



AIR FORCE RESERVE



ASVAB

Before enlisting in any branch of the U.S. military, you must take the Armed Forces Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) test. ASVAB scores will help to determine if you are qualified to enlist in the military and to assign you to an appropriate Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC).

The ASVAB may be given in a computerized version at a Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS), in a paper and pencil version at various Military Entrance Test (MET) sites around the country, or at high schools and colleges. The ASVAB consist of ten short multiple-choice tests that measure aptitudes in four areas: Verbal, Math, Science and Technical, and Spatial. A sample question for each test is listed on the following pages.

#1

General Science:

General Science tests the ability to answer questions on a variety of science topics drawn from courses taught in most high schools. The life science items cover botany, zoology, anatomy and physiology, and ecology. The earth and space science items are based on astronomy, geology, meteorology, and oceanography. The physical science items measure force and motion mechanics, energy, fluids, atomic structure, and chemistry.

Q: An eclipse of the sun throws the shadow of the...?

- A. Moon on the sun B. Moon on the Earth C. Earth on the sun D. Earth on the moon**

#2

Arithmetic Reasoning:

Arithmetic Reasoning tests the ability to solve basic arithmetic problems encountered in everyday life. One-step and multi-step word problems require addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and choosing the correct order of operations when more than one step is necessary. The items include operations with whole numbers, operations with rational numbers, ratio and proportion, interest and percentage, and measurement. Arithmetic reasoning is one factor that helps characterize mathematics comprehension, and it also assesses logical thinking.

Q: How many 36-passenger buses will it take to carry 144 people?

- A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6**

#3

World Knowledge:

Word Knowledge tests the ability to understand the meaning of words through synonyms - words having the same or nearly the same meaning as other words. The test is a measure of one component of reading comprehension since vocabulary is one of many factors that characterize reading comprehension.

Q: The wind is variable today.

- A. mild B. steady C. shifting D. chilling**

#4

Paragraph Comprehension:

Paragraph Comprehension tests the ability to obtain information from written material. Students read different types of passages of varying lengths and respond to questions based on information presented in each passage. Concepts include identifying stated and reworded facts, determining a sequence of events, drawing conclusions, identifying main ideas, determining the author's purpose and tone, and identifying style and technique.

Q: 25% of all household burglaries can be attributed to unlocked windows or doors. Crime is the result of opportunity plus desire. To prevent crime, it is each individual's responsibility to:

- A. provide the desire C. prevent the desire**
B. provide the opportunity D. prevent the opportunity

#5

Mathematics Knowledge:

Mathematics Knowledge tests the ability to solve problems by applying knowledge of mathematical concepts and applications. The problems focus on concepts and algorithms and involve number theory, numeration, algebraic operations and equations, geometry and measurement, and probability. Mathematics knowledge is one factor that characterizes mathematics comprehension; it also assesses logical thinking.

Q: If $X + 6 = 7$, then X is equal to

- A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. 7/6**

#6

Electronics Information:

Electronics Information tests understanding of electrical current, circuits, devices, and systems. Electronics information topics include electrical circuits, electrical and electronic systems, electrical currents, electrical tools, symbols, devices, and materials.

Q: Which of the following has the least resistance?

- A. wood B. iron C. rubber D. silver

#7

Auto Information:

Auto Information tests aptitude for automotive maintenance, repair and practices. The test covers several areas commonly included in most high school auto courses such as automotive components, automotive systems, automotive tools, troubleshooting and repair, building materials, and building and construction procedures.

Q: A car uses too much oil when which of the following parts are worn?

- A. pistons B. piston rings C. main bearings D. connecting rods

#8

Shop Information:

Shop Information tests aptitude for wood and metal shop practices. The test covers several areas commonly included in most high school shop courses such as shop tools, building materials, and building and construction procedures.

Q: Which handsaw should be used to make a rough cut with the grain in a thick board?

- A. ripsaw B. backsaw C. coping saw D. crosscut saw

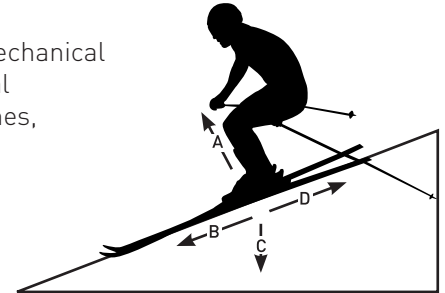
#9

Mechanical Comprehension:

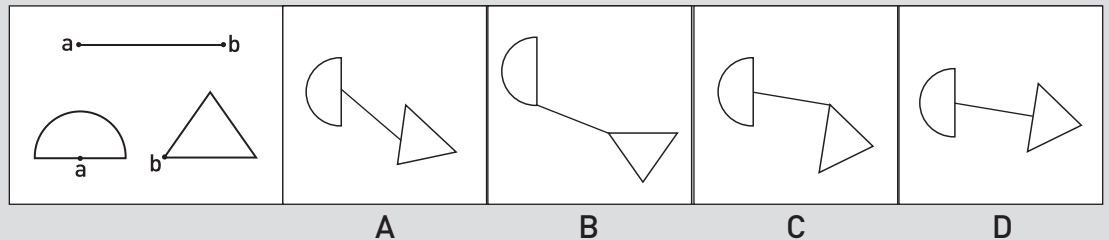
Mechanical Comprehension tests understanding of principles of mechanical devices, structural support, and properties of materials. Mechanical comprehension topics include simple machines, compound machines, mechanical motion, and fluid dynamics.

Q: In which direction does friction act on the skier?

- A. direction A C. direction C
B. direction B D. direction D



#10



Assembling Objects Comprehension:

Assembling Object Comprehension tests your ability to ascertain and understand orientation, placement and following directions with accuracy.

Q: Which figure best shows how the objects in the left box will touch if the letters for each object are matched?

- A. position A B. position B C. position C D. position D

ANSWERS: #1=B / #2=B / #3=C / #4=D / #5=C / #6=D / #7=B / #8=A / #9=D / #10=C