

# ASVAB Skilled Technical Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

**Copyright** ..... 1

**Table of Contents** ..... 2

**Introduction** ..... 3

**How to Use This Guide** ..... 4

**Questions** ..... 5

**Answers** ..... 8

**Explanations** ..... 10

**Next Steps** ..... 15

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which suffix means 'result of, act of'?**
  - A. en**
  - B. ation**
  - C. ion**
  - D. ish**
  
- 2. What is Pascal's Law?**
  - A. External pressure is transmitted only to contact points**
  - B. Pressure in a gas remains constant regardless of container size**
  - C. External pressure applied to a fluid in a closed vessel is uniformly transmitted throughout the fluid; basis for hydraulics**
  - D. External pressure is not transmitted in hydraulic systems**
  
- 3. Which prefix means 'half'?**
  - A. Re-**
  - B. Semi-**
  - C. Tele-**
  - D. Un-**
  
- 4. The prefix mal- or male- conveys which meaning?**
  - A. Good**
  - B. Harmful**
  - C. Evil, bad**
  - D. Unlucky**
  
- 5. Which prefix means 'no, not'?**
  - A. ab- or -abs**
  - B. circum-**
  - C. a-**
  - D. anti-**
  
- 6. Which word demonstrates the root lumen meaning light?**
  - A. Portable**
  - B. Luminous**
  - C. Pathology**
  - D. Scripture**

- 7. What is the formula for work?**
- A. Work equals force times distance.**
  - B. Work equals distance times area.**
  - C. Work equals force divided by distance.**
  - D. Work equals force plus distance.**
- 8. Which river is the longest in the world, according to the material?**
- A. Amazon**
  - B. Yangtze**
  - C. Mississippi**
  - D. Nile**
- 9. What is the study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics?**
- A. Ecology**
  - B. Genetics**
  - C. Entomology**
  - D. Archaeology**
- 10. Which meaning is associated with the root junct?**
- A. Free**
  - B. Join**
  - C. Light**
  - D. Suffer**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

### 1. Which suffix means 'result of, act of'?

- A. en
- B. ation
- C. ion**
- D. ish

Ion is the suffix that names the act or result of an action. When you add it to a verb stem, you get a noun that refers to the process itself or the outcome produced by that action. For example, act becomes action (the act of acting), form becomes formation (the act of forming or the result of forming), create becomes creation, and react becomes reaction. This makes ion a clear way to express "the act of" or "the result of" in a noun form. Other suffixes shift meaning in different ways: en often means to cause to become or to furnish with, rather than naming the act itself; ation is a closely related noun-forming suffix that also denotes action or process, but the general sense of naming the act or result is most cleanly captured by ion; ish suggests similarity or a rough quality, not an action or result.

### 2. What is Pascal's Law?

- A. External pressure is transmitted only to contact points
- B. Pressure in a gas remains constant regardless of container size
- C. External pressure applied to a fluid in a closed vessel is uniformly transmitted throughout the fluid; basis for hydraulics**
- D. External pressure is not transmitted in hydraulic systems

Pascal's Law states that when you apply external pressure to a confined fluid, that pressure is transmitted undiminished in all directions throughout the fluid and to the container walls. This uniform pressure is what makes hydraulics possible: the pressure created by a small piston acts everywhere in the liquid, so a larger piston experiences the same pressure and, because force equals pressure times area ( $F = P \times A$ ), a larger piston can exert a much greater force. This is why hydraulic systems can multiply force, as seen in hydraulic presses and brakes. The principle assumes the fluid is enclosed and relatively incompressible for the moment, so the pressure remains consistent throughout.

### 3. Which prefix means 'half'?

- A. Re-
- B. Semi-**
- C. Tele-
- D. Un-

Understanding how prefixes modify meaning helps decode unfamiliar words. The prefix that means half is semi-. It signals that something is halfway or partial, as in semicircle (half a circle) or semifinal (the round before the final). The other prefixes here have different ideas: re- means again or back, tele- means distant or far, and un- means not or opposite. So semi- is the one that directly conveys the idea of half.

**4. The prefix mal- or male- conveys which meaning?**

- A. Good
- B. Harmful
- C. Evil, bad**
- D. Unlucky

The meaning carried by mal- or male- is a negative quality—bad, wrong, or evil. You'll see it in words like malicious (intent on harm), malignant (dangerous or evil in nature), and malnutrition (poor, defective nutrition), all signaling something not right or harmful. So this prefix isn't about being good or just unlucky; it points to something faulty or morally negative. That's why the best interpretation is evil, bad.

**5. Which prefix means 'no, not'?**

- A. ab- or -abs
- B. circum-
- C. a-**
- D. anti-

Meaning 'no, not' is expressed by the prefix a-. It negates the base word or indicates absence, as in amoral (not moral), asocial (not social), or atypical (not typical). The other prefixes point to different ideas: ab- or abs- means away from or off; circum- means around; anti- means against. So a- is the direct negation prefix.

**6. Which word demonstrates the root lumen meaning light?**

- A. Portable
- B. Luminous**
- C. Pathology
- D. Scripture

Recognizing a root that means light. Lumen/lumin- is tied to light, and the word that best shows that idea is luminous, since it describes something that emits or reflects light and contains the lumin- root. The other options come from different roots: portable comes from port to carry, pathology from path- disease, scripture from scrib- to write. So luminous is the example that demonstrates the light-root.

## 7. What is the formula for work?

- A. Work equals force times distance.**
- B. Work equals distance times area.**
- C. Work equals force divided by distance.**
- D. Work equals force plus distance.**

Work is the transfer of energy that occurs when a force moves an object through a distance. For a constant force, the amount of work depends on how much of that force acts in the direction of the motion. If the force is exactly in line with the movement, the work is simply the product of the force and the distance:  $W = F \times d$ . More generally, you include the angle between the force and the displacement:  $W = F d \cos(\theta)$ . In SI units, this comes out in joules (newton-meters). If the force is perpendicular to the motion,  $\theta$  is 90 degrees and  $\cos(\theta)$  is zero, so no work is done. The other expressions—distance times area, force divided by distance, or adding force and distance—don't reflect how work is defined or its units, so they don't represent work.

## 8. Which river is the longest in the world, according to the material?

- A. Amazon**
- B. Yangtze**
- C. Mississippi**
- D. Nile**

Long rivers are identified by measuring from the most distant source in the river system to its mouth along the main channel. The Nile is presented as the longest because its main stem runs from distant East African headwaters to the Mediterranean, totaling about 6,650 kilometers (4,130 miles). This source-to-mouth measurement along the primary flow is the standard used here, which is why the Nile is labeled the longest in the material you studied. The Amazon can appear longer in some measurements, but the material identifies the Nile as the longest. The Yangtze and the Mississippi are long rivers as well, but they do not surpass the Nile in total length.

## 9. What is the study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics?

- A. Ecology**
- B. Genetics**
- C. Entomology**
- D. Archaeology**

Genetics is the study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics. It examines how traits are passed from parents to offspring through genes, how different versions of a gene (alleles) influence traits, and how genetic and environmental factors combine to create the diversity we see. Understanding DNA, genes, and chromosomes helps explain why organisms with similar genes can look different, and why variations arise across generations. It also covers how mutations introduce new variation and how inheritance patterns—like dominant and recessive traits—shape what versions of traits appear in offspring. By contrast, ecology focuses on organisms' interactions with their environment, entomology on insects, and archaeology on human history through artifacts. The field described here is genetics.

**10. Which meaning is associated with the root junct?**

- A. Free
- B. Join**
- C. Light
- D. Suffer

The main idea here is joining or connecting. The root junct carries the sense of binding things together or bringing parts together. You can see this in words like junction, conjunct, and conjunction, all of which involve joining or linking elements. That's why the meaning associated with junct is "join." The other options don't fit this root's idea of connecting.

SAMPLE

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://asvabskilledtechnical.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE