortable ride and stable driving dynamics. It is particularly effective under various road conditions and can improve traction during heavy acceleration since the weight transfer to the rear wheels can help grip the road better. In comparison, front-wheel drive, which is also common in family sedans, directs engine power to the front wheels and is known for better fuel efficiency and traction in adverse conditions, like rain or snow, but does not provide the same driving dynamics as rear-wheel drive. All-wheel drive offers power to all wheels for enhanced traction but is generally more complex and heavier. Four-wheel drive is geared towards off-road performance and isn't typically found in standard family sedans.

9. What is the primary function of fastening tools?

- A. To break rock**
- B. To apply and secure fasteners**
- C. To strike surfaces**
- D. To measure dimensions**

The primary function of fastening tools is to apply and secure fasteners. Fastening tools, such as screwdrivers, wrenches, and pliers, are designed specifically to install or remove fasteners, which include screws, bolts, nuts, and other similar devices. These tools help ensure that components of various structures, machines, or assemblies are tightly held together, creating stability and integrity in the overall construction or mechanism. In various applications, the effectiveness of fastening tools is critical. For example, in automotive work, secure fastening prevents parts from loosening due to vibrations; in carpentry, it ensures that joints are strong. By using the appropriate fastening tool, a user can effectively manage the torque and grip needed to secure fasteners without causing damage to the materials being joined or the fasteners themselves.

10. What kind of screws have square- or hexagon-shaped heads?

A. Wood screws

B. Lag screws

C. Sheet metal screws

D. Machine screws

Lag screws are designed with larger, square or hexagon-shaped heads. This distinctive shape allows for better gripping and torque when using a wrench or socket during installation. Lag screws are typically used in heavy-duty applications, such as securing wood to wood or attaching large objects to wooden structures. Their shape accommodates significant force without stripping, making them ideal for situations where a strong connection is required. Wood screws, on the other hand, usually have a slotted or Phillips head and are intended for use in softer materials like wood. Similarly, sheet metal screws are commonly used with metal and also feature different head shapes such as hex, but they are generally not as robust as lag screws. Machine screws are used with nuts or in tapped holes, typically having a uniform cylindrical shape with various head types, like flat or pan heads, rather than the heavier, more substantial shapes of lag screws.

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!