52 Full-Length ASVAB Practice Tests

ASVAB for Beginners

+ The Ultimate Step by Step Guide to Preparing for the ASVAB Test

- 1,000+ Online Flashcards
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2027

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2 printed tests • 50 online tests



Reza Nazari

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This is an independently produced study guide. It is not affiliated with, sponsored by, endorsed by, or approved by the U.S. Department of Defense, the ASVAB program, or any military service. ASVAB and AFQT names are used only to identify the tests and scores discussed in the book.

This book contains independently produced practice questions, diagrams, explanations, and scenarios. No question is presented as recalled operational test content. The two printed practice tests model the published scored subtest counts and time targets for CAT and paper-and-pencil administration. The printed and online computer-format practice tests use fixed questions. These practice tests do not adapt to your answers. Practice results are for study planning and do not provide official ASVAB, AFQT, or job-qualification scores. Confirm current policies and requirements with your recruiter.

The 52-test package includes two printed practice tests in this book (one in CAT-ASVAB format and one in paper-and-pencil format) and 50 online practice tests (25 in CAT-ASVAB format and 25 in paper-and-pencil format).

Diagnostic questions

This untimed 50-question diagnostic samples all ten CAT-ASVAB subject areas, with five questions in each. Work without notes or a calculator. Record one answer (A–D) for every question on the diagnostic answer sheet (page 6) and mark any guess or uncertainty, then check the key at the back (page 381). This fixed study set helps you choose lessons. It cannot predict an official AFQT percentile or ASVAB score.

Practice-source note. These are original practice materials, not official ASVAB items. This book is not affiliated with the U.S. Department of Defense.

General Science

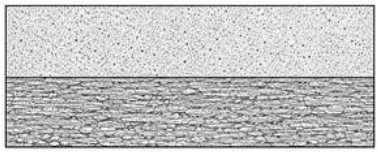
1. Which structure contains most of the DNA in a living human skin cell?

(A) mitochondrion (B) cell membrane
(C) ribosome (D) nucleus

2. Which process changes liquid water at the surface of a puddle into water vapor?

(A) condensation (B) freezing
(C) evaporation (D) sublimation

3. The two sedimentary rock layers shown remain in their original, undisturbed positions. Which statement about their relative ages is supported?



(A) The lower layer is older than the upper layer.
(B) The upper layer is older than the lower layer.
(C) Both layers must have formed at the same time.
(D) Their positions reveal their exact ages in years.

4. A rubber band is stretched and held still. What type of potential energy is stored by its deformation?

(A) gravitational (B) chemical
(C) nuclear (D) elastic

5. A metal spoon rests in hot soup. Heat travels along the solid metal toward its cooler handle mainly by

(A) radiation (B) convection
(C) conduction (D) evaporation

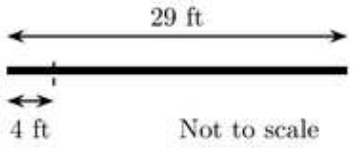
Arithmetic Reasoning

1. A van travels at a constant speed. Its trip record is shown below. At this speed, how far does it travel in 5 hours?

Distance	Time
150 miles	3 hours

(A) 250 miles (B) 200 miles
(C) 300 miles (D) 450 miles

2. The rope shown is cut into pieces of the marked length. Ignoring the negligible width of the cuts, how many complete pieces can be made?



(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 9

3. A jacket marked \$80 is sold at a 15 percent discount. What is its sale price?

(A) \$12 (B) \$65 (C) \$92 (D) \$68

4. A student's first four quiz scores are 74, 82, 79, and 85. All five quizzes have equal weight. What score on the fifth quiz would make the five-quiz average 82?

(A) 80 (B) 82 (C) 90 (D) 88

5. A supply cabinet contains 60 sealed boxes of gloves. Workers remove $\frac{2}{5}$ of those boxes. Later, 9 sealed boxes are added. How many sealed boxes are now in the cabinet?

(A) 33 (B) 45 (C) 36 (D) 69

Word Knowledge

1. The directions were *explicit*, naming each step and its required measurement. Explicit most nearly means

(A) concise (B) clear
(C) mandatory (D) technical

2. *Postpone* most nearly means

(A) delay (B) expedite
(C) cancel (D) repeat

3. Only a *cursory* inspection was possible before the store opened. Cursory most nearly means

(A) thorough (B) delayed
(C) superficial (D) official

4. *Hazardous* most nearly means

(A) difficult (B) dangerous
(C) unfamiliar (D) uncomfortable

5. The speaker gave a *laconic* reply. Laconic most nearly means

(A) terse (B) evasive
(C) fluent (D) hesitant

Paragraph Comprehension

1. The town closed the east footbridge on Tuesday for an inspection of its supports. The west bridge remained open, and signs directed pedestrians to that crossing. Inspectors found no damage requiring repair. The east bridge reopened Wednesday morning, after the crew removed the inspection equipment. The town said the temporary closure had allowed a closer examination than could be made while people were crossing.

Which statement is supported by the passage?

(A) Both bridges were closed throughout Tuesday.
(B) The east bridge reopened on Wednesday morning.
(C) The west bridge required repairs to its supports.
(D) The inspection showed that the east bridge needed replacement.

2. During a heat wave, a greenhouse worker who usually checked the soil once a day found that the seedling trays dried out between waterings. She began checking the soil twice a day and watered when it was dry. After temperatures fell, the soil stayed moist longer, and she returned to the earlier checking schedule. She continued to inspect the seedlings for signs of stress.

Why did the worker return to the earlier schedule?

(A) The earlier schedule had kept the soil moist during the heat wave.
(B) The worker had decided to water every tray twice a day.
(C) Cooler conditions allowed the soil to retain moisture longer.
(D) Inspecting the leaves replaced the need to check soil moisture.

3. The morning bus leaves the depot at 8:00 and is scheduled to arrive at the training center at 8:35. The session begins at 8:45, and participants must be in the classroom when it starts. The center advises riders to allow for travel delays rather than assume that every bus will arrive exactly on schedule.

If the bus arrives as scheduled, which conclusion is justified?

(A) It reaches the center 10 minutes before the session begins.
(B) It guarantees that every passenger will be in the classroom on time.
(C) Its ride from the depot lasts 45 minutes.
(D) It leaves the depot at the time the session begins.

4. Starting March 1, the motor pool will issue vehicles only to drivers who have completed the updated safety course. Completion of last year's course does not meet the new training requirement. Drivers must present their updated completion record when requesting a vehicle. Other borrowing requirements remain in effect, including a valid driving authorization.

Which driver meets the stated training requirement for borrowing a vehicle on March 2?

(A) A driver who completed only last year's course
(B) A driver who has not taken either course
(C) A driver registered to take the updated course in April
(D) A driver who completed the updated course in February

5. I used to hurry past the small workshop at the end of our street. One afternoon I watched its owner fit a wooden drawer, testing it, shaving a thin edge, and testing it again. There was no dramatic moment when the job was finished. The drawer simply slid closed without a sound. After that, I slowed down whenever I passed the open door.

The narrator's changed behavior suggests

(A) impatience with the owner's slow methods
(B) concern that the workshop would close soon
(C) appreciation for the care involved in the owner's work
(D) doubt that the repaired drawer would function properly

Mathematics Knowledge

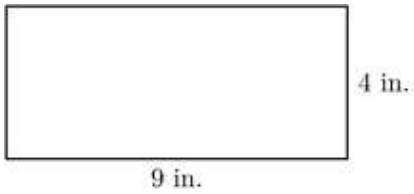
1. Solve $5x + 9 = 44$.

(A) $x = \frac{53}{5}$
(B) $x = 35$
(C) $x = 7$
(D) $x = 6$

2. What is $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$?

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{5}{6}$ (C) $\frac{3}{4}$ (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

3. What is the area of the rectangle shown?

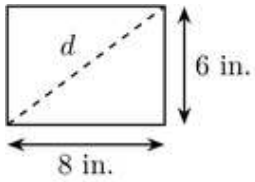


(A) 13 square inches
(B) 26 square inches
(C) 36 square inches
(D) 81 square inches

4. For $y \neq 3$, which expression is equivalent to $\frac{y^2-9}{y-3}$?

(A) $y + 3$
(B) $y^2 + 3$
(C) y
(D) $y - 3$

5. The diagram shows a rectangular panel. What is the length of its diagonal d?



(A) 10 inches
(B) 14 inches
(C) 48 inches
(D) 100 inches

Make the entry useful

Write what you will do on the next attempt.

For a setup error, record the missing equation or operation. For a misread, note the exact word you overlooked. Try a fresh question after that repair, then return to the skill in a later session to check retention.

Build a plan for the time you actually have

Use the diagnostic and your intended occupational area to pick priorities. Each week, reserve four sessions for lessons and corrections, one for mixed practice from memory, and one for short timed work, leaving the seventh day for rest. Full-length tests need longer appointments. If you miss a study day, avoid trying to do everything at once. Move the most important lesson into your next available session, replacing a less urgent task if needed.

12 weeks Weeks 1–3 rebuild foundations; 4–8 develop all subject areas; 9–10 mix skills and pacing; 11 take the first full-length practice test and set aside another session to work through the questions that gave you trouble; 12 use the second practice test, then use lighter review before test day.

6 weeks Week 1 use the diagnostic to choose foundation lessons; 2–4 rotate AFQT and occupational subjects; 5 take and analyze one full-length practice test; 6 retry the difficult skills, take the other practice test with review time, and finish with lighter review.

3 weeks Week 1 fix the largest foundational gaps; 2 combine targeted lessons with mixed sets; early in week 3 take a full-length practice test, then practice the steps behind recurring misses.

1 week Select two weak AFQT skills and one relevant technical skill. Use short daily learn–practice–correct cycles. Take a full-length practice test only if you can also review it; avoid starting many unfamiliar chapters on the final day.

These are adjustable templates, not guaranteed score schedules. Give each week's weaker subject the first fresh session. Keep the other subjects in rotation. In a full-test review, classify both wrong answers and correct guesses.

Chapter 3
Understand AFQT and ASVAB scores

An AFQT percentile describes your standing against a reference group, rather than the percentage of questions answered correctly. Identify its four component subtests, AR, MK, WK, and PC, and check score and job-qualification claims before relying on them.

The AFQT draws on AR, MK, WK, and PC and reports a percentile from 1 to 99 against a national reference group. An AFQT percentile of 62 means your score was as high as or higher than 62 percent of that group. Percent correct describes the share of questions you answered correctly.

Key idea. AFQT answers an eligibility-related question. The full collection of ASVAB subtest scores is also used for service-specific job qualification. Do not neglect technical areas just because they are outside AFQT.

Official score reports use standard scores for individual subtests, with a reference mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10. The formula that turns live responses into official scores is not a practice-book calculation. Requirements, waivers, incentives, and job line-score rules vary by service and can change. Confirm them with a recruiter.

Read the score report in three layers

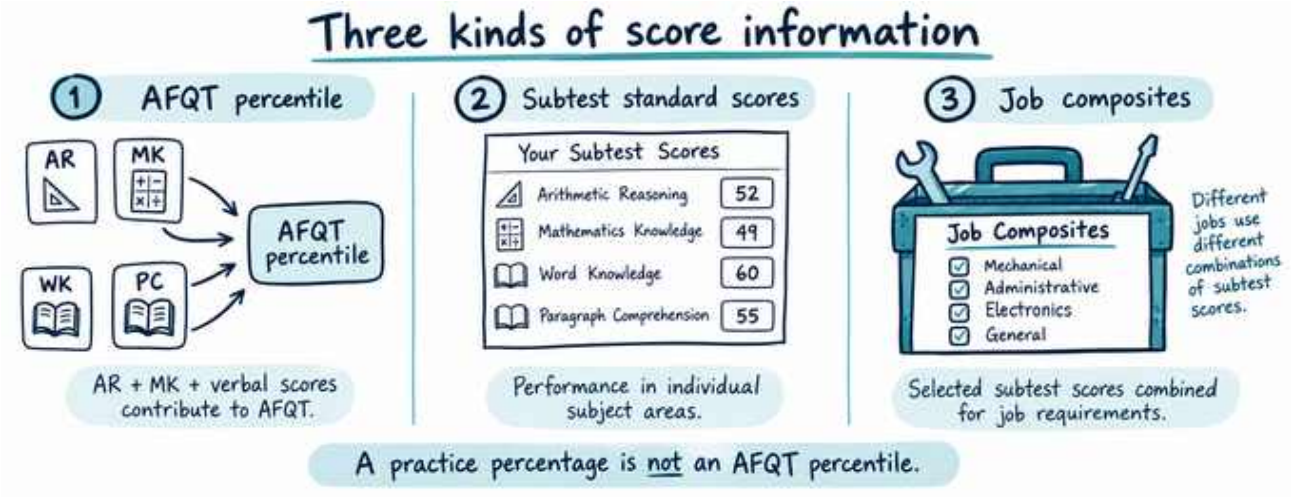
Read the label first. A subtest standard score describes performance in one subject, and its reference mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10 place a score of 60 one standard deviation above that mean. This does





not mean 60 percent correct. The AFQT percentile is derived from AR, MK, WK, and PC. Services combine subtest scores for occupational classification. Those numbers answer different questions.

On CAT, Auto Information and Shop Information are separate subtests that contribute to a combined AS score. Paper presents one combined Auto & Shop subtest. A verbal composite, VE, comes from WK and PC. Official scoring and scaling cannot be replaced by adding practice percentages.



Read an AFQT reporting category

Find the percentile's range. These categories group AFQT percentiles; enlistment and job qualification also depend on current service rules and other applicant requirements.

Category	AFQT percentile range
I	93–99
II	65–92
IIIA	50–64
IIIB	31–49
IVA	21–30
IVB	16–20
IVC	10–15
V	1–9

For example, 62 falls in IIIA because it is between 50 and 64. Check the boundaries carefully. A percentile of 64 is IIIA and 65 is II. A percentile of 49 is IIIB and 50 is IIIA. That classification does not convert 62 into a percentage correct or establish a technical job composite.

Visual review: Three kinds of score information (page 18).

Apply score, format, and retesting information

The proctored CAT adapts question difficulty and does not allow a return after continuing. PiCAT is unproctored, with qualifying results requiring proctored verification. Paper uses a fixed form and permits review within the active subtest. Tryout items can add questions and time on CAT. Use the *CAT-ASVAB, PiCAT, and paper* comparison in Chapter 1 and the directions at your testing site, not an assumed clock. No calculator or help answering test questions is allowed.

As of October 2026, the general applicant interval for valid ordinary test administrations is one calendar month before the first retest, another calendar month before the second, and six calendar months for later retests. For example, an initial March 20 test points to April 20 as the first general retest date, subject to authorization.

The six-month interval is not the first-retest rule. Confirm the current policy and your service's permission before scheduling.

Use service composites to choose study priorities

A job composite combines official subtest results. *Verbal Expression* (VE) is derived from Word Knowledge and Paragraph Comprehension, while AS combines Auto and Shop Information. Neither is a raw practice total. Meeting an occupation's score requirement leaves other conditions to check, such as medical, education, citizenship, or clearance requirements and whether a training place is available.

Check the service and the job. Army General Technical (GT), for example, draws on arithmetic and verbal results, but the services use different combinations and reporting scales. Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard applicants must check the composite required for the particular occupation or rating. A formula or cutoff from another service may describe a different requirement. Use the composite on the official report.

The Air Force reports Mechanical, Administrative, General, and Electronics aptitude areas (MAGE). Mechanical uses AR, AS, MC, and VE; Administrative uses MK and VE; General uses AR and VE; Electronics uses AR, MK, EI, and GS. These aptitude-area results are reported as percentiles; do not treat a handwritten sum of practice percentages as a MAGE score. Space Force applicants must check the requirements for their specific specialty.

Write a three-line occupational study plan: the specialty you are considering; the official composite or subject requirements; and the weakest contributing skills shown by your practice. For example, if a verified requirement uses EI and MK, practicing only vocabulary will leave relevant gaps. Confirm the current cutoff with your recruiter.

Visual review: Three kinds of score information (page 18).

Retesting: the waiting period and permission are separate

Count calendar months. For valid ordinary administrations, wait one calendar month before the first retest, another month before the second retest, and six calendar months before each later retest. Months vary in length. Scores may be used for enlistment for up to two years from the test date. Invalidated tests and confirmation procedures have separate rules. Waiting alone does not guarantee a new appointment.

Confirm permission and score use with the recruiter for your chosen service, especially when the purpose of retesting is to improve an occupational score. Applicant rules and in-service rules differ. Personnel already serving may take the Armed Forces Classification Test (AFCT), with service authorization requirements that differ from applicant retest arrangements. Ask your service testing office.

A confirmation test addresses a large AFQT gain. Under the published general applicant policy, an AFQT gain of 20 or more points from the immediately preceding ASVAB, with the two tests taken within six months, triggers a confirmation test (C-Test), which may be administered immediately. PiCAT verification is a separate procedure. After a C-Test, the next standard retest requires six months from the C-Test date. If the applicant misses the C-Test, that six-month interval instead runs from the critical-gain retest date. Have the recruiter confirm current implementation and determine which procedure applies.

Before rescheduling, record the last official test date, retest number, earliest general date, service authorization, and the score-use rule. Keep the service's answer with your study records.



