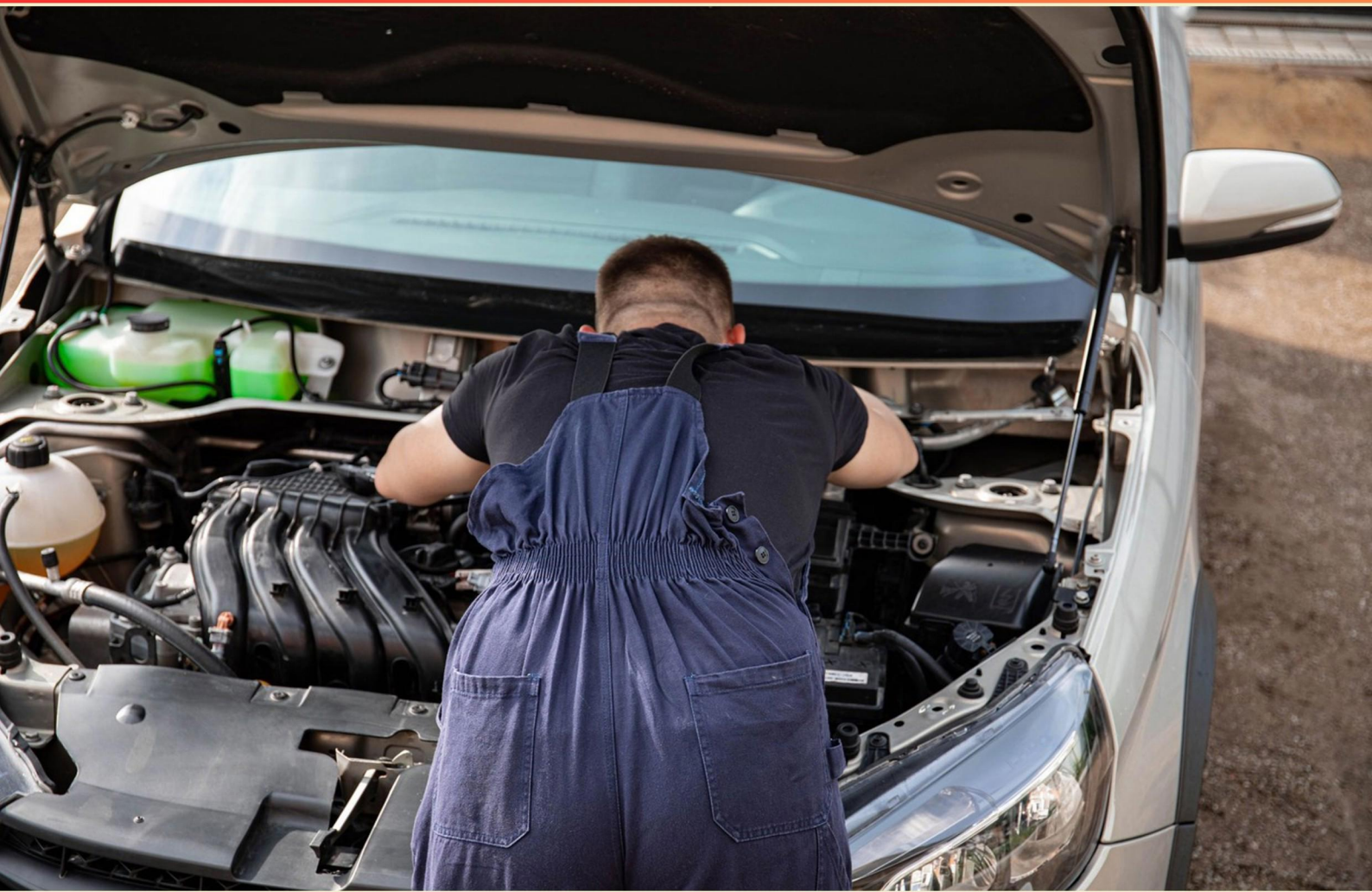


ASVAB AUTO AND SHOP INFORMATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. Which tool is NOT considered a striking tool?**
 - A. Hammer
 - B. Mallet
 - C. Screwdriver
 - D. Sledge
- 2. Which type of pliers can be adjusted to lock in a certain position?**
 - A. Curved-nose pliers
 - B. Slip-joint pliers
 - C. Cutting pliers
 - D. Long-nose pliers
- 3. What system transfers the power of the engine to the wheels?**
 - A. Suspension system
 - B. Braking system
 - C. Drive System
 - D. Fuel system
- 4. In which application are pop rivets primarily used?**
 - A. Piping systems
 - B. Automobile assembly
 - C. Woodworking
 - D. Electrical installations
- 5. 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
- 6. What surrounds the parts of the engine that reach the highest temperatures?**
 - A. Water Jackets
 - B. Oil Reservoir
 - C. Fuel Injectors
 - D. Exhaust Manifold

- 7. Which clamping tool is used to hold objects while performing tasks like sawing or drilling?**
- A. Pliers
 - B. Clamps
 - C. Vises
 - D. Screwdrivers
- 8. What component absorbs heat from the engine and then passes it to be cooled?**
- A. Oil Pump
 - B. Water Pump
 - C. Radiator
 - D. Starter
- 9. Which striking tool is designed to strike surfaces without damaging them?**
- A. Mallet
 - B. Hammer
 - C. Sledge
 - D. Chisel
- 10. What part of the ignition system absorbs excess current during operation?**
- A. Diode
 - B. Condenser
 - C. Capacitor
 - D. Resistor

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which tool is NOT considered a striking tool?

- A. Hammer
- B. Mallet
- C. Screwdriver
- D. Sledge

A screwdriver is primarily designed as a turning tool to drive screws into materials such as wood or metal. It operates by converting rotational motion into a linear motion to turn the screw, making it an essential tool for fastening rather than striking. In contrast, tools like hammers, mallets, and sledges are all categorized as striking tools because their primary function involves delivering force through impact, typically to drive nails or break materials apart. This distinction is critical in understanding the specific applications of each tool in various tasks and the mechanics behind their usage.

2. Which type of pliers can be adjusted to lock in a certain position?

- A. Curved-nose pliers
- B. Slip-joint pliers
- C. Cutting pliers
- D. Long-nose pliers

Slip-joint pliers are designed with a unique mechanism that allows the jaws to adjust to different sizes of objects, effectively locking into a specific position when needed. This locking capability is facilitated by a pivot point that enables the jaws to open wider or closer together based on how the handles are positioned. This feature makes slip-joint pliers particularly versatile, as they can grip various shapes and sizes securely, which is especially useful in many automotive and shop tasks. In contrast, the other types of pliers mentioned do not have this adjustable locking mechanism. Curved-nose pliers are primarily used for gripping and twisting wire and have a fixed jaw size. Cutting pliers specialize in cutting wire and do not have an adjustable feature. Long-nose pliers are designed for reaching into tight spaces and gripping small objects, but they also lack the adjustable locking capability that defines slip-joint pliers.

3. What system transfers the power of the engine to the wheels?

- A. Suspension system
- B. Braking system
- C. Drive System
- D. Fuel system

The drive system is responsible for transferring the engine's power to the wheels, enabling the vehicle to move. This system includes various components such as the transmission, driveshaft, differentials, and axles, all of which work together to ensure that the torque generated by the engine is effectively delivered to the wheels. The drive system is crucial for the vehicle's performance and handling, allowing it to accelerate, steer, and maintain speed. The suspension system, while important for supporting the vehicle's weight and ensuring a smooth ride, does not play a role in transferring engine power to the wheels. The braking system is designed to slow down or stop the vehicle, making it critical for safety but not for power transfer. The fuel system is responsible for delivering the fuel to the engine to generate power, but it does not concern itself with the actual transfer of that power to the wheels. This distinction establishes the drive system as the correct choice for the question.

4. In which application are pop rivets primarily used?

- A. Piping systems
- B. Automobile assembly**
- C. Woodworking
- D. Electrical installations

Pop rivets are primarily used in automobile assembly due to their practicality and efficiency in joining materials together. In the automotive industry, where vehicles often require lightweight but strong connections, pop rivets provide an effective means of securing body panels, frames, and other components quickly. They can be installed from one side of a joint, making them highly useful in situations where access is limited. This type of fastener requires less time and setup compared to traditional methods such as welding or bolting, which is crucial in maintaining production efficiency in manufacturing environments. Other applications like piping, woodworking, and electrical installations may involve different types of fastening techniques that are more suitable for their specific requirements, such as soldering in piping systems or screws and nails in woodworking. However, the unique properties of pop rivets shine the brightest in automotive assembly, making them a common choice in that field.

5. 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.

6. What surrounds the parts of the engine that reach the highest temperatures?

- A. Water Jackets**
- B. Oil Reservoir
- C. Fuel Injectors
- D. Exhaust Manifold

The area surrounding the parts of the engine that reach the highest temperatures is known as water jackets. Water jackets are channels within the engine block that contain coolant. This coolant helps to absorb heat from the engine components, maintaining optimal operating temperatures and preventing overheating. By circulating the coolant through the jackets, heat is transferred away from critical engine parts, ensuring they do not exceed safe temperature limits. While oil reservoirs play a role in lubricating engine components, they do not directly surround the hottest areas of the engine. Fuel injectors are responsible for delivering fuel into the combustion chamber but are not designed to manage heat. The exhaust manifold collects exhaust gases from the engine; while it does reach high temperatures due to the combustion process, it is not structured in a way that surrounds other high-temperature parts comprehensively in the same way that water jackets surround critical components.

7. Which clamping tool is used to hold objects while performing tasks like sawing or drilling?

- A. Pliers
- B. Clamps
- C. Vises**
- D. Screwdrivers

The tool specifically designed to securely hold objects in place while performing tasks such as sawing or drilling is the vise. A vise provides a stable and reliable grip on various shapes and sizes of materials, allowing users to work with both hands free. The jaws of a vise can be adjusted to fit different thicknesses, making it very versatile in the workshop. Pliers, while useful for gripping and twisting tasks, are not intended for holding objects steadily during operations like sawing or drilling. Clamps also serve a similar purpose but typically provide a more temporary hold and may not offer the same level of stability as a vise for heavier or larger items. Screwdrivers, on the other hand, are designed for driving screws and do not have clamping capabilities, making them irrelevant in the context of holding objects for cutting or drilling tasks.

8. What component absorbs heat from the engine and then passes it to be cooled?

- A. Oil Pump
- B. Water Pump
- C. Radiator**
- D. Starter

The radiator is the component responsible for absorbing heat from the engine and then dissipating that heat to be cooled. In an automotive cooling system, the engine generates considerable heat while operating. The coolant flows through the engine and absorbs this heat, raising its temperature. The heated coolant then travels to the radiator, where it is exposed to airflow, typically from the vehicle's motion or a fan. As the coolant passes through the radiator's many tubes and fins, the heat is transferred to the surrounding air, allowing the coolant to cool down before it returns to the engine to repeat the cycle. This process is crucial for maintaining optimal engine temperature, preventing overheating, and ensuring efficient engine performance. The other components listed play different roles: the oil pump circulates engine oil to lubricate moving parts, the water pump moves coolant throughout the system, and the starter is used to turn the engine over when starting.

9. Which striking tool is designed to strike surfaces without damaging them?

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

The mallet is designed specifically for striking surfaces without causing damage. It typically has a larger, softer head made of materials such as rubber, wood, or foam, which helps absorb impact and minimizes the risk of marring or denting the surface being struck. This is particularly useful in tasks that require a gentler touch, such as working with delicate materials like wood or when assembling parts that should not be damaged during the process. In contrast, a hammer usually has a harder metal head that is more suited for tasks requiring force, such as driving nails or breaking apart materials. This makes it less suitable for delicate work, as it can easily cause damage. Similarly, a sledgehammer is a heavy-duty tool intended for heavy striking tasks and demolition, which would certainly result in damage to more fragile surfaces. A chisel, while a cutting tool and not primarily a striking tool, also requires a hammer or mallet to drive it into materials, and using a hammer with a hard striking surface could risk damaging the chisel or the workpiece. Thus, the mallet stands out as the ideal choice for tasks requiring care to avoid surface damage.

10. What part of the ignition system absorbs excess current during operation?

- A. Diode
- B. Condenser**
- C. Capacitor
- D. Resistor

The part of the ignition system that absorbs excess current during operation is the condenser, which is also known as a capacitor in some contexts. In magnetic ignition systems, the condenser serves a crucial role by smoothing out the current interruptions that occur when the ignition points open. It prevents arcing at the points by storing electrical energy and releasing it as needed, which helps to enhance the ignition efficiency and prolong the life of the points. As a result, the condenser stabilizes the ignition system's function by maintaining a steady flow of current and reducing voltage spikes that could potentially damage components or create electrical noise. By absorbing excess current, the condenser ensures optimal performance and reliability of the ignition system, contributing to better engine performance.

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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